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605753

REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

SIXTEEN VOLUMES.

—*(16.)*—

FISHERIES; TURNPIKE TRUSTS;
METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS.

MISCELLANEOUS:

BAKING TRADE; CHARITY;
CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS (IRELAND);
COPYHOLD; DUBLIN HOSPITALS;
INCLOSURE; LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND).

Session

5 February —— *28 July* 1863.

VOL. XXVIII.

1863.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1863.

SIXTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

SIXTEENTH VOLUME.

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REPORT

BY THE

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE BRITISH FISHERIES

OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS

IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1862.

BEING THE FISHING OF 1862.

Presented in pursuance of the Acts 48 Geo. III., c. 110, sect. 7, and 55 Geo. III., c. 94, sect. 4.

THE amount of Fees, at 4d. per Barrel, collected under the Act 21st and 22d Victoria, Cap. 69, upon the Branding of Barrels of Herrings, caught off the coasts of Scotland in the year 1862, has been £5,801, 12s. 4d.; of which sum £5,778, 10s. 8d. was collected previous to the 31st December 1862, and £23, 1s. 8d. since.

The progress of the Collection, year by year, since the passing of the Act, is shown in the following Return :—

Year.	Fees.
1859,	£2,644 12 0
1860,	3,865 4 6
1861,	4,422 9 0
1862,	5,801 12 4
Bank Interest upon the four years' Collections,	20 1 11
TOTAL,	£16,753 19 9

It must necessarily happen that this revenue is dependent upon the productiveness of the Herring Fishery, and that it can only reach a high figure when the season is good; but the annual increase in the collection, so apparent in this Return, indicates—

1. The great demand for Branded Herrings.
2. The reliance of the Continent upon the Brand and the extent to which the transactions are carried on by it, the chief Herring trade there being in Barrels that have been Branded.
3. The steady improvement in the Cure of the Fish; as also, that the Fishermen are more careful in delivering the fish in good condition, and have improved means in their Boats and Gear for doing so.

The quantity of Herrings Branded out of the Fishing of 1862 was 346,712 Barrels, which greatly exceeds the quantity ever before Branded of Herrings caught off the Coasts of Scotland. Previous to this year, the periods of highest Branding from these Fisheries were the years 1855 and 1861.

In 1855 there were Branded	280,581½ Barrels.
In 1861 „ „	265,347 „

The Branding therefore of 1862 has exceeded the Branding of 1855 by 66,130½ Barrels, and of 1861 by 81,365 Barrels.

The gross quantity of Herrings Cured out of the Fishing of 1862 has been 830,904 Barrels, and the quantity Exported, 494,910 Barrels. Of these there were—

Exported to the Continent,	423,182¾ Barrels.
„ Ireland,	70,879¾ „
„ places out of Europe,	847½ „

The quantity Cured exceeds, by upwards of 50,000 Barrels, that of any previous year's Fishing; and the quantity Exported equally exceeds every previous Export; altogether, the Returns show that the year's Fishing has been very productive, and the largest that has yet had to be recorded.

Fishery Board—875—July 2/63.

The districts in which an increase of take was chiefly obtained, were Buckie, Banff, Fraserburgh, and Peterhead, upon the East Coast; Stornoway and Inverary upon the West.

The Returns for these Districts, compared with those of 1861, are annexed,—

	1861.	1862.
Buckie, . . .	23,152 Barrels.	36,578 Barrels.
Banff, . . .	20,595 „	39,562 „
Fraserburgh, . .	31,631 „	77,124 „
Peterhead, . .	71,359 „	113,256 „
Stornoway, . .	63,101 „	78,480 „
Inverary, . .	33,284 „	82,145 „

At Buckie and at Banff the Fishing closed so much earlier than it did at Fraserburgh and Peterhead, that several Boats' Crews, after completing their engagements at Buckie and at Banff, proceeded to Fraserburgh and Peterhead, where they successfully joined in the Fishing which they found still going on there. The Fishing at Fraserburgh was remarkable for having yielded the highest average of any ever known in that district; it having amounted to 226½ Crans per Boat, which is nearly equal to the combined average of the three previous seasons. Another feature of the Fishing here was a very great diminution in the shoals of Dog-fish. These fish generally swarm on the coast off Fraserburgh, and are most troublesome and destructive; but during last season, except upon two or three occasions, very little annoyance was experienced from them, so that the Herring Nets could be allowed to drift the whole night, or as long as there was any hope of catching Herrings; while, in former years, the Fishermen had repeatedly to haul up their Nets, lest the Herrings in them should be destroyed by the Dog-fish. The universal opinion of the Fishermen was, that in no season within their recollection had these predatory fish been so scarce. This proved very advantageous both to Fishermen and Curers; for, while the Fishermen escaped the damage ordinarily done by Dog-fish to their Nets, the Curers obtained a much larger delivery of Herrings in an entire and perfect condition: thus, in 1861, with a total cure at Fraserburgh of 31,631 Barrels, there were 1,436 Barrels of broken or torn Fish, or more than 4½ per cent.; whereas in 1862, with a Cure of 77,124 Barrels, there were only 1,695 Barrels of broken and torn Herrings, or little over 2 per cent. The quality of the Herrings also was excellent, only about one-eighth of the catch having been Spent Fish. The quality of those taken at Peterhead was likewise good, and the abundance of the season's Fishing there, is shown by the Return.

At Stornoway, where, in 1860, there had been 475 Boats fishing, and in 1861, 780 Boats, the number had swelled in 1862 to 900 Boats, collected from every part of Scotland, with some also from Ireland, and upwards of 100 from the Isle of Man—forming the largest and finest fleet of Fishing Boats that had ever congregated in that district. They did not begin fishing until the 21st of May, the date at which the Act of Parliament allows the Fishing to commence. The Fish at that early season were, as usual, of inferior quality; several of the stranger Boats began to leave about the 20th of June, but the native Boats continued to prosecute the Fishing up to about the 20th of July, and succeeded remarkably well, numbers of them having fished as many as 200 Crans. In Inverary District, the principal part of the catch, which was very great, was in Loch Fyne, to which allusion is made in another part of this Report, where the administration of the Acts of 1860 and 1861 is referred to. It was remarked of the Herrings in Loch Fyne that many of them appeared to be young fish, and that a large proportion were milt Herrings.

At Wick, the quality of the Fish during the greater part of the season was very good, even better than in the generality of years: more were caught in the month of September than usual, but at that time many of the Fish became spent: the results upon the season show a slight increase over the two previous years, 1860 and 1861. The Fishing was prosecuted with all the energy and skill which distinguish this great Fishing Station, and was carried on by 1,122 Boats, being an increase of 22 Boats over the number of the previous year. For the first time off Wick, a Fishing for Herrings has been attempted with Nets in Winter; several Boats, having made trial, succeeded in catching Herrings, having Milt and Roe, with appearance that they might become full fish in about three weeks or a month, and averaging about 800 to the Cran. The discovery of these Herrings has gone far to confirm the opinion, now very generally entertained, that the Herring is a Fish of local habits, having no great range of migration, and that it spawns twice in the course of the year. The quantity of Herrings taken in Winter though small, proved a seasonable boon to a number of poor Fishermen, not only by the price which they got for them, but in giving a plentiful supply of bait, by which large

quantities of excellent White Fish were caught. In all probability, the experiment of fishing for Herrings in Winter will be repeated and extended, and it may be that a regular Winter Herring Fishery will be established off Wick. Looking to the character of the Coast, and the severe and perilous nature of the occupation, when carried on there in long winter nights, the prospect of a deep-water Harbour at Wick, and of shelter and safety being provided for Boats, is one which must have an important bearing upon the Fisheries there, both of Herring and of White Fish; and it is satisfactory to know that this long-desired and most necessary improvement is now about to be undertaken, with the sanction of Parliament, by the British Fishery Society, and that ere many years have elapsed, one of the greatest boons that could be conferred upon Fishermen will be at their command.

It will be seen from what has been previously said, that the only Market of paramount consequence to the Herring Trade is that of the Continent. The Returns show, that Export to places out of Europe has almost ceased, and that the immense trade which formerly existed with our West Indian possessions before the emancipation of the slaves, has now shrunk into nothing, and has forced an outlet for itself upon the Continent. Simultaneously with this diminution of Colonial Trade, the Home Export to Ireland has fallen off;—this formerly often exceeded 150,000 Barrels in the year, and at one time reached 187,000 Barrels, but has now dwindled to about 70,000 Barrels

Aware of this fact, and that the increasing skill and enterprise of the Fishermen and their Employers, together with very improved means of capture of the fish, and the application of a larger amount of capital to fishing adventures, must tend to augment the gross produce obtained from the Fisheries, the Board have taken every opportunity in their power to represent the importance of getting access to New Markets upon the Continent, many of which are closed by high duties against the introduction of British Fish. Accordingly, the occasion having offered in the course of the year 1862, for bringing this matter more directly under the consideration of the Government of Austria, the Board were enabled, through the kind and courteous intervention of Lord Bloomfield, Her Majesty's Minister at Vienna, to bring Mr. Miller, the General Inspector of Fisheries, and Mr. Lamb, the Assistant Inspector, into direct communication with the Minister of Finance in Austria. These Officers were accompanied by Mr. Alexander Wellmann, the well-known Prussian Merchant at Stettin, and, in an interview which they had with his Excellency M. Ignaz von Plener, Finance Minister, the subject was very fully explained, and there were shown the fiscal, as well as domestic advantages, which Austria would derive from encouraging the importation of Herrings, and the loss which she artificially imposed upon herself by maintaining a system at present practically amounting to prohibition. At this interview, it was represented that Austria was a country in which the consumption of Herrings was likely to be very large, were they to be admitted at such low rates of duty as would put them within reach of the working classes, and the great mass of the population of that large empire; and in contrast to the position of Austria, there was submitted in detail to his Excellency the extent to which the Revenue of Prussia had increased from the article of Herrings since the Tariff upon them had been reduced, and the amount of food which was thereby enabled to be supplied to the people. Thus:—

"Prussia levied a duty of three dollars a Barrel or nine shillings sterling, upon Scotch Herrings "in the years 1825, 1826, and 1827, and the average importation for those three years amounted to "28,177 Barrels, with a revenue of 84,531 dollars per annum.

"In 1828, 1829, 1830, and 1831, the duty was reduced to two dollars per Barrel or six "shillings, when the importation rose to an average of 49,894 Barrels, yielding a revenue of 99,788 "dollars per annum.

"After 1831, the duty was further reduced to one dollar per Barrel or three shillings, which "raised the importation, so that the average for the four years ending 1862 amounted to 168,625 "Barrels, yielding a revenue of a like amount of 168,625 dollars per annum."

Since then, the representations which were made to Lord Bloomfield have been supported by official communications which his Lordship was so good as to address to the Austrian Government, and the matter has been laid by the Board before the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and before the Board of Trade, who have been pleased to enter into the spirit of the recommendations submitted, and to place the subject before the Government of Austria with all the weight of their authority. The statements have also been supported by numerous Memorials from the Home Trade and from Importers of Herrings at Prussian ports.

The Acts of 1860 and 1861, establishing a Close Time for Herrings, and prohibiting their capture by the Seine or Trawl Net, have been carried into effect according to

the provisions appointed by Parliament; and the power given by the Act of 1861 to make seizure both of Boat and Fish, and also to proceed against the purchasers of Herrings taken in Close Time, or caught with illegal Nets, has provided a remedy for the complaints that existed against the former Acts for being inefficacious. The Trawlers having found it necessary to abandon that mode of fishing, many of them have either joined the crews of Drift-Net Boats, or have set up Drift Nets for themselves. It was in Lochfyne, and in the Kyles of Bute, as also about the entrance to the Clyde that this practice of seining Herrings was so commonly carried on, but in these quarters during the past year it has, for the first time since its introduction, been almost entirely suppressed by the proceedings taken under the recent Statutes; and, in consequence, the Drift-Net Fishermen have fished with little or no encroachment from other kinds of netting. Hence, a great impetus has been given to the building of Drift-Net Boats, many of which have been turned out of a superior kind and with a suitable outfit of Nets. The expectations of their owners were not disappointed, for they fell in with immense shoals of Herrings which rendered the Fishing in Lochfyne the most abundant ever known before,—no less than 79,893 Barrels of Herrings having been caught there.

Her Majesty's Government having deemed it expedient that a Royal Commission should be appointed to consider the operation of the Acts relating to Trawling for Herrings, the Commission visited the Coast and took evidence upon the spot. As this Commission has rendered to Her Majesty a full Report upon the several points to which these Acts relate, it is unnecessary for the Board to refer further thereto.

In carrying out the Fishery Convention with France, great assistance was derived from the Cruizers placed upon the Coast by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. These consisted of H.M. Ship "Vigilant," Commander Lord Elphinstone, and "Lizard," Lieutenant Spratt, for the East Coast of Scotland; and the "Rosario," Commander Graham, for the Coast of Northumberland. The encroachments by French Fishermen were fewer than in former seasons; and in carrying on the duties of superintendence, an excellent understanding subsisted between the Officers of both countries. An erroneous impression prevails among many of the Fishermen of our Coasts, that the territorial boundary is three leagues or nine miles, instead of being only three miles; and this has given rise to complaints being made against French Fishermen for infraction of boundary, when in fact, they were only occupying waters in which they had a right to fish. Upon explanation, our Fishermen have admitted their misapprehension, but with a significant expression of their wish that the boundary had been leagues instead of miles.

The Cod and Ling Fishery for 1862, may be regarded as about an average fishing; several Vessels went to Rockall, and the Fish which they brought back and landed at ports in Scotland, go to augment the gross returns of the Fishery, which otherwise would be about the same as that of 1861, or perhaps rather better. The adventure, in so far as Rockall was concerned, does not appear to have been very successful; severe weather was experienced there, and it was thought that too many attempted the enterprise at once, and that this caused several to come away disappointed. In the North-West Highlands, five Boats, following the Cod and Ling Fishery from the Island of Lewis, were lost, with the whole of their Crews, during a heavy gale of wind on the 18th and 19th of December. Admiral Fitzroy, of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade (and Admiralty), alive to the dangers to which the men at this fishing are exposed, and ever ready to make efforts for their safety, opened communications with the Board upon the subject, and at once acceded to the recommendation which was made, that some Barometers should be put down in that quarter. Accordingly, five Barometers have been sent, of which four are to be placed in the Island of Lewis, and one in the Isle of Skye. These have been shipped and forwarded to their destinations since the period at which this Report closes; and in proportion as the Fishermen become accustomed to observe them and to note their changes and warnings, it is hoped that casualties will be prevented or diminished, and the men enabled to avoid risks, which now, from want of a skilful forecasting of the weather or of having any scientific instrument to guide them, so often prove fatal.

The Pier and Quay Grant of the year has been applied towards completing the excavations for the Fairway Entrance of Victoria Harbour, Dunbar. These have proved tedious, having to be carried to a depth to give four feet of water at low-water spring tides; they have all to be executed by means of the diving-bell, and the operations are often compelled to be suspended for a time when the weather is threatening and the sea rises. Upon these excavations being completed, which it is hoped will be

in the course of the present season, the whole of the alterations and improvements contemplated in the vote for this Harbour will have been executed.

The Report of the Engineers, and the General Account of the year's Expenditure of the Pier Grant, will be found in the Appendix, along with the Returns and Statistics of the Fisheries for the year, in the following order:—

HERRING FISHERY.

No. 1.—Account of Vessels in Scotland and the Isle of Man fitted out for the Herring Fishery, with the Herrings salted or cured on board;

No. 2.—Account of Herrings Salted or Cured on Shore in Scotland and the Isle of Man;

No. 3.—Account of the Total Quantity of Herrings Cured in Scotland and the Isle of Man;

No. 4.—Account of the Total Quantity of Herrings in Scotland Branded, with the amount of Fees collected thereon;

No. 5.—Account of the Export of Herrings from Scotland and the Isle of Man; with a Supplementary Note, showing, for the Export to the Continent, the Ports to which the Herrings have been Shipped;

No. 6.—Account of the Number of Cran Measures in Scotland adjusted and Branded;

Abstract of the Total Quantity of White Herrings Cured, Branded, and Exported, from 1st June 1809 to 31st December 1862, showing also the Countries to which they have been Exported;

COD AND LING FISHERY.

No. 1.—Account of Cod, Ling, or Hake taken or purchased by Vessels fitted out for the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man;

No. 2.—Account of Cod, Ling, or Hake, taken or purchased by Open Boats in the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man;

No. 3.—Account of the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake taken or purchased in the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man;

No. 4.—Account of the Export of Cod, Ling, or Hake from Scotland;

Abstract of the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake Cured and Exported, from 10th October 1820 to 31st December 1862.

FISHERY STATISTICS.

No. 1.—Account of Boats, Men, &c., employed at the Herring Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man, in one selected week for each District;

No. 2.—Account of the Boats, Fishermen, &c., with the estimated Value of Boats, Nets, and Lines employed in the Herring and Cod and Ling Fisheries of Scotland and the Isle of Man;

No. 3.—Account of the Tonnage of Shipping, and Number of Seamen employed in the Fisheries of Scotland and the Isle of Man;

No. 4.—Abstract of Tonnage of Vessels and Boats, and of Seamen, Fishermen, and Persons employed in the Fisheries of Scotland and the Isle of Man.

Report by the Engineers of the State of the Harbour Works in charge of the Board of Fisheries.

General Account of the Expenditure on Harbours, Piers, or Quays.

Abstract showing the Expenditure on each Work.

SUMMARY.

In detailing the substance of these Accounts, and comparing them with the Accounts of the preceding year, it will be seen that the total quantity of Herrings cured during 1862, was 830,904 Barrels, the total quantity branded 346,712 Barrels, and the total quantity exported 494,910 Barrels, being an increase over the preceding year of 162,075½ Barrels in the total quantity cured, of 81,365 Barrels in the total quantity branded, and of 104,596¼ Barrels in the total quantity exported.

In the Cod and Ling Department, the Returns show that in the year 1862, 100,657½ cwts. were cured dried, and 7,735½ Barrels cured in pickle, and that the total quantity exported was 32,969¾ cwts. cured dried, being an increase over the preceding year of 18,312¾ cwts. cured dried, and 3,590 Barrels cured in pickle, and of 6,008¾ cwts. cured dried in the total quantity exported.

From the Fishery Statistic Accounts, it will be seen that in the year 1862, 13,144 Boats, manned by 43,508 Fishermen and Boys, were employed in the Herring and Cod and Ling Fisheries; and that the total estimated value of the Boats, Nets, and Lines, employed in these Fisheries in the same period was £811,355, being an increase over the preceding year of 183 Boats and 757 Fishermen, and of £28,318 in the estimated value of Boats and Nets.

CAITHNESS.
GEORGE TRAILL.
HENRY DUNDAS.
JAMES T. GIBSON-CRAIG.
ELCHO.
JAMES MATHESON.
JOHN T. GORDON.
GEORGE LOCH.
JOHN INGLIS.
LYON PLAYFAIR.
ANDREW COVENTRY.
CHARLES BAILLIE.
JAMES MONCREIFF.
GEORGE YOUNG.
JAMES H. ERSKINE WEMYSS.
ALEX. S. FINLAY.
GEORGE J. ALLMAN.
CHARLES FRANCIS MAXWELL.

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1863.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS fitted out in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, for the BRITISH HERRING FISHERY, in the Year ended 31st December 1862; the Districts from which fitted out; the Tonnage and Number of Men; the Netting, Salt, and Barrels Shipped; and the Barrels of Herrings Cured.

DISTRICTS.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Netting.	Salt.	Barrels.	Herrings Cured				Total Cured in Vessels.
							Gutted.		Ungutted.		
							Gutted and packed within 24 hours after being caught.	Gutted and Packed *not* within 24 hours after being taken.	Barrels.	Barrels of Bulk.	
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Square Yds.*	*Bushels.*	*Number.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Barrels.*
Eyemouth, .	10	272	47	„	5,440	„	„	„	„	1,191	1,191
Greenock, . .	49	1,225	206	263,000	23,322	11,177	10,707½	233	87	360	11,387½
Glasgow, . .	14	351¼	62	82,000	5,955	3,359	18,883	„	1,194	210	20,287
Rothesay, . .	15	205¼	44	31,000	5,250	1,732½	922½	„	251	340	1,513½
Inverary, . .	68	1,290¼	273	513,000	41,094	18,918	5,652	611	863	1,320	8,446
Loch Carron and Skye,	23	594	98	398,000	9,786	4,156	971	„	„	275	1,246
Loch Broom, .	1	20¼	4	5,400	150	74	74	„	„	„	74
Stornoway, .	26	815	127	„	6,200	300	„	„	„	1,790	1,790
Wick, . .	1	48	5	„	320	265	„	„	265	„	265
Anstruther, .	4	109	19	„	2,800	„	„	„	„	214	214
Total for Scotland,	211	4,930	885	1,292,400	100,317	39,981½	37,210	844	2,660	5,700	46,414
Isle of Man, . .	70	1,878½	264	„	17,210	„	„	„	„	13,520	13,520
Grand Total,	281	6,808½	1,149	1,292,400	117,527	39,981½	37,210	844	2,660	19,220	59,934

Note.—The above 281 Fishing Vessels made 522 Voyages.

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1863.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. II.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Barrels of WHITE HERRINGS Cured or Salted by Fish-Curers on Shore in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, in the Year ended 31st December 1862; with the Districts at which cured, distinguishing the Herrings Cured Gutted from those Cured Ungutted.

DISTRICTS.	Herrings Cured Gutted.		Herrings Cured Ungutted.		Total Cured on Shore.
	Gutted and packed within 24 hours after being caught.	Gutted and packed, *not* within 24 hours after being caught.	Barrels.	Barrels of Bulk.	
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Barrels.*
Leith, . . .	906	5	89	4,372	5,372
Eyemouth, . . .	25,511½	260	20,761¾	5,196¼	51,729½
Greenock, . . .	115	„	23	424	562
Rothesay, . . .	344	56	123	1,989	2,512
Inverary, . . .	13,239	1,177	1,090	31,209	46,715
Loch Carron and Skye, .	1,655	„	„	270	1,925
Loch Broom, . . .	1,383½	„	„	„	1,383½
Stornoway, . . .	63,234	„	2,589	8,278	74,101
Shetland Isles, . .	3,720	„	„	„	3,720
Orkney Isles, . .	11,157	508	1,342	„	13,007
Wick, . . .	117,453½	120	2,064	30	119,667½
Lybster, . . .	21,066	„	„	„	21,066
Helmsdale, . . .	44,406	262	1,180	„	45,848
Cromarty, . . .	14,501½	332	„	„	14,833½
Findhorn, . . .	37,372	137	490	„	37,999
Buckie, . . .	35,411½	„	1,167	„	36,578½
Banff, . . .	38,126½	7	1,429	„	39,562½
Fraserburgh, . . .	74,405	63	2,592	64	77,124
Peterhead, . . .	87,160	244½	21,703	4,149¼	113,256¾
Anstruther, . . .	21,914	1,553½	11,568	9,043½	44,079
Total for Scotland, .	613,081	4,725	68,210¾	65,025	751,041¾
Isle of Man, . .	188	„	894	18,846	19,928
Grand Total, .	613,269	4,725	69,104¾	83,871	770,969¾

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1863.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. III.

ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Barrels of WHITE HERRINGS Salted or Cured in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, in the Year ended 31st December 1862; with the Districts where Landed or Cured, distinguishing Herrings Cured Gutted from Herrings Cured Ungutted.

DISTRICTS.	Herrings Cured Gutted.		Herrings Cured Ungutted.		Total Herrings Cured.
	Gutted and packed within 24 hours after being caught.	Gutted and packed, *not* within 24 hours after being caught.	Barrels.	Barrels of Bulk.	
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Barrels.*
Leith,	906	5	89	4,372	5,372
Eyemouth,	25,511½	260	20,761¾	6,387½	52,920¾
Greenock,	10,822½	233	110	784	11,949½
Glasgow,	18,883	...	1,194	210	20,287
Rothesay,	1,266½	56	374	2,329	4,025½
Inverary,	18,891	1,788	1,953	32,529	55,161
Loch Carron and Skye,	2,626	...	...	545	3,171
Loch Broom,	1,457½	...	...	...	1,457½
Stornoway,	63,234	...	2,589	10,068	75,891
Shetland Isles,	3,720	...	...	...	3,720
Orkney Isles,	11,157	508	1,342	...	13,007
Wick,	117,453½	120	2,329	30	119,932½
Lybster,	21,066	...	...	...	21,066
Helmsdale,	44,406	262	1,180	...	45,848
Cromarty,	14,501½	332	...	...	14,833½
Findhorn,	37,372	137	490	...	37,999
Buckie,	35,411½	...	1,167	...	36,578½
Banff,	38,126½	7	1,429	...	39,562½
Fraserburgh,	74,405	63	2,592	64	77,124
Peterhead,	87,160	244½	21,703	4,149¼	113,256¾
Anstruther,	21,914	1,553½	11,568	9,257½	44,293
Total for Scotland,	650,291	5,569	70,870¾	70,725¼	797,456
Isle of Man,	188	...	894	32,366	33,448
Grand Total,	650,479	5,569	71,764¾	103,091¼	830,904

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE.

NUMBER of BARRELS of HERRINGS Salted or Cured on the West of Scotland, in the year ended 31st December 1862, stated by the Districts where the Herrings were caught.

Greenock,	562
Rothesay,	3,072½
Inverary,	79,705
Loch Carron and Skye,	5,900½
Loch Broom,	4,222½
Stornoway,	78,480
	171,942½

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1863.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. IV.

ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Barrels of WHITE HERRINGS in SCOTLAND Branded in the Year ended 31st December 1862; and of the Brandings in each District, distinguishing Herrings Bung-packed from Herrings Re-packed; with the Return of the Fees collected thereon under the Act 21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 69.

DISTRICTS.	Description and Number of Barrels Branded.		
	Bung Packed.	Re-packed.	Total Branded.
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
Leith,	1,532	100	1,632
Eyemouth,	8,496	,,	8,496
Shetland Isles,	2,036	,,	2,036
Orkney Isles,	1,326	,,	1,326
Wick,	77,812	,,	77,812
Lybster,	14,689	,,	14,689
Helmsdale,	32,290½	,,	32,290½
Cromarty,	3,540½	,,	3,540½
Findhorn,	28,771½	,,	28,771½
Buckie,	28,381½	,,	28,381½
Banff,	26,471½	181	26,652½
Fraserburgh,	48,891	,,	48,891
Peterhead,	61,068½	53	61,121½
Anstruther,	11,072	,,	11,072
Total,	346,378	334	346,712

* Of this number 299,197½ Barrels were Branded Crown Full.
,, 46,906 ,, were Branded Crown P.
,, 334 ,, were Branded Crown PP.
,, 274½ ,, were Branded Maties.

346,712 Barrels. The Fees thereon amounted to £5,778, 10s. 8d.

NOTE showing the Total Number of the above Barrels assorted after the Dutch mode, and Branded "Full" or "Maties" accordingly.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Barrels assorted and Branded *Crown Full.*	Number of Barrels assorted and Branded *Maties.*
Leith,	1,532	,,
Eyemouth,	7,287	,,
Shetland Isles,	582½	,,
Orkney Isles,	1,247	,,
Wick,	64,317½	,,
Lybster,	9,365½	,,
Helmsdale,	29,778	,,
Cromarty,	2,884	2
Findhorn,	24,871	177
Buckie,	25,039	,,
Banff,	24,504	85
Fraserburgh,	43,235	10½
Peterhead,	53,571	,,
Anstruther,	10,984	,,
Total,	299,197½	274½

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1863.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. V.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Barrels of White Herrings in Scotland and the Isle of Man Exported in the Year ended 31st December 1862; distinguishing the Export to Ireland, to the Continent, and to places out of Europe; the Herrings Cured Gutted from Herrings Cured Ungutted, and Herrings Bung-Packed from Herrings Re-packed.

DISTRICTS.	BARRELS OF HERRINGS EXPORTED.						
	To Ireland, Bung-Packed.			To the Continent, Bung-Packed.		Out of Europe, Repacked.	Total Exported.
	Gutted.	Ungutted.	Barrels of Bulk.	Gutted.	Ungutted.	Gutted.	
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Number.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
Leith,	...	...	...	14,353½	52	319½	14,725
Eyemouth,	1,001	...	1,191¼	8,660	239	...	11,091¼
Greenock,	1,409½	...	2,631	...	...	223	4,263½
Glasgow,	2,427	...	657	...	...	305	3,389
Inveraray,	680	69	1,305	...	...	...	2,054
Loch Carron and Skye,	292	...	...	...	...	...	292
Stornoway,	...	...	...	44,811½	...	...	44,811½
Shetland Isles,	402½	...	...	1,621	...	...	2,023½
Orkney Isles,	9,138½	12	...	...	...	...	9,150½
Wick,	17,768	...	...	89,901	266	...	107,935
Lybster,	2,519½	...	...	15,244	...	...	17,763½
Helmsdale,	972	...	...	34,934½	...	...	35,906½
Cromarty,	9,292½	...	...	2,472	...	...	11,764½
Findhorn,	...	...	...	26,086½	...	...	26,086½
Buckie,	...	...	...	29,905	...	...	29,905
Banff,	...	...	...	29,390¾	...	...	29,390¾
Fraserburgh,	6,056½	...	...	50,320	...	...	56,376½
Peterhead,	7,485½	53	...	62,774½	...	...	70,313
Anstruther,	2,193	...	204	12,151½	...	...	14,548½
Total for Scotland,	61,637½	134	5,988¼	422,625¾	557	847	491,790
Isle of Man,	...	...	3,120	...	...	...	3,120
Grand Total,	61,637½	134	9,108¼	422,625¾	557	847½	494,910

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE showing the Ports or Places to which the Herrings Exported to the Continent were Shipped.

ISTRICTS.	BARRELS OF HERRINGS EXPORTED.													Tot Expo to t Conti
	RUSSIA.		PRUSSIA.				Ham-burg.	HANOVER	Bremen.	HOLLAND	Belgium	France.	All other places on the Continent.	
	Peters-burg.	Riga.	Memel.	Königs-berg.	Danzic.	Stettin.		Harburg.		Rotter-dam.				
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barr*
h,	604	900	...	...	63	5,632	4,768	194	...	2,184½	...	60	...	14,4
mouth,	...	...	...	...	...	1,388	...	5,561	...	1,711	...	239	...	8,8
rnoway,	16,336½	756½	...	...	...	17,257	2,943	6,389½	663	...	...	...	466	44,8
tland Isles,	...	...	...	...	669	952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,6
k,	751	643	3,600	5,901	23,290½	33,767	...	16,293	531	1,344	...	265	3,781½	90,1
ster,	...	...	...	1,995	4,704½	4,958½	...	2,546	...	...	...	360	680	15,2
msdale,	...	...	1,737	3,858	6,714½	8,422½	495	6,856	...	5,846½	...	95	910	34,9
marty,	...	...	950	748	...	774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,4
lhorn,	...	...	...	656	3,029	20,926½	...	1,027	...	448	...	...	...	26,0
kie,	...	...	988	...	6,827	20,854	417	600	...	219	...	...	...	29,9
ff,	...	...	...	1,190	7,983	15,393	...	3,257	...	1,567¾	...	...	...	29,8
serburgh,	...	...	...	...	4,423½	21,264½	...	19,927½	883	1,370	...	...	2,451½	50,3
erhead,	...	...	...	2,378	12,341	29,473½	600	14,892	...	708	...	...	2,382	62,7
truther,	...	...	1,595	...	...	2,138	...	7,368	...	855½	195	...	...	12,1
Total,	17,691½	2,299½	8,870	16,726	70,045	183,200½	9,223	84,911	2,077	16,254¼	195	1,019	10,671	423,1

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh, 1st June 1863.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. VI.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Crans and Half Crans adjusted and Branded as Measures for the Purchase and Sale of Fresh Herrings in SCOTLAND, in the Year ended 31st December 1862.

DISTRICTS.	Crans and Half Crans Branded.	
	Crans.	Half Crans.
Leith,	37	9
Greenock,	25	„
Glasgow,	1	„
Rothesay,	1	„
Banff,	12	„
Fraserburgh,	5	„
Peterhead,	30	4
Totals,	111	13

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1863.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

ABSTRACT showing the Total Quantity of WHITE HERRINGS Cured, Branded, and Exported, year by year, *in so far as brought under cognizance of Officers of the Fishery*, from the 1st of June 1809, to the 31st of December 1862; distinguishing the Export to Ireland, to the Continent, and to places out of Europe.

PERIODS.	Total Quantity of Herrings Cured.			Total Quantity of Herrings Branded.	Total Quantity of Herrings Exported.			Grand Total Exported.
	Gutted.	Ungutted including Bulk.	Total Cured.		To Ireland.	To the Continent.	To places out of Europe.	
	Barrels.	*Bls. or Crans.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Bls. or Crans.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
Period extending from 1st June 1809 to 5th April 1810,	42,548	47,637½	90,185½	34,701	28,014	...	7,834	35,848
Year ended 5th April 1811,	65,430	26,397½	91,827½	55,662½	28,212	...	9,921	38,133
Year ended 5th April 1812,	72,515½	39,004	111,519½	58,430	30,417½	4,730	27,672½	62,820
Year ended 5th April 1813,	89,900¾	63,587½	153,488¼	70,027½	57,980	11,046½	40,699	109,725½
Year ended 5th April 1814,	52,931½	57,611	110,542½	38,184½	43,061½	23,943	51,399	118,403½
Year ended 5th April 1815,	105,372¼	54,767	160,139¼	83,376	49,635¾	35,891	55,778½	141,305¼
Year ended 5th April 1816,	135,981	26,670¾	162,651¾	116,436	29,456½	15,563	62,668½	107,688
Year ended 5th April 1817,	155,776	36,567½	192,343½	140,018½	36,341	44,432½	57,855	138,628½
Year ended 5th April 1818,	204,270¼	23,420¾	227,691	183,089½	53,386½	43,896	65,057	162,339½
Year ended 5th April 1819,	303,777½	37,116½	340,894	270,022½	89,704	52,333	85,125	227,162
Year ended 5th April 1820,	347,190½	35,301	382,491½	309,700½	101,109½	64,302½	88,104	253,516
Year ended 5th April 1821,	413,308	28,887¾	442,195¾	363,872	125,445	89,524	79,836½	294,805½
Year ended 5th April 1822,	291,626½	24,897¾	316,524¼	263,205½	102,719	34,752	77,485	214,956
Year ended 5th April 1823,	225,037	23,832	248,869	203,110	56,528	38,002½	75,914½	170,445
Year ended 5th April 1824,	335,450	56,740¾	392,190¾	299,631	116,747½	40,231	82,652	239,630½
Year ended 5th April 1825,	303,397	44,268¼	347,665¼	270,844½	96,409½	35,029½	70,577½	202,016½
Year ended 5th April 1826,	340,118	39,115¾	379,233¾	294,422½	121,386½	28,167¾	67,519	217,073¼
Year ended 5th April 1827,	259,171¼	29,324	288,495¼	223,606	78,735	16,701	70,970	166,406
Year ended 5th April 1828,	339,360	60,418	399,778	279,317½	109,108½	24,489½	78,061	211,659
Year ended 5th April 1829,	300,242½	55,737	355,979½	234,827	107,651	28,280½	69,944	205,875½
Year ended 5th April 1830,	280,933½	48,623½	329,557	218,418½	89,680½	24,302	67,672	181,654½
Year ended 5th April 1831,	371,096	68,274¼	439,370¼	237,085	130,300½	61,655½	72,947	264,903
Year ended 5th April 1832,	313,113¾	49,547	362,660¾	157,839½	128,458	31,100¼	57,941½	217,499¾
Year ended 5th April 1833,	353,684½	63,279¾	416,964¼	168,359½	114,137	47,556½	58,991	220,684½
Year ended 5th April 1834,	382,677½	68,853¾	451,531¼	178,000½	149,254	55,852	66,987½	272,093½
Year ended 5th April 1835,	217,242½	60,074½	277,317	85,079½	73,960	34,050	50,795½	158,805½
Year ended 5th April 1836,	399,334	98,280¾	497,614¾	192,317	168,960	48,451½	55,982	273,393½
Year ended 5th April 1837,	290,169	107,660¼	397,829¼	114,192	102,968½	46,777	39,520	189,265½
Year ended 5th April 1838,	382,400	125,374¾	507,774¾	141,552	139,095	57,388½	38,674½	235,158
Year ended 5th April 1839,	382,229	173,330¾	555,559¾	153,659½	149,926	64,870	24,934½	239,730½
Year ended 5th April 1840,	405,379½	138,565¾	543,945	152,231	157,359	82,515½	12,647½	252,522
Year ended 5th April 1841,	431,157	126,105¼	557,262¼	154,189	150,517½	90,951½	8,668	250,137
Year ended 5th April 1842,	489,620½	177,624¾	667,245¼	190,922½	187,953	91,069½	5,713½	284,736
Year ended 5th April 1843,	442,290	181,129¾	623,419¾	162,713	165,327½	120,136½	6,336½	291,800½
Year ended 5th April 1844,	473,556¾	191,803	665,359¾	182,988	127,770	181,953	3,793½	313,516½
Period extending from 5th April 1844 to 5th Jan. 1845,	393,312	132,720¾	526,032¾	140,632	120,293	143,754	2,326½	266,373½
Year ended 5th January 1846,	411,271	121,375	532,646	142,473½	127,027½	113,678	2,488½	243,194
Year ended 5th January 1847,	414,915¼	192,535¾	607,451	156,278½	102,585	148,363½	4,765½	255,714
Year ended 5th January 1848,	372,989½	189,754	562,743½	146,500½	102,690	142,532	4,959	250,181
Year ended 5th January 1849,	392,827	251,541¼	644,368¼	153,944	78,262½	168,049	3,682½	249,994
Year ended 5th January 1850,	507,024½	263,673¾	770,698¼	213,286½	78,889¾	257,108	4,258½	340,256¼
*Year ended 5th January 1851, for Scotland and the Isle of Man only,	378,187	165,822½	544,009½	172,924½	66,138	198,403	2,367	266,908
Year ended 5th January 1852, for do. do.	417,233¼	176,797¾	594,031	201,636½	81,340½	182,659	205	264,204½
Year ended 31st December 1852, for do. do.	375,693	123,094½	498,787½	169,159½	60,414	221,979	1,133	283,526
Year ended 31st December 1853, for do. do.	560,367	217,672¾	778,039¾	248,136½	95,339	242,853¼	4,438½	342,630¾
Year ended 31st December 1854, for do. do.	458,579½	177,982¾	636,562¼	211,844	121,883¾	237,893½	1,919½	361,696¾
Year ended 31st December 1855, for do. do.	582,715¼	183,988¼	766,703½	280,581½	97,377	344,029	858	442,264
Year ended 31st December 1856, for do. do.	466,429½	143,559	609,988½	223,281	89,670¾	256,741	1,199½	347,611¼
Year ended 31st December 1857, for do. do.	465,292½	115,521¼	580,813¾	218,992	58,534	307,275½	1,351	367,160½
Year ended 31st December 1858, for do. do.	470,393¼	165,730¼	636,124	233,374	79,054	269,819	1,331½	350,204½
Year ended 31st December 1859, for do. do.	381,059¼	110,428	491,487¼	158,676	68,882	203,349½	748	272,979½
Year ended 31st December 1860, for do. do.	496,414½	184,778¾	681,193¼	231,913½	86,413	291,401½	156	377,970½
Year ended 31st December 1861, for do. do.	519,173	149,655½	668,828½	265,347	81,595½	308,334¼	384	390,313¾
Year ended 31st December 1862, for do. do.	656,048	174,856	830,904	346,712	70,879¾	423,182¾	847½	494,910

N.B.—In the Six Years ending 5th April 1815, the Bounty on Herrings Cured Gutted, was 2s. per Barrel, while there was a Bounty at the same time of 2s. 8d. per Barrel, payable by the Excise on the Exportation of Herrings, whether Cured Gutted or Ungutted, but which ceased on the 1st June 1815; in the Eleven Years ending 5th April 1826, the Bounty on Herrings Cured Gutted was 4s. per Barrel; in the Four succeeding Years, the Bounty was reduced 1s. per Barrel each Year till the 5th of April 1830, when it ceased altogether, and has not since been renewed.

* The Collection of Returns for England ceased from the 5th of January 1850.

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1863.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

COD AND LING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. I.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Cod, Ling, or Hake, taken or purchased by Vessels fitted out for the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man in the Year ended 31st December 1862, with the Number of Vessels, and the Districts from which fitted out, the Tonnage, Men, and Weight of Fish Cured, whether Cured Dried or Cured in Pickle.

DISTRICTS.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Fish taken or purchased.	Total Quantity Cured.
					Cured Dried.
	Number.	*Tons.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Cwts.*
Greenock,	2	105	20	485	23
Inverary,	1	20	8	1,100	37½
Loch Carron and Skye,	4	216	45	11,741	566
Stornoway,	5	172	50	11,008	587
Shetland Isles,	65	2,514	732	481,246	16,596
Orkney Isles,	33	1,570	309	226,435	6,404
Fraserburgh,	19	266	118	63,836	2,622
Total for Scotland,	129	4,863	1,282	795,851	26,835½
Isle of Man,	1	31½	8	540	34
Grand Total,	130	4,894½	1,290	796,391	26,869½

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1863.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. II.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Cod, Ling, or Hake, taken or purchased by Open Boats at the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man, in the Year ended 31st December 1862; with the Districts of the Boats and the Quantity of Fish Cured, distinguishing whether Cured Dried or Cured in Pickle.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Fish taken or purchased.	Total Quantity Cured.	
		Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.
	Number.	*Cwts.*	*Barrels.*
Eyemouth,	4,582	141	,,
Greenock,	17,455	,,	493
Rothesay,	60,610	1,835	,,
Inverary,	37,934	1,182	,,
Loch Carron and Skye,	36,086	1,380	,,
Loch Broom,	7,661	288	,,
Stornoway,	259,544	11,560	,,
Shetland Isles,	981,325	35,110	,,
Orkney Isles,	178,250	5,950	,,
Wick,	17,356	611	,,
Lybster,	66,870	1,942	283
Helmsdale,	41,524	1,210	334
Cromarty,	26,719	130½	550
Findhorn,	45,830	127	1,135
Buckie,	201,794	6,696	1,605
Banff,	19,872	725	20
Fraserburgh,	58,019	1,894	89
Peterhead,	123,243	2,142	1,667½
Anstruther,	67,989	709½	1,559
Total for Scotland,	2,252,663	73,633	7,735½
Isle of Man,	2,800	155	,,
Grand Total,	2,255,463	73,788	7,735½

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1863.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

COD AND LING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. III.

ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Cod, Ling, or Hake, taken or purchased at the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man, in the Year ended 31st December 1862, whether by Vessels or by Boats; with the Districts thereof, and the Quantity of Fish Cured, distinguishing whether Cured Dried or Cured in Pickle.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Fish taken or purchased.	TOTAL QUANTITY CURED.	
		Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.
	Number.	*Cwts.*	*Barrels.*
Eyemouth,	4,582	141	,,
Greenock,	17,940	23	493
Rothesay,	60,610	1,835	,,
Inverary,	39,034	1,219½	,,
Loch Carron and Skye,	47,827	1,946	,,
Loch Broom,	7,661	288	,,
Stornoway,	270,552	12,147	,,
Shetland Isles,	1,462,571	51,706	,,
Orkney Isles,	404,685	12,354	,,
Wick,	17,356	611	,,
Lybster,	66,870	1,942	283
Helmsdale,	41,524	1,210	334
Cromarty,	26,719	130½	550
Findhorn,	45,830	127	1,135
Buckie,	201,794	6,696	1,605
Banff,	19,872	725	20
Fraserburgh,	121,855	4,516	89
Peterhead,	123,243	2,142	1,667½
Anstruther,	67,989	709½	1,559
Total for Scotland,	3,048,514	100,468½	7,735½
Isle of Man,	3,340	189	,,
Grand Total,	3,051,854	100,657½	7,735½

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1863.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. IV.

ACCOUNT of the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake, Exported from Scotland in the Year ended 31st December 1862; with the Districts from which Exported, distinguishing the Export to Ireland, to the Continent, and to places out of Europe; also whether Dried or Cured in Pickle.

DISTRICTS.	COD AND LING EXPORTED			
	To Ireland.	To the Continent.	To places out of Europe.	Total Exported.
	Cured Dried.	Cured Dried.	Cured Dried.	Cured Dried.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Leith,	,,	,,	419	419
Greenock,	1,413¾	,,	259	1,672¾
Glasgow,	1,464	142	1,119	2,725
Rothesay,	1,302	,,	,,	1,302
Shetland Isles,	9,500	17,351	,,	26,851
Grand Total,	13,679¾	17,493	1,797	32,969¾

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1863.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

ABSTRACT, showing the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake, Cured, Punched or Branded, and Exported, year by year, *in so far as brought under cognizance of Officers of the Fishery*, from the 10th of October 1820, when the System for Encouragement and Improvement of the Cod and Ling Fishery commenced, to the 31st of December 1862.

PERIODS.	Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake, Cured.			Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake Punched or Branded.		Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake Exported.			
	Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.		Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.	Cured Dried.			Cured in Pickle.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Barrels.*	*Cwts.*	*Barrels.*	*Cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*Barrels.*
Period extending from 10th October 1820 to 5th April 1822,	,,	,,	,,	50,235¼	4,919½	19,578	3	,,	,,
Year ended 5th April 1823,	,,	,,	,,	54,573	3,691	19,398	3	,,	,,
Year ended 5th April 1824,	,,	,,	,,	63,590	5,437	23,098	,,	3	,,
Year ended 5th April 1825,	,,	,,	,,	52,135	3,531	14,087	2	19	,,
Year ended 5th April 1826,	69,136½	3,634¾	5,621	66,315¾	5,337	7,281	1	14	,,
Year ended 5th April 1827,	95,161½	9,273	9,025	82,185¾	8,008½	14,051	2	27	,,
Year ended 5th April 1828,	82,515¼	6,726	6,142½	74,103¾	5,609½	13,208	2	,,	,,
Year ended 5th April 1829,	81,321¼	5,786	6,819	73,500½	6,204	20,587	3	4	,,
Year ended 5th April 1830,	101,914	5,652½	8,836½	92,314½	8,464	16,369	3	15	,,
Year ended 5th April 1831,	37,674	,,	2,950½	34,337½	2,459½	11,920	1	1	,,
Year ended 5th April 1832,	50,293	,,	3,779½	13,879¾	3,230	20,168	3	16	47
Year ended 5th April 1833,	58,461½	,,	6,467½	13,581¼	4,393½	14,754	1	26	67
Year ended 5th April 1834,	52,710½	,,	5,522½	14,255½	3,829	16,298	3	,,	24
Year ended 5th April 1835,	44,152¾	,,	3,767½	9,492¼	2,235	10,632	2	24	,,
Year ended 5th April 1836,	38,040	,,	6,276	6,766	3,018	10,992	2	20	,,
Year ended 5th April 1837,	66,892½	,,	7,273	9,589½	3,206	10,195	2	11	1½
Year ended 5th April 1838,	84,996¾	,,	10,303	9,259½	4,373	22,166	2	12	36
Year ended 5th April 1839,	85,279¾	,,	10,051½	23,936¼	5,093	26,701	3	,,	150
Year ended 5th April 1840,	93,560¾	,,	6,053	21,695½	3,205	29,656	1	,,	24
Year ended 5th April 1841,	91,494¾	,,	9,480	21,029¼	3,891	30,550	1	,,	44
Year ended 5th April 1842,	76,849	,,	7,038½	13,283¾	2,164	25,293	1	,,	,,
Year ended 5th April 1843,	77,207¼	,,	6,431	10,030¼	1,342	23,737	3	,,	70
Year ended 5th April 1844,	92,813½	,,	5,123	20,810¼	2,226½	35,476	,,	,,	4
Period extending from 5th April 1844 to 5th January 1845,	83,919	,,	1,726	17,940¼	229	28,815	,,	,,	20
Year ended 5th January 1846,	92,323	,,	5,037	14,372½	935	29,352	,,	,,	,,
Year ended 5th January 1847,	90,783¾	,,	6,341½	12,387½	1,492	34,435	1	,,	15
Year ended 5th January 1848,	86,624¼	,,	6,247½	8,145¼	955	25,662	3	,,	,,
Year ended 5th January 1849,	85,463	,,	6,810½	9,520	1,681	22,608	3	,,	,,
Year ended 5th January 1850,	98,903	,,	6,588	15,556	997	24,154	1	,,	20
Year ended 5th January 1851, for Scotland and the Isle of Man only,	90,658¾	,,	5,032	* ,,	,,	22,304	1	,,	,,
Year ended 5th January 1852, for do. do.	92,083¼	,,	7,019¾	,,	,,	17,141	2	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1852, for do. do.	102,976¼	,,	6,886	,,	,,	18,994	2	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1853, for do. do.	105,596	,,	5,122½	,,	,,	22,650	3	,,	14
Year ended 31st Decr. 1854, for do. do.	109,684¼	,,	6,166½	,,	,,	19,557	2	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1855, for do. do.	113,561¼	,,	6,316½	,,	,,	29,154	2	,,	25
Year ended 31st Decr. 1856, for do. do.	110,504¾	,,	6,642	,,	,,	29,629	3	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1857, for do. do.	104,668½	,,	4,393½	,,	,,	34,310	,,	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1858, for do. do.	95,596	,,	4,584	,,	,,	32,152	,,	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1859, for do. do.	118,383	,,	5,362½	,,	,,	35,923	,,	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1860, for do. do.	115,688	,,	4,339½	,,	,,	32,221	,,	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1861, for do. do.	82,344¾	,,	4,145½	,,	,,	26,961	,,	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1862, for do. do.	100,657½	,,	7,735½	,,	,,	32,969	3	,,	,,

N.B.—The Books of this department do not exhibit the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake *Cured* till the Year commencing 5th April 1825. The Bounty, from the commencement of this Abstract to the 5th of April 1830, was 4s. per cwt. for Fish cured Dried, and 2s. 6d. per Barrel for Fish cured in Pickle, taken by the Crews of Vessels or Boats *not* on the Tonnage Bounty; while the Bounty for Vessels licensed for the Cod and Ling Fishery, on the *Tonnage* Bounty, was 50s. per Ton, for Tonnage and Cargo to the 5th of July 1826; 45s. from thence to the 5th of July 1827; 40s. to the 5th of July 1828; and 35s. to the 5th of April 1830, when the Bounties ceased altogether, and have not since been renewed.

* The Branding and Punching of Cod and Ling was discontinued at the 5th of January 1850, as well as the Collection of Returns for England.

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1863.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

FISHERY STATISTICS.

No. I.

FISHERY STATISTICS.—Account of the Number of Boats in SCOTLAND and the ISLE of MAN, whether Decked or Undecked, *irrespective* of the places to which they belong, employed in the Herring Fishery in the Season of 1862, for one selected Week of each District; with the Number of Fishermen and Boys by whom manned; of Coopers, Gutters, Packers, and others employed at the Fisheries in the Week so selected, and the Total Number of all such Persons.

Districts where the Boats were employed at the Herring Fishery.	Boats.	Fishermen and Boys.	Coopers.	Gutters and Packers.	Labourers.	Total Persons employed.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
Leith, . . .	40	180	55	150	25	410
Eyemouth, . .	783	3,793	160	989	301	5,243
Greenock, . .	159	460	8	40	31	539
Rothesay, . . .	123	492	4	30	5	531
Inverary, . .	838	2,095	40	740	90	2,965
Loch Carron and Skye,	470	1,410	30	500	12	1,952
Loch Broom, . .	960	3,859	10	570	30	4,469
Stornoway, . .	900	4,573	138	1,851	85	6,647
Shetland Isles, .	85	1,584	58	551	18	2,211
Orkney Isles, . .	274	1,388	52	567	20	2,027
Wick, . . .	1,122	6,452	355	2,836	300	9,943
Lybster, . .	239	1,206	61	525	„	1,792
Helmsdale, . .	370	1,861	122	1,277	79	3,339
Cromarty, . .	160	800	54	567	49	1,470
Findhorn, . .	317	1,585	115	960	40	2,700
Buckie, . .	234	1,190	74	713	99	2,076
Banff, . . .	169	845	51	624	170	1,690
Fraserburgh, . .	254	1,270	81	793	105	2,249
Peterhead, . .	700	3,325	230	1,833	251	5,639
Anstruther, . .	450	2,700	199	1,226	1,320	5,445
Isle of Man, . .	320	2,400	16	70	106	2,592

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1863.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. II.

FISHERY STATISTICS.—ACCOUNT for SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, of the Number and Tonnage of Boats, Decked or Undecked, employed in the Shore Curing Herring, and Cod and Ling Fisheries, in the Year ended 31st December 1862, with the Districts to which they belong; the Number of Fishermen and Boys by whom Manned; the Number of Fish-curers and Coopers; with the estimated value of Boats, Nets, and Lines.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Boats.	Tonnage of Boats.	Number of Fishermen and Boys.	Number of Fish-curers.	Number of Coopers.	All other Persons Estimated.	Estimated			
							Value of Boats.	Value of Nets.	Value of Lines.	TOTAL VALUE.
Leith,	520	5,320	1,247	15	99	1,169	£16,107	£23,743	£1,716	£41,566
Eyemouth,	687	7,887	1,757	59	107	3,061	25,093	25,455	4,509	55,057
Greenock,	498	1,490	1,082	40	50	913	5,716	8,185	931	14,832
Glasgow,	21	66	40	20	32	672	225	250	20	495
Rothesay,	509	2,330	1,511	28	13	873	7,811	9,036	751	17,598
Inverary,	1,114	4,022	2,578	111	40	834	11,467	18,355	1,709	31,531
Loch Carron and Skye,	919	3,103	2,769	35	23	2,160	5,572	20,632	3,077	29,281
Loch Broom,	688	3,674	2,713	13	10	2,445	8,845	19,248	2,192	30,285
Stornoway,	751	5,235	3,027	14	21	3,868	14,417	13,074	7,554	35,045
Shetland Isles,	683	1,269	3,118	58	58	1,162	6,278	7,012	4,464	17,754
Orkney Isles,	672	3,882	2,449	25	52	1,028	10,778	11,761	446	22,985
Wick,	1,029	10,927	4,170	114	356	5,386	37,549	53,557	2,001	93,107
Lybster,	356	3,854	1,577	50	61	713	10,051	14,175	192	24,418
Helmsdale,	223	2,123	866	25	122	1,366	5,440	10,132	639	16,211
Cromarty,	308	2,237	889	20	54	2,082	5,286	7,690	2,061	15,037
Findhorn,	410	3,466	1,291	35	109	2,261	9,122	20,080	2,460	31,662
Buckie,	658	5,630	2,462	36	74	3,123	25,799	34,185	8,112	68,096
Banff,	306	2,524	885	27	51	1,544	6,426	11,569	1,812	19,807
Fraserburgh,	527	4,410	1,291	32	82	1,862	10,427	16,725	3,980	31,132
Peterhead,	941	6,988	2,472	66	231	5,537	21,594	23,194	9,185	53,973
Anstruther,	725	8,434	2,814	89	199	8,039	28,957	59,179	9,786	97,922
Total for Scotland,	12,545	88,871	41,008	912	1,844	50,098	272,960	407,237	67,597	747,794
Isle of Man,	599	5,471	2,500	110	15	842	31,896	27,015	4,650	63,561
Grand Total,	13,144	94,342	43,508	1,022	1,859	50,940	£304,856	£434,252	£72,247	£811,355

NOTE.—In addition to the 43,764 Fishermen, Curers, and Coopers employed in Scotland, it is estimated that 50,098 other persons were employed in the Fisheries there; and in the Isle of Man 842 other persons, besides the 2,625 Fishermen, Curers, and Coopers employed there.

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1863.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. III.

FISHERY STATISTICS.—ACCOUNT of the Tonnage of Shipping and of the number of Seamen engaged in the Trade of the Herring and Cod and Ling Fisheries in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, in the Year ended 31st December 1862; distinguishing those employed in Importing Stave Wood, Hoops, and Salt, in carrying Herrings or Cod Fish Coastwise, or Exporting them abroad, and distinguishing British from Foreign Tonnage and Men.

DISTRICTS.	TONNAGE AND MEN.														Grand Total of Tonnage and Men.			
	Importing Stave Wood or Hoops for the Fisheries.				Importing Salt for the Fisheries.				Carrying Herrings or Cod-Fish Coastwise to Market.		Exporting Herrings or Cod-Fish.							
	British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.		British.		British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.	
	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.
Leith,	650	50	415	36	1,830	104	„	„	125	11	2,064	203	40	4	4,669	368	455	40
Eyemouth,	246	17	56	5	2,139	131	„	„	2,019	157	1,091	82	309	41	5,495	387	365	46
Greenock,	80	6	„	„	820	61	„	„	560	40	693	48	„	„	2,153	155	„	„
Glasgow,	120	10	„	„	240	16	„	„	2,244	160	620	42	„	„	3,224	228	„	„
Rothesay,	30	4	„	„	237	27	„	„	332	22	102	16	„	„	701	69	„	„
Inverary,	„	„	„	„	1,358	106	„	„	8,200	300	350	53	„	„	9,908	459	„	„
Loch Carron and Skye,	„	„	„	„	558	32	„	„	730	38	70	8	„	„	1,358	78	„	„
Loch Broom,	„	„	„	„	200	15	„	„	380	34	„	„	„	„	580	49	„	„
Stornoway,	48	4	„	„	1,428	143	„	„	3,002	296	4,653	386	344	21	9,131	829	344	21
Shetland Isles,	99	7	123	12	1,014	74	„	„	408	35	596	50	849	77	2,117	166	972	89
Orkney Isles,	„	„	„	„	765	58	„	„	398	34	1,103	97	„	„	2,266	189	„	„
Wick,	1,890	133	3,132	280	5,119	359	„	„	1,096	75	8,682	496	2,357	237	16,787	1,063	5,489	517
Lybster,	260	14	54	4	784	60	„	„	345	28	1,095	78	609	42	2,484	180	663	46
Helmsdale,	340	29	160	14	885	62	„	„	122	15	3,891	244	398	33	5,238	350	558	47
Cromarty,	„	„	„	„	722	53	„	„	155	11	1,208	85	156	12	2,085	149	156	12
Findhorn,	630	56	„	„	1,890	129	80	6	380	24	2,657	170	139	10	5,557	379	219	16
Buckie,	392	39	38	4	1,006	73	„	„	87	7	2,154	124	906	90	3,639	243	944	94
Banff,	„	„	700	54	949	75	„	„	198	20	2,219	157	761	52	3,366	252	1,461	106
Fraserburgh,	1,163	89	282	22	1,077	74	„	„	482	35	4,891	334	966	61	7,613	532	1,248	83
Peterhead,	610	42	476	42	3,361	225	„	„	1,180	93	5,849	364	1,901	129	11,000	724	2,377	171
Anstruther,	487	34	96	12	1,701	119	„	„	2,385	202	1,045	76	529	36	5,618	431	625	48
Total for Scotland,	7,045	534	5,532	485	28,083	1,996	80	6	24,828	1,637	45,033	3,113	10,264	845	104,989	7,280	15,876	1,336
Isle of Man,	„	„	„	„	1,250	121	„	„	3,850	270	1,008	139	„	„	6,108	530	„	„
Grand Total,	7,045	534	5,532	485	29,333	2,117	80	6	28,678	1,907	46,041	3,252	10,264	845	111,097	7,810	15,876	1,336

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1863.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. IV.

FISHERY STATISTICS.—ABSTRACT of the preceding Accounts, showing the Tonnage of Vessels and Number of Seamen, the Tonnage of Boats and Number of Fishermen and Boys, and the Number of all other Persons employed in the Fisheries in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN in the Year ended 31st December 1862.

ABSTRACTS.	Tonnage of Vessels and Number of Seamen.				Tonnage of Boats and Number of Fishermen and Boys.		Number of all other persons employed in the Fisheries.	Total Tonnage and Persons employed in the Fisheries.			
	British.		Foreign.					British.		Foreign.	
	Tons.	Seamen.	Tons.	Seamen.	Tons.	Fishermen and Boys.		Tons.	Persons.	Tons.	Persons.
SCOTLAND.											
Total of Herring Account, No. 1, . . .	4,930	885	...	...	...	...	...	4,930	885	...	...
Do. of Cod and Ling Account, No. 1, .	4,863	1,282	...	...	...	...	...	4,863	1,282	...	...
Do. of Fishery Statistics, No. 2, . .	...	...	...	...	88,871	41,008	52,854	88,871	93,862	...	...
Do. of do. No. 3, . .	104,989	7,280	15,876	1,336	...	...	...	104,989	7,280	15,876	1,336
Total for Scotland, . . .	114,782	9,447	15,876	1,336	88,871	41,008	52,854	203,653	103,309	15,876	1,336
ISLE OF MAN.											
Total of Herring Account, No. 1, . . .	1,878½	264	...	...	...	...	...	1,878½	264	...	...
Do. of Cod and Ling Account, No. 1, .	31½	8	...	...	...	...	...	31½	8	...	...
Do. of Fishery Statistics, No. 2, . .	...	...	...	...	5,471	2,500	967	5,471	3,467	...	...
Do. of do. No. 3, . . .	6,108	530	...	...	...	...	...	6,108	530	...	...
Total for Isle of Man, . . .	8,018	802	...	...	5,471	2,500	967	13,489	4,269	...	...
Grand Total for Scotland and Isle of Man, .	122,800	10,249	15,876	1,336	94,342	43,508	53,821	217,142	107,578	15,876	1,336

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh 1st June 1863.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

Report by the Engineers on the State of the Harbour Works under Charge of the Board of Fisheries.

We have to report that the only work executed during the past season is the excavation of the rock at the Western Entrance of Victoria Harbour, Dunbar. This operation has been protracted in consequence of the Contractor not having carried it on simultaneously with the other work, in the hope that he might have been able to accomplish it, after the completion of the other operations, by means of Cofferdams, instead of the more tedious appliances of Diving apparatus, but which ultimately he has had to resort to. It is now, however, nearly completed, and the Entrance will, it is expected, be open for Boats during the ensuing Fishing Season.

D. & T. STEVENSON.

Edinburgh, 1*st June* 1863.

HARBOUR ACCOUNTS.

GENERAL ACCOUNT, PIERS OR QUAYS.

An Account of the Sums Received and Paid by the Commissioners for the British Fisheries for Building or Repairing Piers or Quays in Scotland, under the Act 5th George IV. Cap. 64, in the year ended 31st December 1862.

Dr.

1862.				
March 31.	To Cash, Parliamentary Grant for the year ended 31st March 1862,	£3,000	0	0
April 4.	To Cash, Bank Interest for do.	121	0	0
Oct. 22.	To Cash, from Magistrates of Dunbar, to Account of License Dues Collected at the Harbour, Fishing Season 1862,	76	0	0
		£3,197	0	0
	To Balance overdrawn, and to be met by Annual Grant for the year ended 31st March 1863, due by the Treasury,	1,650	4	4
		£4,847	4	4

Cr.

1862.				
	By Balance due from last year's Account,	£778	7	9
	„ Payments to Account of Dunbar Harbour,	4,068	16	7
		£4,847	4	4

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1863.

ABSTRACT showing the EXPENDITURE on each of the HARBOUR WORKS carrying on by the BOARD OF FISHERIES in the year ended 31st December 1862.

Dr.

DUNBAR HARBOUR—COUNTY OF HADDINGTON.

1862.	To Balance from last Abstract,	£2,609	13	7
„	To Balance Overdrawn,	1,459	3	0
		£4,068	16	7

Cr.

MAGISTRATES AND TOWN COUNCIL OF DUNBAR.

1862.	By Payments to Account of Security Stoppages off Contract Instalments, with Bank Interest thereon,	£3,779	13	9
„	Do. Engineering Fees,	200	0	0
„	Do. Inspector's Wages,	86	9	7
„	Do. Incidental Expenses in connection with the Works,	2	13	3
		£4,068	16	7

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1863.

REPORT

BY THE

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE BRITISH FISHERIES,

OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS

IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1862.

BEING FISHING 1862.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE INSPECTORS OF SALMON FISHERIES (ENGLAND AND WALES).

(*Presented pursuant to Act* 24 & 25 *Vict. cap.* 109).

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
4 *March* 1863.

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REPORT.

Sir,

We have the honour to submit our Second Annual Report on the Salmon Fisheries of England and Wales, as directed by the 32nd section of the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 109.

Our report of last year was founded upon an inspection of three months' duration, and was limited to the following rivers, the Severn, Wye, Usk, Teifi, Dee, Ribble, Lune, Derwent, Eden, Tyne, and Tees; the Avon, Teste, and Itchin of Hants, and the Taw and Torridge of Devon. We now follow up that Report with a similar account of the other rivers producing salmon within the jurisdiction of the Act, adding thereto such further information respecting the rivers described last year as we have been able to collect.

For convenience of reference, we have reported upon the different rivers in the geographical order in which they are placed, commencing with the half-Scotch, half-English Esk, and following the coast southwards. In these reports will be found comments upon the working of the Act and its deficiencies, suggested by the circumstances there detailed; and in conclusion we have shortly reviewed the remedies that have been applied by the Act to the different evils that existed prior to its passing, and have endeavoured to show the absolute necessity of further legislation, by which funds may be raised and an organised system of management established. In so doing we have exceeded the limits of an ordinary report; but we think it advisable to afford as full information as we could collect respecting the whole waters of the country and the capabilities they possess, that the extent and value of the property which falls within the operation of the Act may be brought under the notice of Parliament.

CUMBERLAND.

The rivers of Cumberland are the Esk, Eden, Derwent, Ellen, Ehen, Calder, Duddon, and Kent.

The Esk.

The Esk is peculiarly circumstanced as regards the law. The greater proportion of its waters are in Scotland, the lower 8 ¼ miles run through England into the Solway Firth, and some part of its course, as seen at low water, is included within the limits of the 4 Vict. c. 18, an Act regulating the fisheries of the Scotch river, Annan. Most of the upper waters are, therefore, under the Scotch Act of 1862; for 8 ¼ miles it is under the English Act of 1861, and a portion of its estuary is subjected to the different provisions of the Annan Act, and of the Scotch Act of 1862, with the addition of such provisions of the English Act of 1861 as relate to fixed engines, and which provisions will come into operation on 1st January 1865, in accordance with the 33d section of the said Scotch Act. The river is of first rate quality, nothing can be finer for breeding purposes than the portions we saw, and it is so early, that notwithstanding its present deteriorated condition several salmon were taken in it on the 1st of February, the opening day of the fishing season last year. The eight English miles are in the hands of one proprietor, who is most anxious to render it productive; but his agent stated to us "that hitherto it had been useless to attempt it, it was merely preserving the fish that other people (the stake nets owners below) might catch them; but if these engines are taken away every thing will be done in the owner's power to restore the river." This fishery is worked with net and coble.

Before stake nets were introduced it was let for 300*l.*, but with their increase its value diminished; in 1840 it let for 100*l.*, and its rent varied from that sum to 70*l.*, and last year it was let at 50*l.* only.

Last season was the most productive that has been known for years for salmon and whiting, as the grilse of the white trout are locally named. The increase of the salmon is attributable to the abolition of stake nets on the English shore, and to the enactment of the weekly close season; the increase of the whiting, to the change in the mesh of the nets from 1 inch to 2 inches from knot to knot, by which these fish of ¾ lb. to 1½ lb. escaped, a small percentage to be captured by the rods, and to interest the upper men in their preservation; the large majority to spawn and grow into white or sea trout, of from 2 lb. to 5 lb. weight. There are no obstructions in the main river; but its largest tributary, the Liddell, is barred by a natural fall at Penton Lynns, about two miles from its junction with the Esk. This fall, as we are informed, is about eight feet high, and as there are 14 or 15 miles of water above it well adapted to angling and breeding purposes, the Esk fisheries might be greatly benefited as well as those of the Liddell by the application of a fish ladder to the fall.

The Eden and Derwent.

The Eden and Derwent, the most important of the Cumberland group, were described in our report of last year. Since then, some changes, under the Act of 1861, have been made in the method of working their fisheries, and we are glad to report that those changes have been attended with marked improvement. By that Act, the stake nets, which had existed in some numbers along the English coast of the Solway, were declared illegal, and none have been this year worked; the reform required in this respect has, however, been but half accomplished, as the provisions of the English Act with reference to fixed engines do not come into force upon the Scotch shore of the Solway until 1st January 1865.

Vide 25 & 26 Vict. c. 97, s. 33, Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Act.

The estuary fisheries, by means of draught nets, poke nets, and halve nets, have been unusually productive, and no little difficulty has been experienced in enforcing the close season against some of the men using these engines. We are informed that numbers of salmon were last autumn and winter captured in nets that have been worked for the purpose of taking them, under the pretence of fishing for other kinds of fish. Such a description of poaching is most difficult to prevent, and it prevails but too commonly. We can suggest two remedies, by both of which it might be checked, and both of which it might be desirable to apply: the first is by cutting off the market, principally a foreign one; the second, by giving powers to the Home Office, similar to those held by the Irish Commissioners. To the first of these suggestions we shall allude hereafter, affecting, as it does, the very gist and marrow of success in salmon preservation; but should the foreign market be cut off, there will still remain the home demand. Salmon taken in the sea, in the autumn, before they have spawned, though to some extent out of condition, are still a good and wholesome food, and will command a price that makes their capture a great temptation to the fishermen; and it must be remembered that the season called "close" is not prescribed solely with reference to the condition of the fish, but with a view to limit the amount of fishing to that which the produce of the rivers can afford. A certain number of salmon are in prime condition during the close season, and will command, therefore, a high price; and if fishing be permitted for flukes, &c., within salmon fisheries, a number of salmon will be always captured in nets supposed to be used for the less valuable fish. We may mention that in the Parret last year, in September, we found six boats with stop nets anchored in a row, and were informed by the men, readily enough, that they were fishing for salmon. We stated to them that the close season had commenced, and that they were consequently liable to a penalty. "Oh, but sir, we be fishing for flukes," said an old fisherman as he raised his net, "and there be one." In Ireland this evil (and it will be a very great one in England, if not prevented), is guarded against. The Fishery Commissioners have power to make bye-laws, prohibiting the use of any net in a certain portion of water during the close season; evidence being, of course, first taken to satisfy them that the water in question is a salmon fishery, where the amount of other fish captured is not of much

Vide page 59.

much value. It would be most unwise, on the one hand, to impose restrictions which would tend to cripple large fishing operations, such as the mackerel fisheries on the Devon coast, on account of the few salmon or trout that are taken in the mackerel seines; but, on the other, it is highly desirable that trivial and unimportant fisheries should not be made a cloak to cover practices that will be exceedingly injurious to the salmon fisheries.

The fisheries of the Eden by means of cruives or coops, at Warwick Hall and Corby Castle, were described last year. The Warwick Hall cruives extend across two streams of the river, and require a free gap to be made in them by sect. 27 of the Act. The gaps were not required, however, to be constructed until 1st October of this year, under sect. 28; and we have not had an opportunity of visiting them since then, to see whether the Act has been complied with. At Corby the cruives do not extend half way across the stream, but considerable alterations have been made in their construction, so as to comply with the 29th and 30th sections, referring to the construction and use of cruives, and limiting the length of spur walls. The mode of fishing that prevailed at the next barrier, at Armathwaite, has been changed, the use of nets within 50 yards of that weir having been abandoned; and there is consequently nothing in the Act to require the proprietor to attach a fish pass to it. But at a meeting held at Carlisle, on the 8th December 1862, a resolution was passed, "That a memorial from this meeting be presented to the Earl of Lonsdale, praying his Lordship to construct a fish-ladder at Armathwaite." And in accordance with a further request contained therein, we have represented to the proprietor how necessary we considered, for the development of the river, was the erection of a pass at Armathwaite; and we hope that the request made by that meeting will be acceded to.

We stated last year that "we had been informed that there is a weir at Force Mill, near the village of Great Salkeld, and that it is a serious impediment and requires alteration." We have since seen it, and found that there is no practical obstruction now existing there to the ascent of the fish. There is a bad impediment in the Eamont, the more valuable moiety of the river above the junction of the two streams. This barrier is formed by the weir of the Penrith Water Company; it is as nearly impassable as a weir can be, and by it six or eight miles of valuable water in the Eamont and the whole of Ulswater lake, with its tributaries, are cut off from the salmon. We pointed out these facts to the meeting already referred to, and it was determined to apply to the company, requesting them to erect a fish-pass on that weir. The lessee of the town fisheries, in conjunction with an angling association which has existed at Carlisle for some years, afforded a limited amount of protection to the river; but the fund raised was small, few of the proprietors contributing to it. At the same meeting an association of proprietors was formed, in which the former will no doubt merge, and thus continue to exist upon a larger and more useful footing; subscriptions were at the same time raised, and several watchers added to the three then employed. We have stated that the fisheries in the estuary have increased in value: from Warwick Hall we have been unable to obtain a return; at Corby the take in 1861 was 77 salmon, and in 1862, 176; at Armathwaite, in 1861, about 150; in 1862, 193. The owner of Corby Castle, in kindly sending us his return, informs us that his take in 1862 has been diminished by the prohibition of spears, and that he has seen as many as eleven salmon taken at a time from a certain pool by the spears of a single boat; and, as already stated, the net used at Armathwaite, within 50 yards of the dam, in 1861, was not employed in 1862. From that fishery we hear that "the improvement is obvious and most satisfactory."

Derwent.—The fishery at Salmon Hall has been less productive this year than usual. The fishing mill-dam there, was impassable; bars projected from the crest of the weir over the surface of the river, and prevented the ascent of fish in any floods. Draught nets worked below it took a proportion of the fish, and two cruives captured the rest.

By the Act of 1861, the cruives cannot be used unless fish passes are attached to the weir, with such a flow of water constantly running through as will enable fish to pass up and down. Passes have not been erected, and the cruives have been open through the season. This no doubt has been a loss on the year to the present tenant, but it should be regarded as an investment. The

stock of the river had, by the abuses permitted on it, so decreased, that he could not, by the means of capture that are now legal, take enough of fish to pay his working expenses. Before the present Act was passed, the whole, or say 90 per cent. of the whole produce of the Derwent, was captured in this fishery. Under the present law not more than 30 per cent. of that produce will probably be thus captured; but a large proportion of the fish that escape it will not be taken at all, and the 30 per cent. of the increased produce will soon give a 10 times larger return than the 90 per cent. formerly afforded. The effects of the free run have been largely felt above. Stimulated by the prospects the new Act opened to them, the upper proprietors, who before had done nothing to protect the river, formed an association at Cockermouth for that purpose. As we ventured to predict in our last year's Report, that Association did not last long upon the basis upon which it was first established; but it has since been remodelled, and is likely to do much good. A fish-pass will be erected as soon as weather permits, according to plans we have furnished, upon Fitz weir, and the fish will have a free run through Bassenthwaite Lake into Derwentwater, the Vale of Borrowdale, and the other water included in the district of the Derwentwater Angling Association. We have received the following Report, bearing date 13th October 1862, from the Secretary of the Cockermouth Association:—

"You will be glad to hear that a very considerable number of salmon have been taken during the last week by anglers; that the river is full of fish; and that no one has ever seen such fishing or such prospects for many years past. I may also add, that more fish have been killed above 20 lbs. in weight than under, and that there is quite an excitement in the neighbourhood on the subject."

In a subsequent letter this gentleman states, that "the river is actually swarming with fish, to the great advantage of the poachers, who have made a complete harvest; and no system of private subscription will support watchers enough to protect so much water. I can see no other source except imposing a tax on every rod, as they do in Ireland; and I believe such a tax would be willingly paid by genuine rod-fishers, whilst it would serve as a wholesome restraint on the hundreds that were to be seen at the close of the fishing season last autumn trespassing in all directions in open defiance of all keepers or authorised fishermen."

Vide pages 64, 65.

We have also heard from the Chairman of the Derwentwater Association, in whose water, until last year, trout only were taken, and he states that,—

"In consequence of a very dry season, until the beginning of October few fish were up, and 25 only were taken."

"Since close time, so great a number have not been seen in this district within the memory of man; and the association have, they believe, by vigilant watching, succeeded in preserving nearly every fish."

Nothing can be more satisfactory than these accounts as regards the increase; and when the smallness of the stock left in the river is considered, and the extent of inland water through which those few fish now distribute themselves, it is remarkable that the legitimate capture has been so great. The changes worked by the Act, however, in the management of the Derwent fisheries have been considerable. First, the stake nets on the coast have been abolished; secondly, a free run has been given to the fish; thirdly, a considerable, if not sufficient, amount of protection was afforded to the spawning fish in the winter of 1861-62. Those fish, few of whom had previously escaped the spears, were thus enabled to return to the sea as kelts; and from the sea they have returned undiminished in number by the stake nets, and unchecked at Salmon Hall weir. In short, free run and protection, the two great essentials for salmon preservation, were, to some extent, given to the fish of the Derwent.

The Ellen.

The Ellen, 21 miles in length, enters the sea at Maryport. The extent and quality of its spawning grounds are above the average possessed by rivers of its size, but the barriers upon it are so formidable that its production is very small. Of salmon proper, there are few or none; of white trout a certain number

number are left, which might serve to restock the river if they were enabled to reach the breeding places. The lowest weir is a fishing mill-dam, in the coop or cruive of which, the keeper informed us, cartloads of these fish used to be taken in a day, though very few had been lately got. The next dam supplies a tannery, and is formed by a set of hatches or sluice gates placed across the river, one or more of which are raised when the water is not required in the tanyard. These are most commonly raised only a few inches, the surplus water escapes under them, and the fish in the best stages of running water lose the opportunity of ascent, that in ordinary dams would be afforded them by the increased volume of water passing over the apex of the weir.

A short distance above, Birkly weir completely bars the passage, it was re constructed a short time before the Act of 1861 came into operation, and the height so much increased as to seriously damage the land above. The upper coping stones were taken off in consequence, but there still remains a fall of more than six feet, and unless a ladder is placed upon it, and a passage is made for the fish over or through the dams already mentioned, nothing can be done with the Ellen; above Birkly there are four weirs, the highest of which, called James Mill, is a bad obstruction. There is an association to whom the proprietors of the upper 12 miles of water have given up their fisheries. We met by appointment several of the members, and inspected the river with them; they are most anxious to develope the resources of their river, and protect the fish.

The Ehen and Calder.

The Ehen, 14 miles long, and Calder, 9, meet between high and low water mark. At either side of their mouth is a V weir, or garth, as the engine is locally named, with arms of brushwood, about four feet high, 100 yards long, and a crib in the angle. The Ehen is the more important of the two rivers. There was a fishing weir less than a mile from the mouth, but it was washed away by the floods of the winter of 1861; the cruive of this weir could be raised by a pulley completely out of the water; the inscales and hecks were of the legal width; but a net, we were told, was hung inside the hecks, in such a manner that no fish, however small, could go through; a draught net is also used below. Above there are five dams; the lowest is a fishing mill-dam, working a cotton mill, and having a cruive attached; it is seven to eight feet high, and nearly a complete barrier. Occasionally, in heavy winter floods, a fish will surmount it; but since the dam was raised, a few years ago, a clean fish is never seen above. There are many iron works upon the river, and its colour is so red that it is hard to believe that so much colouring matter can do no injury to the fish; but such seems to be the case. Indeed, the river must be most prolific. The fish were stopped within half a mile of the tidal limit, and all captured either by the cruive or by the nets worked below the cruive, for so much of the season as would pay for their capture; when the coops were given up for the year the fishing mill-dam next above began work, and nearly every upper mill had a trap to glean up the few fish that might have escaped the lower fisheries. In addition it was poached without hindrance by a mining population fond of fishing, and skilled in the use of the very destructive shackle net; and yet, notwithstanding this heavy and for many years continuous drain upon the river, it paid the expenses of erecting and working a garth at its mouth, a draught net, and a fishing weir, which last cost 30 *l.* a year, we were told, in repairs. An association was formed upon it some few years since, and lasted for two seasons; when, finding that their efforts to preserve the river benefited the cruive fishery, but not themselves, it broke up. By the Act the monopoly of that fishery has been destroyed, and a new association has in consequence been formed.

The Calder, a small river, was fished by the garth already mentioned, which still exists, and a fishing weir, the site of which was changed from time to time. By the two engines, from 20 to 50 salmon were caught in a year, the principal take being white trout. The fishing weir, formed of brushwood, was renewed annually; and as its construction, owing to the violence of the floods, endangered the railway embankment by turning the current against it, the company have rented the fishery, so that the weir may not be again set up.

On these rivers some complaint is made that the 2-inch mesh will not permit the capture of the white trout.

The Irt, Esk, and Mite.

The Irt, 16 miles in length, Esk 25, and Mite 10, have a common estuary at Ravenglass. We were told that stake nets had been erected outside this estuary, on the south, but they have not been lately used. The fishery is private, and lets for 30*l.* a year. It has been worked by means of a V weir with a small stake net attached to the inner or shore arm, the latter said to have been erected by a Scotchman from the Annan about 45 years ago; and by a trammel net which was fixed across the channel below the junction of the three rivers as soon as the tide, which runs with much force, had sufficiently ebbed to permit of its being set; above which net a seine or draught net was shot. "Baulks" (hurdle weirs) were also used in the estuary, but they were taken away on the remonstrances of the lessee of the V weir and fixed net fishery. Up the rivers in the fresh waters there are no fishing weirs, or fishing milldams. On the Esk there is no barrier; on the Irt one only, and that inconsiderable; on the Mite there is a corn, and also a bobbin mill. Draught nets are occasionally, but not often used; the usual and very peculiar method of fishing being by "hods." A row of stakes laced with brush, or of posts boarded together, from 5 to 10 feet long, is driven into the bed of the river, about four or six feet from the bank, and parallel with it. The space between the outer wall and the bank is covered over with boards and sods, leaving one or two holes, according to the size of the hod, of about one foot square. The stream flows through, the entrance and exit being somewhat narrower than the breadth of the hod. The fish working up the stream enter, and rest out of the strength of the current and glare of the light. The fisherman sees and spears them through the hole in the roof. Hods were very extensively used. On 150 yards of the Irt, we counted six, and they are to be seen up and down on both banks of the river. The use of spears is prohibited by the 8th sect. of the Act. We were told "that the fish were getting later and later, and scarcer and scarcer." Once common in April, they are now seldom got till June, and an upper man who recollects getting 50 salmon in a year, got in 1861 two of 4 lb. and 6 lb. respectively, and when we were there last year, had not had one. The estuary fishermen blame the hods, the shackle nets and leisters. "The poachers, they say, are at the old fish till New Year's-day; for a lisle bit they give over, and then go at the fray." The upper men accuse the trammel net in the estuary, and the V weir, with its stake net assistant.

The Irt and the Esk are far larger and more valuable than the Mite. The Irt is perhaps the best of the three, and had more hods upon it. On both Irt and Esk there was an association, which has been broken up. These rivers are for their size very valuable.

The Duddon.

The Duddon, 27 miles in length, bears deservedly a high name amongst the lesser Cumberland rivers. Salmon and sea trout were formerly taken in it in great numbers, and, in spite of many abuses, it still yields a certain number of both. Its story is a common and a simple one. As far back as the present race of fishermen know by repute, there were some families living upon the produce of the salmon and sea trout public fisheries in the estuary. About 16 or 17 years ago four draught nets were worked there, by three to four men to each net, and "they and their families lived by salmon and salmon kind. The Scotchmen then came," our informant went on to say, "and the fishing fell off. They set up stake nets, having a small herring mesh at the lower part of the net, and they caught salmon and sea trout, herrings and flukes, till they banished the lot." When we visited Duddon Mouth, last year, we saw the stakes of four of these fixed engines, two of which had three chambers each; but no draught net is now worked, and we were told that neither was any such net used during the previous year.

The Scotchmen come to Duddon Mouth in March and return in Martinmas, carrying off with them the fruits of the Duddon fisheries, so that strangers not only have intercepted the fish as they approached the nets of the native fishermen, but the

the money made by the Duddon fisheries is no longer spent on its banks. The stake net proper was first put up on the north shore of the Solway, and, on that account, is commonly known as the "Scotch" net. The fishermen from thence have visited at times different parts of the English and, we may add, of the Irish coast, renting the shores for small sums, introducing the stake nets, and rendering useless at once the draught and other modes of fishing then employed in the rivers and estuaries at the mouths of which they were erected. At first there was a mere transfer of property, in which the public, as consumers, were little interested; but the mischievous effect of these engines was soon felt, to the public loss, in exhausted fisheries and empty markets. The coast of Cumberland, from its propinquity to the Solway, was one of the first parts of England upon which stake nets were erected, and all parts of it where they were likely to be productive have been so fished, though, owing to the depreciated state of the fisheries, there were but few in existence at the time of the passing of the Act of 1861. Their abolition under that Act will be a great boon to the Cumberland rivers, and we may expect that the fisheries in the estuaries also will become once more prolific and profitable.

Vide page 15.

There are too becks and a small river, called the Little, running into the Duddon tidal waters; each of these had a trap or cruive, where formerly many salmon and sea-trout were taken. The becks are no longer fished, but across the Little a grating (now illegal) is fixed, with a cruive in the centre of it, in which fish are still taken. On the Duddon there is a milldam near the tidal limit, which was partially washed away in the winter of 1860-61, and it has been re-erected since we visited it, but we are informed that it does not obstruct the ascent of the fish. A mile above are two fishing weirs, within 100 or 200 yards of one another; salmon and sea-trout were taken by these weirs in numbers, but since the stake-nets were set up they have been nearly valueless; they were not fished last season, and a fish pass has been attached to each of them. Above this point there is no artificial impediment. The stake-nets, which have caused the decline in the Duddon fisheries, are now illegal; they were, however, set up last year. A summons was issued in Lancashire against their owners; but the nets were erected in Cumberland, and the bench before whom the case was brought considered that they had no jurisdiction, and the prosecution failed. There can, however, be no doubt that they are illegal, and if they be removed, and some protection be given to the breeding fish above, we have no doubt that this river will become for its size extremely valuable. Poaching has become common in the upper waters, as it invariably does when the produce of the river is reaped at its mouth, and probably some little difficulty will be experienced at first in checking it.

The Kent.

The tide ebbs for some miles at that portion of Morecombe Bay into which the Kent and its tributaries, Beela and Winston, flow, leaving dry a long stretch of sands, through which the river winds its course. The nature of this flat gives much facility for the use of lift-nets, a net fixed across the channel of the river, which, lifting with flood tide, permits the upward passage of the fish, and, falling with the ebb, prevents their return to sea. As many as 26 of these nets have been worked at one time in and about the mouth of the Kent; they are commonly from 300 to 400 yards in length, with a mesh of about one inch from knot to knot. They used to be worked for salmon and sea-trout, of which fish one fisherman stated that he had taken as many as 30 in a tide. They were set from May to 10th October. The inch mesh alone would render the use of these nets illegal for salmon; but they were set last year under the pretence of fishing for flukes and sparling (smelts), whenever there seemed any probability of capturing salmon, as is the practice in the Solway, already referred to and remarked upon. The fisheries have so decreased here, however, that but few of the lift-nets are now used, and care should be taken to prevent recurrence to them as the salmon increase. The method of setting the net for salmon is different from that in use for flukes or sparling, and therefore no difficulty would arise in enforcing the law against them, if there were any persons whose duty it was to set that law in motion. Draught nets and baulks were also used in the public portion of the tidal waters of the Kent. The use of draught nets is abandoned. Baulks are made in the shape of a V weir, the arms formed of brushwood, and in the centre is fixed a purse net. The baulk is now illegal, and has not been

Vide page 4.

lately used. The fixed engines had, to a great extent, abolished themselves, before the Act prohibited them, by destroying the fisheries upon whose produce they existed.

The Kent is 28 miles in length, and has an abundance of rocky pools and gravelly streams. Part of the tidal river is a several fishery; the rent of which at present is 4 *l.* 12 *s.*; it is worked by the draught net; the present lessee has rented it for 20 years; he states that the salmon have "terribly fallen off," and that in 1861 he took only two. The lowest obstruction upon the Kent is at Whitewater Rock; a natural fall, three quarters of a mile from the limit of the tidal flow. The fall was not easy to ascend, but the fish could and did surmount it in numbers, until about 20 years ago, when an attempt was made by blasting to render its ascent more easy, with the not uncommon result of making it very difficult indeed. This obstruction could be easily remedied.

Above the fall are several mill-weirs; two of which, viz. Forge gunpowder and Staveley mills, require passes, and another, Sedgwick gunpowder mill, has had a pass attached to it this last year, in accordance with sec. 26. In addition to the evil arising to the Kent fisheries from these barriers, much mischief has been done by the paper, and other manufactories, established on its banks. The poisonous matter from the vats of a paper-mill three miles from Kendal was, this autumn, four times discharged into the river, and all the fish, for some miles were destroyed. A summons was taken out against the mill-owners by the conservators. The paper maker offered compensation, but it was refused, and the case was continued and a conviction obtained. The river is naturally of excellent quality, the barriers can be overcome by passes, and we are assured that they will be so very shortly. Means can be easily found to prevent any pollution coming into the river, and, as much interest is taken in it in the neighbourhood, we believe that it will be restored. There are two associations on the Kent; one, consisting of the upper and well-to-do classes in Kendal and the neighbourhood, raises 70*l.* to 80*l.* a year; the other, a working man's association, has 200 to 300 members, who subscribe a penny a week each, and choose certain of their body, who act as keepers, and are paid by the penny fund.

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LANCASHIRE.

The Leven and Crake.

The Leven flowing out of Windermere, and the Crake out of Coniston Water, fall into a common estuary. The Leven is the larger and the more valuable. Previously to the passing of the Salmon Fishery Act, it was nearly fished out by a fishing weir at Lowwood. Few, if any salmon escaped the cruive at this barrier, which was worked until October 10 of each year, and the value of the fishery rapidly diminished in consequence. There are fisheries for char, for pike, and other coarse fish in Windermere; and it was the practice of some of the fishermen to work their nets in the autumn at the mouths of the becks running into that lake, when the few breeding salmon had collected there, waiting a fresh to take them up the becks to spawn. Up these becks the esslings, as the smolts are called, were killed without scruple, and at a bobbin mill on Troutbeck (one of the best breeding streams), means were used to stop the esslings on their descent, for the purpose of capturing them. Such practices are the natural and invariable result of an over-greedy fishing below.

Last year a free gap was made in the Lowwood weir, and the cruives were not worked. There are four other mill-dams on the Leven, the worst of which, as an obstruction, has a ladder, that with slight alterations would give a ready ascent to the fish. One other, the powder-mill weir, requires a ladder, and the others are of little consequence.

An association has been formed on the Leven, but their efforts to restore the river cannot be thoroughly successful until they obtain the active support of the proprietors of the lake fisheries, and sufficient funds to protect the fish breeding in the many small becks running into Windermere. These lake fisheries are now of little value; they are let for 2*l.* or 3*l.* per annum. The fishermen once derived their largest profit from the char, but these fish are now nearly as much reduced as the salmon; when the char are in best season they keep in such deep water as to be difficult of capture, so the fishermen work their nets for them when they resort to the shallower water for the purpose of spawning. The more skiiful of the men work their nets in the deep water, and are anxious that

that a close season should be enacted for the preservation of the char; fearing, with cause, that if the present system of taking the breeding fish be permitted to continue, the species will become extinct in Windermere, and they suggest that from October 1st to February 14th should be close season for char. We believe that the salmon fisheries of this lake may become extremely valuable, and that it would be highly beneficial to the salmon as well as the char fisheries, to extend the salmon close season to the char also. The Leven Association has sent to us a number of resolutions suggesting amendments in the present law.

The Crake has five weirs upon it, the lowest of which is impassable, and had a trap, which we are informed is not now worked, as there are no salmon to catch. The river, though small, is of good quality, and with Coniston Water at its head, may become valuable. Some complaint, however, is made of the mines draining into that lake.

The Lune.

An account was given of the Lune in our report of last year, and of the modes of fishing prevailing in the lower portion of the river; in addition to the engines there described a baulk or V weir has been fished at Cockerham for many years, and was fished last season, but there can be very little doubt that its use was illegal; it is constructed of brushwood; the arms are about 30 yards in length, and a purse-net is fixed in the angle. We may mention that complaint was made to us of the fishermen at Poulton: from 40 to 50 boats, with two men to each, go out from this place every tide; the principal fishing is for shrimps, but the injury they inflict on the sea fisheries by destroying the small fry of soles, turbot, flukes, and plaice is said to be "terrible." *Vide* page 67.

The Lune river fishery is worked by a draught-net below, and cruives on, Skerton weir; the 12th sect. of the Salmon Act requires that a fish-pass should be attached to such a weir, and one has been constructed. The proprietor, desiring to improve the fisheries of the river, did not commence fishing last season until June; he informed us that his principal take was of heavy salmon, from 12 to 20 lbs., and that he did not take more than six grilse in the whole season, and this possibly may be attributed to the very great destruction of the fry which has been, until now, permitted on the Lune. It is not improbable that the Poulton fishermen have destroyed the salmon smolts, in common with the fry of the sea-fish, and up the river there was a regular "pink season," during which rod-fishermen collected, for the purpose of their capture; 10 lbs. weight were often taken, and 15 lbs. not uncommonly, by a single rod; in addition, nets were used in the head races and at the sluices of the mills, and on the shallows, and the smolts were captured in thousands. The required pass at the Halton weir will, we hope, be this year constructed, and in confirmation of the opinion we have expressed of the injury done by these impediments to the fisheries, we may mention that we were informed by an old man in the higher portion of the river, that he "helped to work a net used at Kirkby Lonsdale, during the year after the great flood of 1814, by which the locks were carried away, and that they took numbers of salmon that year in May; but the river," he added, "is now the backardest in the world, and we seldom get a fish till latter end of August." About as far back as the time referred to, salmon were comparatively plentiful; one man killed, "on a great day, 77 lbs. weight" of salmon. Year by year the fisheries decreased; the Skerton fishery falling from a rental of 1,000 *l.* per annum to 307 *l.*, and a clean fish was scarcely ever seen in the upper waters. Last year, however, Skerton weir was opened, and more than 100 clean fish were taken above with the rod. The white trout fishery will become very valuable; they now ascend the Lune in some numbers, as far as the Wenning, up which tributary they turn, and few, if any, are found in the main river above. White trout are more fanciful, if we may use the word, in their choice of water than salmon. It may be said that there is no river or stream open to them in the United Kingdom, of sufficient purity and quickness of fall, which might not be made to abound with salmon, but the white trout are capricious. They will breed in one river and not enter another, or as in the case of the Lune, leave the main river for a tributary; their choice is almost invariably given to the stream, which in some part of its course is stained or flavoured by peat or coal. The Wenning is 17 miles long, and contains much most valuable spawn-

ing ground, but only three miles of it are open to the fish; a weir at Wennington, cutting off the remainder. The spawning fish are killed in great numbers, and one informant told us that he had many a time, in the winter, bought a 20 lb. salmon for 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

We visited the upper waters of the Lune last summer, and are able to report most favourably upon them. It would be impossible to find more admirable breeding grounds. An Association has been formed, but the total amount subscribed was 60 *l.*, and even this utterly inadequate sum has not been collected. The opinion is held by every one upon this river, with whom we have conversed, as elsewhere, that it is impossible to raise a sum sufficient to protect it by private subscriptions. Proprietors with water that should let for 100 *l.* or 200 *l.* a year for rod-fishing alone, subscribe their 1 *l.* or 2 *l.* a year, or perhaps nothing at all; the Act consequently is not enforced, the river remains barren, their property is of no value, and the supply of food is diminished. The remedy we would apply to this evil will be found at the close of this report.

Vide page 64.

The Ribble, Hodder, and Calder.

The Ribble is 61 miles long, the Hodder 25, the Calder 19. We referred to them in our last Report as forming a group connected before they reach the sea, and therefore to be considered as one; they possess great capabilities, and have always sustained a considerable amount of fishing; they have not been much obstructed, and have in consequence produced a greater quantity of fish than most of the rivers we are dealing with, and there has been an amount of care rendered to them for a considerable time beyond that given to those where no such immediate inducement existed.

The Calder has been destroyed by dye and printing works. A gentleman who lives upon its banks, described its past and present state graphically to us, thus: "Some years ago it was a brilliant fishing river; I could take my rod or send my keeper, if a friend came unexpectedly to dine, and have a salmon or white trout for him to a certainty; but there is no such thing as a fish in the Calder now, and so strong is the infusion of dye stuff contained in it, that slipping off its bank last summer, I unfortunately underwent immersion in the water, and my Russia duck trousers were dyed a determined deep blue, which defied the powers of bleaching to obliterate."

There are printing works on a tributary of the Ribble which destroy the brook into which the refuse discharges, but when it meets the main river, the dilution is sufficient, apparently, to render it harmless in its further progress. We shall remark further on this subject in the summary to our Report. There is one obstruction on the Ribble, near Clitheroe, and some few others on the upper parts of both it and the Calder, the injurious effects of which it would be very desirable to remedy, and we hope that an improvement in the state of the fisheries in general will soon be experienced, to an extent sufficient to stimulate active efforts in this direction.

Vide page 63.

Dee.

Following the coast southwards and passing the Mersey, which is in too dirty a condition to produce salmon, we come to the Chester Dee. We estimated in our report of last year that there were not less than 280 men regularly employed in fishing the Dee estuary, by means of fixed nets, trammel nets, and draft nets. The two first of these engines are now illegal, but they were worked last season to as great an extent as if the Act of 1861 had not passed. The close season too was openly disregarded. The fish taken during it were at first carried without disguise to Chester, but a prosecution being instituted by the police, arrangements were made to send them to Liverpool, where, probably, the price was equally good, and men of meddlesome habits or prejudices in favour of the law were less common. But the fishing in the estuary was carried on openly; there was no one to interfere; and "a fisherman is no fisherman," as one of the class said to us, "who would suffer a salmon that he could take to escape him at any season of the year." As we stated last year, these men, in the absence of restraint, are destroying the source from which they derive employment, and the public should obtain a supply of food.

The

The case of the Chester fishing mill-dam was fully set out in our last report, and in remarking upon it we stated that that portion of the Act, viz., the 12th sect., which referred to it, was wisely imperative. The lessee of the fishery has been prosecuted under that section several times, and was convicted, but the nominal fine inflicted made that conviction a virtual acquittal. No man will be deterred from taking a fish worth 10 or 12 shillings, or perhaps a dozen fish each worth as much, by the imposition of a penalty of a single shilling; the law is by such an enforcement of it rendered completely inoperative, and the Chester cage was actually fished the whole of last season. Much discontent was naturally occasioned by this treatment of the case, and the necessity of having a minimum as well as maximum penalty is strongly urged upon us. An appeal from the conviction was made to one of the superior courts, under the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 43. The hearing of the appeal was fixed for last November, but was postponed on the application of the lessee's solicitor. Deferred to January, it was again postponed, and will not now come on till Easter term; and, in the meantime, the illegal use of the cage is continued.

One statement in our former report upon this case requires correction; we were informed that the fishery and the mills whose interests are at variance were in the hands of different proprietors. This is not quite the case, for the proprietor of the fishery owns also some of the mills. So that his position does not differ from that in which every holder of a fishing mill-dam is most wisely placed by the Salmon Fisheries Act.

The fisheries of the country had suffered materially from the practice of using dams in the double capacity of fishing and milling, the Dee among many others. It was the intention of the Salmon Fishery Act to prevent dams being thus used, and the provisions with regard to them are so framed as to make it impossible that the holder should retain both without making some sacrifice in the value of one or the other. Such provisions are necessary to prevent the miller and fisherman acting in collusion, and so managing the water as to retain a monopoly of the whole fishery of the river, to the injury of the other proprietors and the public, as well as himself. Though if the fishery and mills in the Chester Cage were, as we believed, in the hands of different proprietors, there may seem to have been an apparent hardship in the operation of the 12th sect. of the Act, it must be remembered that the upper proprietors suffer very much by the continuation of the mode of fishing in use at the Chester Cage; that their rights to a share of the fish as recognised by the earliest legislation, as well as by the provisions and spirit of the late Act, have been confiscated by that monopoly, and that the public also have been much injured; for the weir and mode of fishing adopted on it have acted as a serious impediment to the ascent of the fish, and consequently diminished the produce of the river by many thousands of pounds worth annually. The proprietor has himself suffered with the public by this decrease in the number of salmon, and his fishery realizing in 1827, 127 *l.*, is now reduced, as he tells us, to the annual value of 60 *l.*

The coracle fishing has been rather increased this year, and this mode of fishing somewhat endangers the future of the river. If any of the proprietors are unwilling to interfere with a mode or practice which rests a claim upon a few years of undisturbed exercise, the coracles might be limited to that number, and to those persons who had in the old state of things which existed upon the passing of the Act, actually exercised this mode of fishing by virtue of the non-interference of those whose property they were enjoying. Unless some restriction be placed upon this class of fishermen, it is evident that they will increase as the fish increase, and very shortly the monopoly, so long and so injuriously enjoyed by the Chester Cage, will be transferred to them, with the same result, viz.: that the other interests on the river getting no share of the fish, will cease to protect them, and the river will remain unproductive. Complaints have been frequently made to us that the coracle fishing has discouraged the proprietors from taking steps to improve the river, because they would derive no benefit thereby, and increase what they already consider to be a nuisance. We have referred further to the subject in our Report, on the Towey, which river is the head quarters of the coracle fishing. *Vide* page 22.

Fish-passes have been erected at Erbistock and Llangollen weirs; the passes are both imperfect in form but answer well in certain states of water, and by their means the fish have ascended in hitherto unknown numbers. The pass at Erbistock is the most faulty, the water running through it with such force that it is only in low running water that the fish can approach it; but imperfect as

it is, much good has been done by it; within one hour from the time of its opening, the water being in good condition for its action, a man counted 40 fish go through it, and we were told that thousands of white trout had passed up last year which were previously illegally taken by the coracle men with snatch hooks under the weir. The fish congregated in such numbers at one particular part of the weir in certain states of water that the poachers took turn and turn about, each so many minutes, and as much as 50 *l.* worth of white trout have been thus taken by them in a single day.

A pass is much required at Pentriveylin slate works dam; above this at Llantisilio, two gratings have been placed by the Ellesmere and Chester Canal Company in accordance with section 13 of the Act, to prevent the fry or smolts entering the head race which supplies that canal with water. The great increase that has taken place in the number of the Dee fish this year, is said to be in part attributable to these gratings. The smolts used to be taken in the canal by tens of thousands, now not one can enter it. This increase has been so great that some of the coracle men have taken 100 *l.* worth of fish this year, instead of 30 *l.* or 40 *l.* worth, as in previous seasons.

The Dee association is not in a prosperous condition, its subscription list shows a total of 48 *l.*, but even this sum has not been collected. A copy of resolutions passed at a meeting held on the 12th December last, has been enclosed to us in a letter, from the secretary of the association, from which we take the following extracts:

"I am happy to say that a greater number of salmon got up the river to the upper spawning grounds than have been seen there for many years; they have occupied spawning grounds in the upper parts of the rivers and the tributaries, particularly the Treweryn river, in unprecedented numbers. I am sorry to say we have not been yet able owing to the funds of the association being so limited to send watches to the upper waters there to take that duty, and numbers of fish have, I know, been killed during the fence months."

Vide page 64.

"We live on, in hopes of the licensing system being inserted in the Act."

NORTH WALES.

The Elwy and Clwyd.

The Elwy and Clwyd, 31 miles each in length, unite about four miles from the sea, into which they discharge at Rhyl. The three lower miles of the joint river are open to the public net fishermen; and 12 or 14 double trammels, with four men to each, are worked within that space. This kind of net is illegal, and draught nets should be substituted for them. The double trammel is formed of a centre net of small mesh, having on either side a net of larger mesh, called a wall, and the fish striking the centre net carry a portion of it through the large mesh of the wall, on one side or the other, and so bag themselves. The effect is practically to diminish considerably the mesh of the net; and the 10th section enacts: "and the placing two or more nets behind or near to each other, in such manner as to practically diminish the mesh of the nets used, or the covering the nets used with canvas, or the using any other artifice so as to evade the provisions of this section with respect to the mesh of nets, shall be deemed to be an act in contravention of this section."

The rivers from Rhydland Bridge upwards are private, but rod fishermen have hitherto been permitted to fish any part of them, except, we were told, upon one estate, the proprietor of which has this year issued notices forbidding trespassers. A meeting was held last autumn at St. Asaph's, with a view of forming an association for the protection of the river, but their object was not accomplished. The past fishing season has been bad both in the tidal and fresh water; during the close season, however, the fisheries have been more profitable; and we heard of one haul, made on the 23d or 24th of October, at which nearly 30 fish were taken, one weighing upwards of 20 lbs., the others from 6 lbs. to 10 lbs. each. We need scarcely say that where the breeding stock of the rivers is thus taken, the fisheries must decline, and that they will be taken unless protected. Funds, however, cannot be, or are not found for the purpose. The chief constable of the county is the conservator of the rivers, and gives them through his force such care as he can, without unduly interfering with the other duties of his men; but this amount of protection is altogether

altogether inadequate; it may keep the breed alive, but cannot allow the river to become productive. Five or six nets of an illegal mesh have been seized by the police, and one or two convictions obtained against men fishing during the close season. The uncovered baskets too which, before the Act of 1861 was passed, carried the fry or smolts into Rhyl for sale, had last year a cloak thrown over them; but illegal fishing of all sorts has been in action this season, if with, perhaps, a little more concealment, with little less evil results than if such an Act had never been heard of.

Of the two rivers, the Elwy is the best. Salmon might be produced there in some numbers, and white trout in large quantities. The salmon too are large; one fish was taken this year of 46 lbs.

We may mention, that some 20 or 30 years ago, a party of men from the Solway erected stake-nets at the mouth of these rivers, but the native fishermen finding their fisheries suffering, took the law into their own hands, destroyed the stake-weirs, and drove the erectors out of the country; an example that was shortly afterwards followed on the Dee, where, in 1841, the borough police, aided by a party of fishermen, under the directions of the mayor, went in force to the estuary, and cleared out the Scotch stake-nets.

Vide page 9.

The Conway.

The Conway is 30 miles in length. The corporation of the town of Conway exercise certain rights of fishery in the estuary, which are not very clearly defined, and under a lease from them, stake-nets were used at the time of the passing of the Act. These destructive engines were introduced here, as to other parts of the English coast, from the Solway; but the Conway men did not imitate their fellow-sufferers at Chester and Rhyl, and the nets were permitted to remain undisturbed until the Act of 1861 made their use illegal. Notice was given to the owner of the nets in the spring by the police that they must not be re-erected. In spite of this warning, and in open defiance of the law, they were again set up. A meeting of those interested in the fisheries of the Conway was then held to consider what steps should be taken to cause their removal; and in consequence, under the direction of the conservators, they were cut down. An action for damage has been brought against the conservators by the net-owners, which has not yet been tried, and if continued, it will, we may venture to hope, not be successful. In cases of this description, the penalties inflicted by the law may not be sufficient. The delay that will be gained by a resistance may enable the wrongdoer to reap a harvest that will pay those penalties, and leave him a great gainer. Whilst those persons who, keeping the law themselves, are endeavouring to carry out its provisions for the benefit of all, have the mortification of seeing the man who resists it enriched by so doing; and perhaps, in a week or two, if the water be in a certain condition, half the stock of the river captured by their successful and unscrupulous opponent.

Vide page 9 and *supra*.

There are some draft nets worked in the estuary, and we were informed that, before the stake nets were erected, draft nets were used in the whole length of the tidal water. About four miles from the mouth of the river a cruive or trap was erected, about 35 years ago, which took the fish in both their ascent and descent, and much injury was at one time done by the number of fry or smolts that were captured by it. Having neither grant, charter, or immemorial usage to rest upon, it has become illegal under the 11th section of the Act, and has been removed.

The Conway has been preserved for some time. A club or association have rented a large proportion of that part of the water, which, being below the falls of Conway, is open to the fish; and, under their management and care, the stock has been better able to resist the drain made upon it by the stake nets already referred to. The run of fish, however, had become extremely late. The close season did not commence until 30th November, and we were told that if the month of November was taken away from the rods, they would be useless, for that very few salmon were taken by them until that time. This opinion has, however, been proved erroneous by the past season. Some half dozen salmon were taken in June. We saw, on a visit we paid it in July, that many fish were then in the pools; and we have since heard that the number went on increasing through the season, until, in October, "the quantity of fish became prodigious, and, in the memory of the oldest man, not one-fourth of the fish then in it had ever

Vide page 56.

ever been seen before." Great numbers of grilse, too (a most healthy sign), which were previously scarce, were seen and caught.

On the Conway proper, the greater proportion of the breeding-ground was lost, shut up by the falls of Conway. These falls are 28 feet high, and a pass or ladder has this year been constructed over them, by two gentlemen owning water above, upon plans most kindly drawn and furnished by Mr. Forsyth, C.E., of the Board of Public Works in Ireland. The work will, for long, probably, be the most remarkable of the kind constructed in England, and will, no doubt, be as great an object of curiosity and of interest as it promises to be of utility. It was completed too late for this breeding season, constant floods having delayed its progress; but, that the year might not be entirely lost, five pair of salmon, male and female, were caught below and carried above the falls.

The main tributaries of the Conway are the Lledr and Llugwy. The Lledr, 11 miles in length, is pure, with rather a rocky bed and an extremely quick fall. The Llugwy, 12 miles long, has a lead mine draining into it about three miles from the junction with the main river, which occasionally, from improper management, poisons the river for that distance. Above, there is a large amount of most admirable water, connected with the lake at Capel Curig, and a network of smaller lakes and tributaries. Unfortunately, this valuable fishing ground and nursery is barred by the well-known Swallow and Covyn Falls.

Vide page 59.

The Ogwen.

The Ogwen, 11 miles long, flows into the sea at Bangor; it is a brilliant little river naturally, and as it has had the advantage of being carefully preserved, it contains a good stock of salmon and sea trout. At the mouth is a V weir of large size and old date, which takes many sea fish, as well as salmon. A difficulty has arisen as to the manner in which this weir may be made to comply with the provisions contained in the Act respecting the close seasons, and we shall visit it immediately, for the purpose of seeing how this may be overcome.

There is no artificial obstruction upon the river.

The Sciont, or Scioni.

The Sciont, or Scioni River, 15 miles in length, enters the sea at Carnarvon; four lakes are connected with it. Salmon enter two of them; there is no obstruction of any difficult character; the lower lake, Llanberris, is 3½ miles long; the second lake, connected with the lower one by a river, a few hundred yards long, is one mile in length; above this lake there are three miles of river open to salmon; there are salmon constantly taken in the lower river by rods, only about a mile of which is preserved by a gentleman living on its banks, for his private amusement. There are several small mills, at which fry are taken; there is no poison from mines.

The Bantnewydd.

The Bantnewydd River enters the sea about three miles south of Carnarvon; there are four lakes connected with it, into none of which the salmon can enter; they ascend the river for about 11 miles, where they are barred by a small fall; white trout ascend from the sea only about half a mile. There is a fishing dam about six miles up the river, with no gap. We pointed out to the proprietor the provisions of the Act, with regard to fishing weirs, and assume that he has observed them; there is nothing poisonous in this river; there has been no protection rendered to the fish, and no close season observed.

There are three other rivers, discharging between Carnarvon and Port Madoc, in which we were informed salmon are found; namely, the Llenystundwy, the Dwyfech and the Dwyvewr; on the latter there was a fishing dam, but we believe it was not used up to the time of the passing of the Act, or perhaps for three years previously. These rivers are not protected; but notwithstanding, they produce a considerable quantity of fish, as streams of this nature will often do. Fish ascend in floods, and while the water is discoloured, deposit a portion of the ova; and although the poacher may destroy them before the operation is completed, still a portion of the seed has been sown, and will fructify. Between Carnarvon and Portmadoc, a distance of about 20 miles, many draft nets

nets are in use for the capture of salmon; all the rivers we have referred to in this vicinity contribute to produce them; and this is an instance where a large increase would be obtained if there were means provided to conserve the waters; they are too small, individually, to induce any proprietor to attend to them, who, if he should do so, would derive no advantage, as the fish would not come within his reach until the close season; he would produce them to be captured by the public in the tidal water outside his boundaries, and the persons who might derive the advantage are those who should contribute to secure it, by a rate on each engine employed, in proportion to its capacity of capture. *Vide* page 64.

The Glaslyn.

The Glaslyn, 18½ miles in length, runs from the foot of Snowdon, through Llyn (Lake) Gwinedd and Tan-y-glan Llyn, past Beddgelert, into the sea at Portmadoc. The river, as far down as Beddgelert, has good spawning grounds. The fall is then very quick, and the water leaps and foams, from rock to rock, for two or three miles, until it fights its way into the valley, where, for six miles before it enters the sea, the course is nearly a dead level. At Portmadoc the fishery is public and worked by draught nets. An old man there told us that, 45 years ago, he was one of a crew of four in a boat; that there were then seven other similar boats; and their crews lived entirely upon the produce of the salmon fisheries. "In those days they took a cartload of fish every tide, from the beginning of June till the end of August, and they sold them at 4*d.* per lb." Since then the fish have decreased, but not so much as they have in most of the other English rivers. The passage upwards, though by nature difficult, has until lately been free. There were no dams to obstruct the fish and subject them to overcapture, and no stake-nets to oppose their entrance to the river; and in Glaslyn, as in the few other rivers which have not been abused by the erection of impediments, we still find a fair stock of fish. In 1861, four boats worked the public water; the nets of three of them, however, having an illegal mesh, were seized by the police, in the spring of 1862, and condemned. When we inspected the river, in July last, nets to replace them, of a proper mesh, had not been made. The works which have been lately completed for the improvement of Portmadoc have broken the free run which was so advantageous. Tidal gates have been made self-closing against the flow of the tide and opening to admit the exit of the fresh water; and much complaint was made to us of the manner in which they checked the passage of the fish, and enabled the nets to take them when collected below. Last season, however, was a wet one, and the river was, in July, full of sea-trout. On one day, 60 sewin, as they are locally called, weighing from 1 lb. to 4 lbs., were taken with the rod, between Beddgelert and Aberglaslyn; and on the day we were there, we were shown some 20 fine white trout that had been just taken with a rod, in an hour or two's fishing, below Beddgelert.

A dam is about to be built near Beddgelert, to supply the Brynfelin copper mine with water. A fish-pass will be attached to it, as is required by the 25th section of the Act.

We may mention as affording an example of the effect that may be produced by applying "catch pits" to mining operations, that there are copper mines on Snowdon which drain into the Glaslyn, passing first through three small lakes or tarns. The one nearest to the mine affords the necessary opportunity for the poisonous refuse to subside, and the fish in it have been completely destroyed, whilst they are not in the least injured in the second or third. *Vide* page 60.

An association preserve the whole of the Glaslyn, as well as they can, on the sum of 70*l.*, which is raised partly by subscription and partly by the sale of tickets. They keep one permanent watcher, and are reported to have done much good.

The Dwyryd.

The Dwyryd river runs through the vale of Festiniog; it is 15 miles in length, but only three of fresh water are open to the fish; impassable falls barring any further ascent. Its tributaries are the Valenrhyd and Cynfal. The first adds one-half, and the second one-quarter of a mile to the productive powers of the main river, when they also are barred by falls. It produces some salmon and sea trout. A draught net or two is drawn in that part of the tidal water, which is open to the public, and one above in a private fishery. An

association protects the fresh water with one watcher, paid by a fund amounting to 50 *l.*, raised by subscription. We were told that a great number of kelts are annually killed by the members of this association, who are unable to distinguish them from clean fish.

Following the coast southwards we come to Barmouth and the common estuary of the Mawddach and Wnion.

The Mawddach and Wnion.

The Mawddach, 21 miles in length, is a picture of a small salmon and white trout river. The fisheries are private, two are let for 15 *l.* and 16 *l.* per annum respectively; the latter was worked by means of a fishing weir, which has been abandoned since the Act came into operation, and a draught-net is now used. Last season was a successful one, notwithstanding this change in the method of capture. We have been informed by the lessee of this fishery, who is also the manager of the association, that in 1860, there were taken 319 lbs. of fish; in 1861, 135 lbs.; and he writes respecting 1862, that "the take of salmon last year with the net exceeded by about one cwt. the take of the two preceding years put together. The take by angling was also very good; better than had been known for years." The Wnion is only 11 miles long, but is a beautiful river; it is one natural spawning bed from source to sea; and if these two rivers were properly preserved, they would afford a large amount of estuary fishing; that is to say, they would produce a very considerable amount of fish for the public consumption, and give their proprietors a full share of the common benefit, as they would afford excellent white trout fishing, and a certain number of salmon in summer and autumn. The present association raises 60 *l.* by subscriptions from the landed proprietors, and 30 *l.* by the sale of tickets, and their secretary states to us that the new act greatly assists him in preserving the river.

The Dysynni.

The Dysynni flows into the sea at Towyn. It is 14 miles long, and as it passes through the lake called Tan-y-llyn, it does not run down so quickly as the rivers we have just described; the salmon in it are consequently larger and earlier; 17 lb. and 18 lb. fish are not very uncommon, and they reach the weight of 32 lbs., and occasionally a fish is taken in May. The white trout, or sewin, are also stated to be remarkably large, the early run being from 4 lb. to 10 lb. each. There were two fishing weirs upon the river; the one at Penarth, has not been used for some four or five years, the proprietor having abandoned it for the improvement of the river; the other, at Ynysymaengwyn, has not been fished since the Act of 1861 required that a free gap should be opened in all fishing weirs.

There were four or five draught-nets used last year. The lower tidal water is public, and one or two draught nets are worked in it. The private fishery next above is let for 6 *l.* a year. The Ynysymaengwyn weir was rented at 14 *l.* There is no association and no club to protect the river, and we were told that, though since the late Act was passed, poaching generally had not been so extensively carried on, the use of the spear in the winter months was common amongst the farmers and their servants living on the upper and spawning waters. The fish, however, are increasing in numbers, and the river was reported to us at the close of last season to be "full" of them.

The passage is now clear up to Tan-y-llyn, and there is some good spawning ground above that lake; the fish rise freely in it; old salmon (kelts) which have spawned above have not unfrequently been taken there with a fly, and the Dysynni wants but protection to become an extremely valuable fishing and producing river.

The Dovey.

The Dovey is 35 miles in length; its tributaries are the Twymyn, 14; Dhulas, 9; Afondiflas, 8; Clywedog, 8; and Einan, 5 miles long. There are no fixed engines in the estuary, or upon the coast on either side for many miles. The mouth of the river is public, and nets of an illegal mesh have been used there to some extent. A great proportion of the tidal water is, however, private, and, together with the lower part of the fresh water, comprising about 15 miles, is let to a club. There are no natural obstructions, and the only artificial

artificial ones are a fishing weir at Meddlwyd, and a fishing mill-dam on the Dhulas. The Meddlwyd weir is peculiar in its construction; it is formed partly by a natural rock, partly by an artificial dam, and is so situated that with the free gap required by the 27th sect. of the Act the passage may not be at all times easy for the fish: the proprietor has made the gap where it will best serve the purpose, and will, if necessary, add a fish-ladder. The Dhulas weir will no longer, we believe, be used for fishing purposes. The natural character of the Dovey is perfect; it has a good fall, deep pools, strong streams, and abundance of the finest spawning ground. The club, already mentioned, or one that preceded it, have preserved the river for many years, but unfortunately all their exertions have been negatived by the ignorant or careless manner (careless, that is, of the interests of others) in which a number of mines draining into the Dovey have been worked. We visited four of these in the summer, and pointed out how catch pits might be constructed so as to intercept the poison instead of allowing it to be carried by the force of the current into the river. In one case only would there be any difficulty in constructing them, and at that mine, the Dylifa, it would be necessary to carry the refuse water in a small cut, or trench, along the side of the hill, for about a quarter of a mile, to a plot of waste marshy ground, where excellent filtering pits could be readily constructed. We have represented this to the company, and had some correspondence with them on the subject; but we understand that an objection is made upon the score of expense. A miner will go any distance for the water required to work his machinery, and clean his ore; no length of hill or moor will stop him if he can get the necessary fall, and if a land cut will not do he will ingeniously throw wooden aqueducts across the obstructive valleys; but ask the same men to allow the fish to live in the rivers below them; the poultry to pick up the sand without being killed; the cattle to drink the water, or eat the herbage, without fear of "bellan," and you will find that the expense of digging a few catch-pits, and of carrying the refuse there by means of a ditch, or may be of a few fathoms of wooden open pipe to those catch-pits, would absorb the whole profits of a mine which, like the Dylifa, employs 300 hands, and raises some 200 tons of ore a month. We will not go further into this mining question now, as we shall speak of it more at length in our concluding remarks, and for the same reason we will pass over the Rheidol and Ystwith, the two rivers next south of the Dovey, and which have been completely destroyed by the mining operations upon their banks. At the other mines we visited we were assured by their captains that they would make the necessary catch-pits, and if a very little care is taken in constructing them properly, and in cleansing them as they fill, and the Dylifa mine will follow their example, the Dovey will become valuable. There were a large number of white trout in it this last season, and some salmon; an unfortunate accident happened in the autumn, by the falling of a railway bridge that had been very lately constructed. The lime used in it had not hardened, and getting mixed with the water, poisoned the fish in thousands; similar cases have occurred, within the last two or three years, on the Fiddoch, a tributary of the Spey, and on the Ythan, near to Ellon, in Aberdeenshire.

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SOUTH WALES.

The Arth and the Ayron.

On the coast, at the mouth of a small breeding stream called the Arth, are a number of loose stone semicircular weirs, locally called gog-heads, similar in design to a V weir; the open space fronts the land, they fill with the flood tide, and fish of different sorts are left in them by the ebb. There is not a brook running into the sea at this part of the coast which, as we are told, does not swarm with salmon "shed" (smolts) during spring, and these old-fashioned gog-heads no doubt take a certain number of white trout and salmon that are bred in such brooks. A short distance south is the mouth of the Ayron. The tidal water is public, and was fished up to last year by 15 or 16 nets hung on poles about 15 feet long. The mesh was so small that it would take a fish of a quarter of a pound in weight. These nets are now illegal, and their use was stopped last year. At the limit of tidal flow there is a mill-dam, to which some five or six years ago a fish trap was, for the first time, attached. There is no

pass to the dam, and the use of the trap is illegal. The tenant's fisherman was convicted last year in the penalty of 5 *l.* for taking smolts. In 1860 the weir was broken down, and the river, we were told, "swarmed" with fish; before the season of 1861 it was rebuilt, and the fish have, of course, been scarce since.

The Teifi.

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In our last year's report on the Teifi, the number of coracles used upon it was estimated. Reference was also made to a fixed net that was used near the bridge at Cardigan, and our attention has been since further called to it. The net is 440 yards long; it is set in the estuary during the last two or three hours of ebb tide, and takes every fish returning with the ebb to the sea. The portion of the river where it is used is public, but by a custom among the fishermen those men only have a share of the "Shotfawr" (as it is termed), who attend, on a certain appointed day at the commencement of each season, a meeting called Cwmgwyr held for the purpose, when partners are chosen, and each fisherman contributes his share of netting, to be formed into one common net. There are 14 men in all, and each man or each man with his partner, has in turn the proceeds of a tide; such assistance as is required for working the net being rendered by the others to the boat whose turn it is to take the fish. The men were summoned last year for using a fixed engine, but the plea of "immemorial usage" was set up, and the case was dismissed. The season of 1862 was very good on the Teifi. On different parts of the river we were told that there had never been seen so many fish in the river before. The association, however which was formed the year previous has not been able to raise funds at all sufficient to protect the river. The police have given considerable assistance, but the police can only be expected to give assistance; they cannot become watchers; and although that assistance is in all cases most valuable, it must be entirely insufficient for the preservation of a salmon river, unless, as is the case on the Tyne, special men paid by the river fund be attached to the force.

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The Teifi has been threatened with damage from four lead mines near its source. The mines are,—1. South Lisburne. The water from the dressing floors passed, when we visited it, through a settling pit, 60 ft. by 18 ft. and 3 ft. deep, into the Marknent, a brook running into the Teifi; the construction of this pit cost 2 *l.* It was agreed that as many others as were found necessary should be at once made. 2. Escair Mewyn—the water supply is taken from the water course of the South Lisburne mine, and returned to it above that mine. 3. Bog Mine has nine small settling pits, made since March last. The pits require deepening and enlarging to become effective. 4. Llynmalees we did not see, but it is said to be very poisonous; no fish live in the brook into which it drains, and a tenant farmer lost last June two colts and 48 geese, by their eating the grass over which the water from one of these two last mines had passed when in a state of flood. There is nothing in these mines which would under proper management injure the Teifi. They are all small; there is plenty of waste ground about them on which any number of catchpits might be constructed, and it would repay the miners to construct them if merely to avoid the liability of poisoning the stock grazing upon the banks of the river.

The Nevern.

The Nevern, 13 miles in length, runs into the sea at Newport. The salmon produced in it supported for some years the men who worked three or even four seines in the estuary during the fishing season, and four or five others, which were occasionally used when the fish were more than ordinarily plentiful. Some fishing weirs were erected in the fresh water at the same time, but they were destroyed by the common fishermen, who could understand the injurious effect of fixed engines, and by force suppressed them; but the evils resulting from the spear and the small meshed nets, engines almost as destructive as fishing weirs, where the one is used during close season against the spawning fish, and the other in the spring for the fry, were not so patent, and they have been suffered till the Nevern produce can scarce pay the expenses of a single draught net.

Gwaun.

The Gwaun, 10 miles in length, discharges at Fishguard. Two or more seines were worked just outside the mouth of the river, but only one is now employed. We have not been able to obtain a return of the number of salmon taken by it in 1862 or 1861 ; but we were informed that in 1860 three tons and a half of salmon were sent away by the owner of this draught net. The river also produces a large number of sewin or white trout; it becomes so small in dry seasons that the fish could not enter the river, which found its way through the pebbly beach into the sea. In the spawning season of 1861 there was a long-continued drought, and the breeding fish, unable to ascend, were compelled to shed their spawn upon the gravel and rocks in the harbour at the river mouth. The whole seed of a season was thus lost; a subscription was in consequence raised among the persons interested in the river, and a cut made through which the river, now accumulated in one stream, discharges, and the fish at the dryest seasons will be enabled to ascend. These two little rivers, the Nevern and the Gwaun, would under proper management produce a very considerable number both of salmon and sea trout.

Western Cleddau and Eastern Cleddau.

The Western Cleddau, 24 miles, and the Eastern Cleddau, 20 miles long, run into Milford Haven. These two rivers must have wonderfully productive powers to have withstood the heavy fishing to which they have been subjected for many years. Their common estuary was fished by 60 or 70 boats, using some draught nets, but principally stop nets, or, as they are locally called, "compass nets;" 20 of these boats were sometimes seen moored side by side, right across the river. The men regarded no seasons, and used any mesh they pleased. Each river had a "slaughter," as a cruive in a fishing mill-dam is there aptly named. Below the dams draught nets, too, were used, and above numbers of coracles worked to glean up the few fish which might escape the compass nets and the slaughters. Every farm servant had his spear, and the habit of fishing with salmon roe set an additional price upon the head of each spawning fish. "The salmon had great difficulty in getting up the river, and the shed (smolts) had immense difficulty in getting down ; of the spawning fish which did succeed in getting up, hardly one ever got back, and the shed were collected in various ways, and taken by thousands." There was an Act, 46 Geo. 3, c. 19, but it was "totally disregarded ;" and a coracle man stated, "We are not particular; more's the pity; we fish through the winter, and 'tis the ruin of the river." Notwithstanding this accumulation of evils the two rivers still support 40 stop nets in the estuary, and though the slaughter on the West Cleddau has been for some years disused, that on the eastern branch was fished up to last season. The rivers require little but protection, and under a license system upon all engines used for the capture of fish, the funds for such protection would be readily obtained. The rivers would become self-supporting. We found common fishermen anxious to pay such a license, and hoping that the Act might through such means be enforced. In the tidal as well as in the fresh waters the men seem to be aware of the necessity that restrictions should, for the benefit of all, be imposed upon all; and in the matter of the oyster fisheries, which, once valuable, have for want of proper regulations, been almost destroyed, they have actually petitioned the magistrates to appoint a conservator, and devise means to protect the oyster beds from their own over-fishing.

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Carmarthen Bay.

The rivers running into Carmarthen Bay are the Tâf, or Tave, 32 miles long; the Towey, 66, with its tributary, the Cothi, 32; the Gwendraeth-fach, 16; the Gwendraeth-fawr, 14; the Cadley, 7; the Llan, 8; the Lliw, 12; and the Loughor, 22, with its tributary, the Amman, 11. These rivers are of a very valuable character; they have sustained a large amount of fishing in the public

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tidal waters, though not one-fourth of what they would do under proper regulations. We shall recur to this subject again.

The bay and estuaries of the rivers are fished with draught nets and coracles. Of the draught nets, or "long nets" as they are locally called, there are 12 to 15; of the coracles, a very large number. Within the bay and the tidal portions of the rivers no less than 400 men have for some years supported themselves and their families, two-thirds of the year, on the produce of the salmon and sewin fisheries. The coracles work in pairs; two of these hide boats, with a man in each and a net stretched between them, drop down with the current. When a fish strikes they paddle rapidly together, and the fish and net are instantly landed in one coracle or the other. In the tidal waters they are a perfectly fair and legitimate engine, but in the fresh and more confined portions of the rivers they are very destructive. Every man living on the banks of these rivers, and, more or less, on some others, such as the Teifi and Dee, has a coracle; and if a fish shows himself in the day, his capture that night is nearly certain. Perfectly portable, the coracles are put into the river at the head of the pool containing the fish, and it is swept again and again, if necessary, until he is caught. To a poacher they are invaluable. Working without noise, and at night scarcely visible, they are difficult to detect; and if detected, almost impossible to capture, for a few strokes of the paddle will always place the river between the poacher and his pursuer. The coracle man is often lawless, and always aggressive; he poaches private water for years, and claims a prescriptive right; he uses violence if he be very strong, he threatens if his opponent be not so much weaker than himself as to make violence safe. A man of some property in this part of the country told us that they had encroached upon his water and taken possession of it; that he did not dare to interfere, for they would burn his stacks. This year, on the Towey, they went in a body to Ferryside, where the long-net men mostly live, attacked the men and destroyed their nets. A complaint was made, we were told, of this outrage to the magistrate's clerk, but that it went no further. The evil is at present grave, but we believe that it would at once, and with ease, be suppressed, if resolutely met.

The Tâf and Towey.

In addition to long nets and coracles, nine or ten wade nets are used in the estuary of the Tâf. These nets are fixed on two poles, which are worked by either hand of the wader. This river some years ago had two fishing weirs, and was fished out. The lower was removed by its proprietor, and has not been re-erected. The upper, at Clog-y-frân, was reconstructed in 1851, in a form that rendered it impassable. It was fished till December, then taken down and replaced by the 1st February, such fish as had run up to the spawning beds above, and had not descended at that latter date, being detained there until they died. The river quickly became barren; and as the consequent loss of food and employment was much felt in the neighbourhood, two or three resident gentlemen became sub-lessees to the weir in 1856, and agreed to pay four times its worth, on a lease of three lives, for the privilege of allowing the fish to pass up and reproduce. A passage was made in the weir; a club was formed, funds were raised by subscriptions and the sale of tickets, some miles of the river were protected by the association keepers, and the fisheries rapidly improved. In 1861 the Salmon Fisheries Act declared that a free gap should be made in all fishing weirs, and the sub-lessees, not unnaturally, applied to the proprietor of the Clog-y-frân weir to be released from their agreement, on the grounds that they were paying under it for a free gap which the law declared should be made, and that the persons who benefited the most by that free gap were tenants of that gentleman's estate, viz., the common fishermen of Landowror and St. Clears. Their petition was, however, refused, and the somewhat curious state of things exists, that the sub-lessees are paying for what the law exacts, and for the use of a weir which can no longer legally take fish.

The club have three keepers; they sell tickets at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem; sewin often running as high as 10 lbs. and up to 13 lbs. are taken in March; salmon in February and March. One fisherman took 14 clean fish in those two months last year, weighing from 12 to 21 lbs. each; a salmon of 22 lbs. weight was killed in April with the rod. Both above and below the club water the river is stated to be "awfully poached;" but, nevertheless, the improvement effected

effected already by their partial protection has been very great and progressive. Last season was the best the river has had for years, and the secretary of the club states to us, in a letter written this year, "that there are a very great number of salmon in the spawning beds in the upper part of the river, and that during the past season more salmon and sewin have been taken with the rod and line than he ever remembers; two salmon, and from six to nine sewin being rather a frequent result of a day's fishing; whereas in past seasons one salmon and two or three sewin were considered an excellent return;" and he attributes this increase to the operation of the new Act, which the magistrates are anxious and the police endeavour to enforce. A different feeling unfortunately prevails upon the Towey. When we were at Carmarthen, in the latter end of September last, we were told that the coracles fished every night, and that the fruits of the night's labour were hawked about the town, and openly sold in the day. The borough police did not interfere; no one interfered; and if an offender was prosecuted, it was difficult to obtain a conviction, and, when obtained, a nominal fine was inflicted. Above Carmarthen, in the water preserved by the Association, which was formed in 1855, and had existed up to last year, convictions were more readily obtained, and the water watched by that Association was the nursery of the Towey, and to a great extent of the Carmarthen Bay fisheries. This Association kept five keepers all the year. The county police gave them such assistance as they could, without interfering with their other duties. Twelve convictions were obtained at Llandilo, between December 1861 and November 1862; the river, in short, was fairly protected, and the increase was steady and considerable. This last year the season was especially good, the estuary fishing particularly so. It is difficult to obtain any return, or even an acknowledgment that the times are good from the estuary fishermen; but we were informed that the amount of fish sent away from Carmarthen had never been so large, whilst the town supply had been far better than usual. More fish had been taken by the rods, and the spawning beds were, in the early part of the breeding season, reported to us as extraordinarily full. Nevertheless this Association, thoroughly successful as it has been, so far as its means would allow, was last autumn broken up; it died, we may say, full of years and honour. It had done much good, that good was acknowledged to be its work, and it laboured continuously for eight seasons, a length of life almost unknown among salmon fishery associations. The Towey has a free run, and the Cothi is not much impeded by weirs since the fishing weir at Ynsywn was purchased by the Association and the fish trap removed. There are mines high up on the Towey and also on some of the tributaries. Statements were made to us of their injurious effects upon the river, but we found no person who had seen fish dead or poisoned by them. Salmon enter the Towey in February.

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The Gwendraeth Fawr and Fach.

The Gwendraeth Fawr and Fach run into the sea at Kidwilly, and the dam of a tin factory at that place is said to have done much injury to the fisheries. An Association was formed last year for their protection: 25 members subscribed 1 *l.* a head, and a considerable number of daily shilling tickets were issued. The chairman of that Association informs us that he is very anxious to place a fish pass on the tin factory weir, but that he had no funds for the purpose. The river, he says, is one of the best in Wales; that a number of salmon are now (December) on the spawning beds, but, unfortunately, though there are plenty of fishermen, there are few gentlemen in the neighbourhood to subscribe, and the funds are sadly low.

The Cadly Llan and Lliw, the Loughor and Ammon.

The Cadly Llan and Lliw are small breeding streams that do produce some fish, and would amply repay estuary fishermen for the cost of their preservation. They run into the estuary of the Loughor and Ammon. These rivers, we were told, are "all awfully poached: a set of men live here who are not content with fish and game, but steal chickens and even sheep; they begin with poaching and end with transportation." There were some brush and stake weirs in the estuary, the principal take of which is said to be herrings. Summonses

were, we were told, taken out against them at different times, and convictions obtained, under 45 Geo. 3, c. 33, the Carmarthenshire Act now repealed. In the tidal portion of the Loughor 10 pair of coracles fished last season, commencing in February, but they did little until May. About the limit of tidal flow there is a fishing weir of somewhat peculiar construction; two large baskets form the cruives and the fisherman raises them out of the water when he takes the fish. The baskets had not been removed as required by sect. 20, when we visited it on 20th September last. 5 *l.* a year is now paid as rent for the fishery. Thirty years ago, we were informed by a former tenant, that he had taken 20 to 30 salmon and 30 to 40 sewin at a time; now the fish had become very scarce. There was no club or association, though unsuccessful attempts had been more than once made to form one. The police put the law in force whenever a breach of it came under their notice, and by their aid poaching had been a little checked; still it was almost universally practised. The sewin of these rivers run early and large, enter the Loughor in March, and not unusually attain the weight of 8 lbs. and 9 lbs., whilst some of 10 lbs. are caught, and one was killed some time since weighing 14 lbs. The Ammon has coal and iron works upon it, and is said to be damaged thereby.

Swansea Bay.

There are but few salmon or sewin taken in Swansea Bay, into which the Tawe, of 27 miles in length, the Neath, of 24, and the Afon, of 13, discharge. The flat sands of the bay, dry to a considerable distance at low-water, and upon them several brush-weirs, with traps in the angle, and one net hung on stakes set V shape, are fixed. The small fry of different sea fish, especially of whiting, are taken by these weirs in some numbers; and the fisherman of the fixed net told us that it had been set up for the first time about the 26th of August of the past year, and that between that day and September 22 it had taken about 30 or 40 sewin. The neighbouring river, the Tawe, produces no salmon or sewin; and, naturally, no one cares to carry out the Salmon Fishery Act; they have no interest in so doing: such few fish as are taken are waifs and strays from other rivers, whose capture is all gain. At Swansea, therefore, we saw sewin exposed for sale on the 20th September at the principal fishmonger's, and were not surprised at being told that they came from the bay close by.

The Tawe.

The copper and other works upon the Tawe are so large that it would be very difficult to retrieve it.

The Neath.

The Neath is a much better case. The river is of a good natural character, and for 16 miles has almost a free run up to the falls of Ystalte. The only impediment, a weir at Aberdhulais, is of little consequence, except that it checks the ascending fish at a part of the river where they are much exposed, and so greatly facilitates their capture. In the last three winters we were told that "a sight of salmon had spawned up it," the police having enforced the Act when they could, and somewhat diminished poaching. An old fisherman who for many years paid a rent of 25 *l.* for a fishery in the river, killed, 21 years ago, 5 tons 13 cwt. of fish between August and December. The works, iron, coal, and tin, increased, and the fish diminished, The lessee spoken of attributed the decrease to the fact that the slag from the iron and coal works covered the spawning grounds; but we think that it was the spears of the workmen rather than the slag, which had such deadly effect upon those spawning beds.

The Afon.

The Afon is small and nearly fishless, high weirs diverting at times the whole volume of its waters into the docks of Port Talbot.

The Ogmore.

We next come to the Ogmore, 16 miles, with its tributaries, the Ewenny, 9, and the Llyfnu, 11 miles in length. A draught net is used in the tidal portion of the river, and about the tidal limit there is a fishing weir, at Merthyr Mawr. The fishery is private, and lets, with a warren of little or no value, for 25 *l.* a year. Salmon seldom enter so early as September, and the Ogmore is at present, as far as salmon are concerned, little but a breeding river in which the poachers do not permit them to breed. White trout form the chief element of the fishery; their produce pays the rent, and supports three families during the season. The Ewenny joins the Ogmore below Merthyr Mawr, and there is a separate fishery upon it, not so productive as that on the main river; the fish can ascend but a short distance before they meet with a bad obstruction in the shape of a mill-dam. The tenants of both fisheries concurred that last season was better than the preceding ones, notwithstanding that a weekly close season of 42 hours is prescribed, and the mesh of the nets enlarged from 1½ inch to two inches from knot to knot, by the Act of 1861. These fisheries would be of some value if the upper waters were protected. They are well suited for angling, and the white trout frequent them in numbers; and as the free-gap rendered necessary by sect. 27, in Merthyr Mawr weir, will permit their ascent, probably the rods will find sufficient inducement in sport to repay them the expenses of the requisite preservation during the winter months.

The Taff and the Ely.

The Taff, of 38 miles, with its tributaries, Cynon, 16; Rhondda, 16; Taff-fachan, 11; and Bargawd-Taff, 8; flow into the sea at Cardiff.

There is some fishing in the estuary by "Lave nets."

There are several dams on the Taff; the lowest, Black-weir, supplies Bute docks with water; it is not a bad obstruction to the ascending fish, but the head race much requires a grating to prevent the descending kelts and fry being carried down it and lost. The next weir, Llandaff, requires a ladder. The next, Melingriffith, is almost impassable, and has a fish trap or cruive attached to it. Above this, about three miles from the tideway, salmon have of late been seldom or never seen. The next weir, at Treforrest, is, we were told, impassable. An association was formed last year at Cardiff; a small fund was raised by the sale of tickets, and was spent in preserving the Ely; which, less in size than the Taff, is more manageable.

The Ely, 24 miles long, discharges close to Cardiff. A fishing weir at Lechwith is still used on the Ely, in the tideway, and was fishing when we visited it on 18th September of last year. About two miles above there is an almost impassable mill-dam, to which high tides reach.

The Taff and the Ely are nice rivers; the Taff well adapted for salmon, the Ely for white trout.

The fish in both have much decreased, and it is astonishing that there should be any left at all, when the barriers they have to encounter before reaching the spawning beds are looked at. Still the stock exists; a formerly well-known pool, called Cabalva, on the Taff, was full of fish this autumn waiting for a fresh to take them over Black-weir; one man took 12 white trout with a fly under Llandaff weir on the 17th September, and at the same weir about six weeks before that, three cwts. of salmon and sewin were said to have been taken in a week. On the Taff there are large iron and coal mines, and considerable tin works, but though complaints were made that they injured the river, we found no one who had ever seen fish dead, sick, or sorry in consequence. One man had often picked up dead fish, but always marked by spears or nets. At that part of the river where the Treforrest tin works are placed, we heard that but few trout are now found; but those few are of large size compared with the ordinary run of river trout, proving that the works are not deleterious. The abstraction of the water for Bute Docks was also mentioned to us as a sufficient reason for the decline of the fisheries. But in floods, and it is in floods that the fish quit the salt for the fresh water, there would always be a surplus coming over that weir sufficient to lift the fish over it and into a

deep pool above the point of abstraction. We attribute then the decline to the weirs, inasmuch as they deny the fish access to the spawning beds, and greatly facilitate excessive fishing.

The Rhymnu.

The Rhymnu, of 35 miles in length, is very similar in its properties and accidents to the river just described. There are five weirs upon it, the one at Machen being a fishing mill-dam, and though the weirs are not of so great a height as those on the Taff and Ely they are rendered very difficult by the manner in which they are bushed. A row of stakes, to which untrimmed brushwood is attached, is driven into the soil at the bottom of the weirs, with the object of protecting that soil from the constant fall of the water, and with the additional effect of rendering even an approach to the weirs impossible to the fish. The Rhymnu has iron and tin works and collieries upon it, and much complaint is made of the slag or refuse thrown from them into the river. At a tinwork we visited near Machen some catchpits had been constructed by which the refuse was arrested. There is no association, but the Machen fishery is private, and the proprietor takes much interest in the river; the portion of it within his influence has been comparatively well protected, and we believe that by a little alteration of the weirs and some further protection the fish might be quickly restored.

BRISTOL CHANNEL.

A detailed account was given in our Report of last year of the methods employed for the capture of salmon in that part of the Bristol Channel, which may be considered as an estuary common to the Severn, Wye, and Usk. Early in this last spring, certain devices were approved by the Home Office, for the purpose of preventing salmon passing into the putts and putchers during the weekly close season; and these devices have been found, we understand, perfectly to answer the purpose for which they were intended. One, a fence of iron wire, which fits into the mouth of the putts, effectually prevents the capture of salmon; but a complaint has been preferred against it by a conservator, on the ground that nothing but an inspection of each putt would enable the watchers to see whether it was fishing or not, and that in consequence an offence against the weekly close season by putts would very often escape detection. Putts take but few salmon, and are used principally for the capture of shrimps and small white fish; we believe that their use at all is very injurious to the sea fisheries, and that the shrimps might be taken by other means; but as they are not prohibited by any law, it would not be right to impose greater restrictions upon them under the Salmon Act than are necessary to carry out the provisions of that Act; and that their inspection gives some trouble to the watchers is not a reason for depriving the putt fisherman of his legal though injurious mode of fishing during the weekly and annual close seasons.

Vide sect. 21.

Vide page 67.

A case of much interest has arisen in the application of the 11th section of the Act to the putt and putcher fisheries. That section declares "that no fixed engine of any description shall be placed or used for catching salmon in any inland or tidal waters, &c.: but this section shall not affect any ancient right or mode of fishing as lawfully exercised at the time of the passing of the Act, by virtue of any grant, charter, or immemorial usage."

There is very little doubt but that the putt is an ancient engine, though the putcher we believe to be of modern invention. This, however, is not the point that has been raised.

Vide Annual Report, 1861, page 5.

The estuary fisheries this year have very much improved, and a still greater improvement is looked for by the fishermen from the operation of the Act. The men have therefore been anxious to extend and add to the ranks, thus increasing the number of fixed engines. In three several cases summonses were issued against persons for setting up such new ranks, on the ground that they had not been exercised at the time of the passing of the Act; and in each case, we regret very much to say, the complaint was dismissed, on the ground that as the ancient mode had been exercised at the time of the passing of the Act within the fishery in question, it might be multiplied to any extent. We hope that the first man who sets up a new rank this season will be prosecuted, and

and if need be, that the case may be taken to a higher court. It is one of the greatest importance to the Severn and the other rivers running into the Bristol Channel; for if the decision of the magistrates be correct, there is no limit set by the Act to the number of fixed engines that may be erected; they will increase as the salmon increase; a monopoly will be again established in the estuary, with the inevitable result of neglect of the spawning beds by the upper men, and the consequent destruction of the fisheries. But we believe that decision to be erroneous. It was the intention of Parliament, when it declared that no fixed engines should be used for the capture of salmon, that that prohibition should not extend to such ancient rights or modes of fishing as were then lawfully exercised, but that such engines as were actually in use at the time of the passing of the Act, and *no others*, should be exempted from the general prohibition. Such, we believe, was the intention, and it seems to us that that intention is most clearly expressed. *Vide* page 57.

Since our last report we have inspected the lower portion of the Bristol Channel, into which the Bristol Avon, and the Somersetshire Parret discharge their waters. There are no fisheries at the Avon's mouth, and the breed of salmon in that river may be said to be extinct; the last we heard of was a large fish of 20 lbs. which was found about three years ago, wedged into a pipe which drained the water from one of the Bristol Docks.

The nearest fishery continuing down the coast is or was in the bay of Weston-super-Mare, at the mouth of the Axe. Some years ago there was a regular salmon fishery at this place, but it has fallen to nothing; occasionally a salmon is still taken in the sprat nets (nets fixed on stakes, 15 feet high and about 200 yards in length), or in the hang nets and hose nets, with which the whole bay is covered.

The hose net is peculiar to this part of the coast, and requires description. Probably the name is derived from the fact that it is woven almost as close as a stocking. It is a purse made of two nets, one within the other, and acts on the principle of a mousetrap; in shape nearly square, the size varies; one we measured 15 ft. by 12 ft., others are 6 ft. to 7 ft. long by 4 ft. to 5 ft. deep. The nets are stretched on two upright stakes, and are set in rows side by side. The number in the row varies according to the nature of the ground, from about 30 nets upwards. Between Axemouth and Burnbeck we were told that there were 500 of these nets. We do not believe that the hose nets, as has been represented, do much injury now to the salmon fisheries, for there are but few salmon or salmon fry to be met with on the part of the coast where it is most used, but the injury they cause to other fisheries is very great; placed in the run of the tide in the shallow water, which is frequented by the fry of all descriptions of sea fish, they take numbers of codlings, and of soles, and whiting fry when they are so small as to be utterly useless. It is said that the sea fisheries have suffered much in consequence, and that they are already materially injured; and unless some regulations are imposed upon the use of engines of this destructive character, before long those sea fisheries may be at as low an ebb as for many years the inland salmon fisheries of England have been.

"There was not a better bay anywhere for fishing than Bridgewater bay," said some of the fishermen to us, "before there were so many hose nets, but they kill all the little things, and then you can't have them big." The putts also, as we stated last year, are very destructive to the sea fish. Baskets of the fry of whiting, cod, and soles being taken by them, to the small gain of the putt fisherman, and to the great injury of the sea fisheries. *Vide* page 67.

Severn.

A large number of fish were taken in the Severn last season, considering the extremely depreciated condition of that river. The Central Severn Association report that there can be no doubt that there has been a very considerable increase in the quantity of new fish captured, and that the number of spawning fish which have passed up the Severn and Teme, during the present fence time, has been beyond what was ever before witnessed. This very valuable report adds, that the upper fishermen "hail with delight the provisions with respect to the weekly close season;" and we have found the opinion strongly expressed in all the parts of the river above where the fixed engines are in use, that those provisions

and the addition of January to the annual close time will greatly benefit the Severn. The spring fishing in the public part of the river, which extends from Ripple lock stake to a point above Shrewsbury, a distance of about 85 miles, was remarkably good. The conservator nominated by the Central Severn Association, who has known the river for 35 years, told us that it was admitted by all that there had never been known so many fish in the river before; as many as four had been caught at a draught, a take that had been unheard of for years, and one fish of the great weight of 43 lbs. had been captured. A locksman at one of the navigation weirs declared, that "since the weir was put up," about 1842, "he had only seen seven or eight fish jumping at it, till this year, when he had seen them in innumerable numbers." At Shrewsbury we were informed that one dealer bought from the common fishermen of the place about 100 salmon, and that they made the extraordinary average of 15 lbs. each. The whole take at Shrewsbury was estimated at 200 fish. Higher up, in the private water, at the Poolquay fishery, the lessee informed us that he took above 40 fish, the majority being from 16 to 18 lbs. each, whilst his take in 1861 was only 16 fish. This fishery was worked by a cruive in a fishing mill-dam, and a draught-net beneath. Last year, in consequence of the requirements of the 12th section not having been fulfilled, the cruive was not worked, and still the take was above 40 fish between February 1st and September 1st, from Monday at 6 a.m. to Saturday at noon, as compared with 16 the previous year, when both net and cruive were hard at work for the whole week through, from January 1st to September 14th.

The lessee was naturally very much in favour of the Act, and expressed his belief that it would work impossibilities, and re-stock the exhausted fisheries without aid from the owners of the private water, or from the public who work the 85 miles that are open. This sanguine feeling was not confined to the men who have as yet benefited by the Act. Higher still, above Poolquay weir, which almost bars the ascent of the fish, we found the fishermen anxious to carry out its provisions; and in one case, where a working man fishing with a rod, caught a kelt, he was obliged by his companion to restore it to the river unhurt. On the Teme the Powick fishery was not worked, the requirements of the 12th section of the Act not having been complied with; we may mention that the take at this fishery, in 1860, was seven salmon, and in 1861 eight salmon. Last year we only heard of one fish being captured in this river, and that by the rod and line, but we were told that the river had never been so full of salmon; one person counted 54 leaps made by the fish at Powick weir in five minutes.

The condition of the Severn is, however, most unsatisfactory, and under the law in its present shape it will remain so. And it is a subject for regret to see a river of such vast size and great capabilities lying waste, for it is a considerable public loss. The value of a salmon river depends upon its productive power, and the only limit to its produce is the quantity of spawning ground it possesses. Tried by this test, which is the true one, the value of the Severn can be understood. Let us compare it with the Tay, which is unquestionably the most valuable river in Scotland. Premising that in quality the Severn is not inferior to the Tay, and that the catchment basin of a river is a true index of its size. The Severn has a catchment basin of 4,437 square miles; fortunately, a rough estimate of the annual produce of the Severn fisheries will serve our present purpose, for it would be very difficult to make an accurate one. A reliable return cannot be obtained from the estuary fisheries, nor would it be easy, even with such a return, to estimate what proportion of the fish captured were produced in the Severn, Wye, or Usk respectively. The fisheries above the estuary for about 85 miles are public, and no return can be obtained from the men working that portion of the river. We have heard the produce of the river estimated by a person of much practical knowledge and careful research, at 1,000 *l.* worth per annum, wholesale price; and we think that we shall be quite safe in saying that the aggregate take could not exceed twice that sum.

The catchment basin of the Tay is 2,283 square miles; of its value we have more accurate information; the rent last year was 13,899 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d.* We calculated, this winter, in Perth, with a gentleman who is thoroughly conversant with the Tay fisheries, that the produce must be about 30,000 *l.* worth of salmon annually. Here, then, we have two rivers of about equal natural

natural quality, the smaller of which, by one-half, produces about 15 times as many salmon as the larger; and that smaller river is not half preserved, and consequently not producing half the number of fish it should do. This calculation, rough as it is, will give some idea of the quantity of food that the Severn would supply under proper regulations. Let us now see what are the evils to be remedied. They are, first, the weirs which obstruct the passage up the river. Secondly, the difficulty of raising funds with which to pay the expenses of putting the present law in force.

I. *Obstructions.*

There are five navigation weirs constructed under the Severn Navigation Act of 1842. By sect. 158 and 159 of that Act, the Commissioners are bound to place proper fish passes upon those weirs. Such passes would have been erected last year according to plans that we furnished if the constant floods had not rendered it difficult to approach, and dangerous to disturb the weirs. We have seen, however, one of the Commissioners and their engineer this year, and have been assured that the passes shall be commenced as soon as possible. The next impediments are at Poolquay and Penarth, described in our Report of last year. Poolquay Weir, as stated above, was a fishing mill dam, but is not now used for fishing purposes; it is, however, most injurious to the fisheries; on the 22nd of January last we counted in three minutes, eight different fish heavy with spawn, or milt, endeavouring vainly to pass over it to the spawning beds above; three clean fish were also leaping at the weir, and as uselessly. At a meeting lately held at Welchpool, the following resolution respecting it and the Penarth Weir was passed.

Resolved, "that a representation be made to the Earl of Powis, of the great injury caused by the Poolquay Weir to the fisheries of the Severn, and that his Lordship be solicited to place a fish pass upon that Weir.

"That a similar representation be made to the proprietors of Penarth and other weirs upon the river Severn."

There are other obstructions on the Severn, high up the river at Newtown and Llanidloes, which will require passes as the stock of the river increases, and renders it expedient to take, as it were into cultivation, the whole of its spawning ground.

The principal tributary, the Teme, has at Powick, about two miles from its junction with the main river, a fishing mill-dam, succeeded by numerous simple mill-dams. This tributary is of great value, and we are most glad to be able to report that we were informed at a meeting held lately at Worcester, that the proprietor of the fishing mill-dam would attach a pass to it this season, and that it was agreed by a number of the upper proprietors, that a pass should be placed upon every weir that requires one. We have engaged to survey the river with whomsoever the proprietors may appoint to carry out the necessary works, and to furnish plans by which they may be executed. Thus it will be seen that we are in a fair way to overcome the first difficulty, viz. the weirs.

II. *Funds.*

We now have to consider the second and more important difficulty, and we have no hesitation in stating that it is one that cannot be got over in the present state of the law; but as the position of the Severn is not in this respect peculiar, but is shared by every river in the kingdom, especially those which, like the Severn, have a large amount of water open to the public, we will content ourselves with stating here the means that have been adopted to raise the necessary funds by what is called the voluntary system, and will suggest in our concluding remarks the remedy we would venture, with great respect, to urge most strongly upon the attention of Parliament. *Vide* page 64.

Since August 1843, an association has existed at Worcester, the only survivor of 11 or 12 that were formed about that time on the Severn. The Act of 1861 gave new energy to this association. As we stated last year, under the name of the Severn Central, it received increased subscriptions, gentlemen of weight in the county became active members, and associations were revived at Bridgwater and Shrewsbury, and formed at Meifod for the purpose of co-operating with it. Its district extends from Ardley above Bewdley to the confluence of the Bristol Avon, on the left shore, and of the Wye on the right, a distance of 97 miles in length, and at the lower part of 2 ½ miles in breadth.

It is not too much to say that its affairs have been managed in the most firm as well as judicious manner, and too high praise can scarcely be given to the gentlemen who conducted them, acting as they have done upon purely public grounds. As a proof of their success in management we may mention that they prosecuted in 42 cases, that they were successful in 35; four of the remainder they allowed to be withdrawn upon payment by the offenders of costs, and in the three other cases which turned upon the construction of the 11th section of the Act, and to which we have already referred, we hold a strong opinion that the Bench before whom they were brought came to a wrong decision.

Vide page 26.

The sum raised by this well-managed successful association, over so large a district, was 133*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Of this sum not one farthing was contributed from Gloucester, at which place 10 boats, with three men to each boat work during the fishing season, and the amount raised in the estuary, where are used of puts, 1,219, and of putchers, 7,486, was under 5*l.*

The Wye.

The prospects of the Wye are perhaps better at the present moment than those of any river in England or Wales. The excellence of its natural character, its large size, and great productive powers, were described in our Report of last year. Reference was also made to the mines upon it, which had been reported to us as harmless, but we shall have to refer to one of them immediately as a source of much danger to the future of the river.

The Builth Association, which had existed since 1856, raised, in the year 1861–62, 85*l.* for the protection of the river. During that spawning season they employed seven watchers; and though the breeding fish were killed to a disastrous extent, some good was accomplished. At Talgarth, on a tributary, called the Llynfi, salmon were sold during the winter at 3*d.* or 4*d.* per lb., to any amount that the demand required; and at Llyswen, on the main river, we were told by a well-to-do and respectable inhabitant of the place, that he had bought as many fish as he required that winter at 2*d.* per lb. On the whole, however, the river was better watched than it had heretofore been. The Last-spring (smolts), too, had been better cared for in the May preceding, and this last season was the best that the Wye has known for years. From different parts of the river the same good account was given, "that more fish had been killed, and more were in the water." In the autumn the Duke of Beaufort, who owns the lower fisheries, offered a subscription of 300*l.*, to be spent in preserving the fish during the breeding season, if the upper proprietors would assist in forwarding such measures as might be necessary. An additional sum was shortly raised of rather more than 300*l.*; and through the kindness of the owner of the Galway fishery, we were enabled to obtain the services of Mr. Miller, as a superintendent for the winter, who together with his brother has had the management of that fishery since 1852. Since when it has increased in value, from 300*l.* per annum to nearly 4,000*l.*

Under this superintendent, 39 men were employed for the months of November, December, and January, and the fish were thoroughly protected. In some of the upper parts of the Wye, illegal fishing during the close time had been so long and so universally practised, that it was almost looked upon as a right; and we have been many times told, that any attempt to enforce the law would surely be met by a violent and dangerous resistance. Some, too, of the proprietors were small, and not averse to poaching, whilst many of the farmers, and all the farm servants, were confirmed poachers, and that consequently every impediment would be put in the way of the watchers to prevent them passing along the banks of the rivers when making their rounds. We are glad, therefore, to be able to report that the fish were preserved, the law was enforced, and that not one case of assault occurred during the whole winter. Twice a show of resistance was made; 27 men turned out on one occasion on a tributary, the Eddw, with blackened faces and guns, and 15 men at another time made a foray on the Commerne, a brook running into the Ython; but the total loss, we are told, was two salmon. In neither case were there more than two watchers present, and before more could be collected the poachers dispersed. Permission to pass along the banks was given in every case but one, and the whole management reflects the highest credit upon Mr. Miller. We believe we may say that the subscription of 300*l.* from the Duke of Beaufort's

fort's water will be annual; and we hope, as the river improves, that a larger sum will be raised from the other fisheries. £.1,000 per annum would be well laid out in the preservation of the Wye and her tributaries if her fisheries were farmed, as they should be, with a view of obtaining the greatest amount of produce, and the best return for the expenditure incurred. There is no doubt that the past winter's care will be felt to some extent at once; but we are informed that the stock of fish in the river, which seems very large indeed to those whose experience has been confined to the English depreciated rivers, is so low that it will take some time before the Wye fisheries can attain their full commercial value. It must be remembered that the earliest possible time at which a salmon can arrive at maturity is three years, and that therefore it must be that time at least before the seed sown last winter will increase the produce of the fisheries. Patience is required in the cultivation of a salmon fishery and a continuance of the efforts necessary for its protection. It would be of much advantage to this river that the close season should be extended in the spring The kelts remain in it in numbers through February and March, and are too often taken and killed. Power is given to the Home Office, upon application, to extend the close season, by Sect. 18.

At the head of the Wye, or within three miles of its source, there is a lead mine called Nanty, which has lately become profitable, promises to become more so, and consequently to be worked on a larger scale than it now is.

At first the mine was small and did little harm, but for the last two or three years there can be no doubt that it has poisoned the river for, at least, three or four miles down. The trout for that distance are not only scarce but they are poor and wasted and many persons told us that they had picked up numbers of them dead and dying when the river grew low in summer and the volume of diluting clean water consequently less. The injurious effects of the mining water were felt, we are told, as far as Rhayader, about 14 miles below, but we obtained no evidence that such was the fact, though complaints are made for ten miles further down. But even if the injury is, as we believe, at present confined to the three or four miles next the mine, the case is sufficiently alarming. The poison from the mine is not in solution; every day that it works on, unless proper steps be taken to prevent the mischief, a certain quantity of that poison will be carried into the river and deposited on its bed, and the evil would, if it were suffered, creep on and on until it materially damaged one of the finest salmon rivers in the United Kingdom. Fortunately the remedy is easy. The washing floors are on the Wye bank, but there is plenty of land of small value between them and the river on which any quantity of settling pits could be constructed; when we visited the mine in the summer we found some 20 pits of far too small a size, of faulty construction, and full of "slime"; the water consequently went out of them as foul as it came in; we pointed this out to the mining captain, who informed us that he had orders to do all that was necessary for the safety of the river; in October he constructed eight new pits, four of which were 27 ft. by 19 ft. and 3 ft. deep, the remaining four about half that size; the depth was not sufficient, and the fall was too great. Others are now to be added, and for the safety of the Wye it is necessary that they should be constructed in sufficient numbers, and that when constructed they should be kept clean.

We shall refer to the influence of mines upon the fisheries, and the means by which their injurious effects may be prevented, in the concluding remarks of our report, and it will be therefore unnecessary for us to discuss the subject further in this place. *Vide* page 60

The Usk.

The Usk is a brilliant angling river and of medium size. It has in consequence, as we stated last year, been preserved better and for a longer time than any other river in the country; the Usk association has been founded for no less than 18 years; and as its affairs have been for some time conducted by the same gentlemen, they have had an amount of experience in the working of Fishery Acts and the management of fisheries, which gives to their opinions much weight, and renders the increase or decrease in the value of the Usk itself a gauge by which to measure the policy and success of the late Act. We have been kindly furnished with reports by the two conservators of the river,

one of whom is also the secretary of the association, from which we give the following extracts :—

The Report from the Newport or Lower District.

" The results of the past season, so far as I have been enabled to ascertain from my own observations and from the various reports made to me by the keepers and those interested in the matter, have been highly satisfactory, and I have reason to believe that at least twice, if not thrice, the ordinary number of salmon have been taken in the Usk, and that the like proportion have, notwithstanding this, found their way to the several spawning beds in the river.

" Of late years I have rarely heard of above two or three fresh fish being taken in one day by the same angler, whereas in the present year I know of several instances of as many as six and seven clean fish being killed by one person in the 24 hours. The net fishers also admit to a very considerable increase in their take of fish during the past season, but these desirable results have only been effected by very stringent rules, careful preservation, and a strict adherence to the law; we have had many difficulties to contend against, such as the ambiguity of many of the clauses of the new Act; the continued infliction of small penalties after as many as three or four former convictions; the want of a minimum penalty; the difficulty of dealing with the question of ancient rights and immemorial usage respecting fixed engines; the want of power for conservators, keepers, and bailiffs to enter upon lands; the want of protection to trout.

" More stringent laws are also most particularly required respecting poisonous matter being permitted to flow not only into rivers, but also into their tributaries. I may mention one instance in this county (out of a legion), where at some chemical works a deposit of deleterious matter had been placed upon the banks of a tributary stream of the Usk, which the first fresh (fall of rain) washed away, killing for more than two miles, through a beautiful park, every living fish in the water, thousands of which, from the samlet to the 3lb. and 4lb. trout, were picked up dead, thus destroying probably for two or three seasons this beautiful trout stream; and, so far as the Act of Parliament reached the aggressors, with comparative impunity. In a mineral district like this, doubtless, these cases are somewhat difficult to deal with, but I have found that where inexpensive tanks, even simple excavations in the earth, have been made, and the poisonous matter from the vitriol and other chemical works thrown into them, the percolation through the earth, from tank to tank, has so extracted the noxious matter as to render it, on flowing into the river, almost harmless, and the refuse thus deposited in the aforesaid tanks has been successfully and beneficially used for manufacturing and agricultural purposes.

" In conclusion, it is satisfactory to state that in this county (Monmouthshire) the provisions of the new Act of Parliament which at first were looked upon with feelings of distrust and ill favour by the public, have now entirely subsided and a complete reaction ensued, and I find those who were most opposed to the Bill before they experienced its workings are now the greatest advocates for its more stringent amendments."

Report from the Brecon or Upper District.

" Having had the care of this district solely entrusted to me for the last eight years, I may be allowed to express my firm conviction that the working of the new Act on this river is very successful, and its provisions are generally well understood and well received by the large majority of fishermen, and of the public; the new law, though more stringent, is yet more popular than the old, and needs only a few amendments to become a most perfect measure. I will suggest what my experience teaches me they should be :—

" 1st. That the conservators shall have authority to enter upon any inclosed land on or near rivers which salmon frequent, on reasonable suspicion of offences being committed thereon.

" 2nd. That the conservators legally appointed at quarter sessions shall have power to appoint water bailiffs under them, and to entrust to them by written warrant the same powers that they themselves possess.

" 3rd. That a tax on rods and nets should be levied for the purpose of protection.

" This

"This is a most necessary and important amendment; our funds on the Usk are lamentably small and at a very low ebb, although the river is an angling one, and almost entirely in the hands of gentlemen who for the most part subscribe liberally, yet the association is always in debt at the end of the year, and we are unable to do half the good we might. At present, on this river, one half the anglers do not subscribe at all, and none of the putt fishers do, nor ever have, though these latter fisheries at the river's mouth, especially the large one at Goldcliff, belonging to Eton college, take one third of the annual produce of the Usk, and yet pay no share whatever of the preservation expenses, and consequently the whole burden of the expenses is thrown upon a few gentlemen anglers who are liberal, and interested in the improvement of the river; this is manifestly unfair, and is a system that cannot last."

In the Brecon district, there were 39 prosecutions under the new Act, between 1st October 1861 and 31st December 1862, and only two cases were dismissed; but, in several instances, the nominal fine of 1*s.* or of 2*s.* 6*d.* was imposed.

In the lower district there were 18 prosecutions, and convictions were obtained in 16 cases.

The foregoing extracts give a most satisfactory account of the past fishing season, and of the reception of the Act, and their statements are fully borne out by the information we have received from all quarters. The great difficulty is the want of funds, even here, where, from the facts that the river is of medium size, that there is a large extent of good angling water, and none of it open to the public, the voluntary system has its best chance of success. But the opinion held on the subject, by every one we have met, connected with the river, is that expressed in the following resolution, passed at a meeting at Abergavenny, on the 19th February 1862:—

Resolved, "That it is impossible to obtain funds sufficient for preservation by voluntary subscriptions only, and that this meeting is of opinion that a system of license duties on all engines employed should be provided by further legislation, as already provided in the Irish Act." *Vide* page 64.

Since Trostrey weir was rented by the Association, and a pass made in it for the ascent of the fish, the course of the Usk has been without an obstruction. This year a fish-pass has been attached to a weir, on one of the tributaries, called the Brân, and 11 additional miles of spawning ground added to the productive power of the river.

The Parret.

The waters of the Parret (38 miles in length) are of a thick, sluggish character, and not very well suited for salmon. Some years ago a good number of salmon were taken in it, but the fish have decreased year by year; and we believe that at present, though some are still caught in the tidal waters, not many are got in the Parret. The hose nets already described are used at the mouth of the river at Burnham. The other modes of fishing employed are putchers (here called butts) and stop nets. There is a considerable quantity of traffic up to Bridgwater and Langport, and every boat or barge has a "skim" or "dip" net. The water is so thick that the salmon swim on the top, and when seen so doing, the fisherman pulls after the fish, and, with a small net, used like a landing net, he skims or dips him out. *Vide* page 26.

Below Bridgwater two brooks, called Cannington and Cummidge, run into the main river, and afford some spawning ground. We were told that at Cannington, this year, "hundreds of young salmon, from 1lb. to 3lb. each," were taken. The fish were probably white trout. But we heard from many persons that salmon spawn in both brooks, and to such an extent that the spawning season is looked for by the neighbouring poachers as certain to give them a supply of fish. The upper portions of the Tone possess some excellent spawning ground, and we heard a good report, in this respect, of the higher parts of the Yeo and Isle. If, therefore, the fish were enabled to reach these portions of the rivers, and the kyanising works at Bridgwater would refrain from poisoning it "until the very sand stinks," as a boatman told us, "when you pull your anchor up," the Parret would yield a certain quantity of salmon. At present the few fish that are taken are caught in the tidal river during May, June, and July, and in many years none are taken after Midsummer; showing that the fish caught

in the Parret are not bred there, but that they belong to other rivers. They pass up and down the Parret with the tide until the spawning season approaches, when they seek their native waters.

DEVON.

The salmon rivers of Devon are the Lynn, the Taw, and Torridge on the north coast, and on the south the Tamar, Tavy, Plym, Yealm, Erme, Avon, Dart, Teign, Exe, Axe, and Otter.

NORTH DEVON.

The Lynn.

The Lynn, a small river of 11 miles in length, discharges into the Bristol Channel. At its mouth is a V weir made of brushwood, having a trap in the angle. About one mile up the river there was a fishing weir, past which it must have been most difficult for fish to ascend. Still the little river supported these two destructive engines; and that it did so makes any comment upon its quality unnecessary. The legality of the V weir is now doubtful; the fishing weir must have a free gap in it of not less than one-tenth of the breadth of the river, by sect. 27; and the regulations with respect to the weekly and annual close season will give the fish a chance of escape and reproduction.

The Taw and Torridge.

Of the Taw and the Torridge, an account was given in our report of last year; and we have now therefore only to notice the steps that have been taken to carry out the Act of 1861, and the consequent improvement in their fisheries.

A fund has been raised for the protection of both rivers, to which the proprietors have subscribed, as well as many of the townspeople of Barnstaple and Bideford, who, although they have no private interest in the fisheries, have liberally contributed towards it. Two active gentlemen, resident in the neighbourhood, have undertaken the office of conservators, and the direction of the watchers, and prosecutions. By their endeavours the public fishing in the estuary which, previous to the passing of the Act, may be said to have continued throughout the year, has been, with few exceptions, restricted to the "open season." Convictions have taken place for fishing during the close season, weekly and annual, and some difficulty has occurred in enforcing the law, the men attempting to fish for salmon under the guise of fishing for other fish; but a conviction was fortunately obtained early in the season (4th June 1862) against a number of fishermen for an infringement of the weekly close season under such pretence, and the evil was in consequence much checked.

Vide page 4.

Many complaints were made to us at one time of the lawlessness of these estuary fishermen. A memorial on the subject from the borough magistrates and other inhabitants of Barnstaple was addressed to the Home Office, applying for the assistance of a gunboat; but we feel bound to say that, considering the great change that the provisions of the Act respecting the close seasons have made in their times of fishing, they have behaved, as a body, exceedingly well, and in a manner which shows that the anticipations they have expressed to us of an increase in the value of their fisheries, consequent upon the enforcement of the Act, are as real as they are certainly well founded.

Some weirs in the estuary require notice.

A few years since there were five hurdle weirs in the estuary of the Taw. Their proprietor desired to enclose some marsh land abutting on his property; and in obtaining the consent of the Admiralty to the formation of the necessary embankment, he agreed to destroy these weirs. Four were taken down about four years ago; the fifth, Horsey weir, stands now outside the channel of the river at low water, the course of the channel having evidently changed in consequence of the sand that has been silted up by the river, and been collected in and against the weir. This accident, that results from its construction, gives rise to some difficulty; being out of the main channel, the Admiralty have not enforced the agreement against it, as it is, perhaps, considered not very injurious

injurious to the navigation, although complaints have been sent to the Admiralty by the pilots of Barnstaple, of the obstruction it causes. And, for the same reason, that it is not in the channel, it escapes the scope of the 27th sect. of the Salmon Fisheries Act, which declares that "where any fishing weir extends more than half-way across any stream at its lowest state of water, it shall have a free gap or opening."

The Horsey weir does not extend half way across any stream at its lowest state of water, although within its arms there is a pool left by the receding tide, in which many fish are detained, and when the tide has ebbed are taken. We were informed that it had not been fished by the proprietor for some seasons, any one drawing the pool who pleased. It had fallen so much out of repair as to be of little use, but that proprietor's agent stated that in 1860 it was let for 1 *s.* or 2 *s.* If it was fished it was worked in contravention of the proprietor's agreement with the Admiralty; if it was not fished it does not fall within the exemption contained in the 11th section, in favour of engines lawfully exercised at the time of the passing of the Act. This year, the increase of fish has caused its re-erection, to the great dissatisfaction of the common fishermen, who complain that the law is enforced against them, and not against the richer proprietors.

Proceeding up the Taw, the first obstruction is the fishing milldam at Umberleigh, in which a fish pass has been placed in accordance with the 12th section of the Act. Higher up, at Eggesford, a pass is much required, and one will, we have reason to hope, be constructed there shortly. On the Mole, an important tributary, the Earl of Fortescue has constructed a fish pass at the side of a difficult milldam, and other passes will probably be erected next summer.

On the Torridge, the first impediment is a fishing milldam at Beam. There was a cruive upon this weir, and another cruive at the lower of three mills, worked by the same mill race, or lade. The cruive on the weir has been open through the season, and that at the mill has not been fished. The cruive at Beaford has also not been worked. The proprietor of the Beam weir is owner of the Torrington canal weir, and he has placed a grating, in accordance with sect. 13, across the mouth of the channel, by which the canal is supplied from the river. There are still several weirs on the Torridge that very much require passes; the effects, however, of the enforcement of the weekly and annual close season in the estuary, and of the partial removal of obstructions on both rivers, have been so manifest that we hope the remaining impediments will not continue long without such passes. Scarcely ever, before last year, in any man's recollection, have clean salmon been taken in the open season above Umberleigh on the Taw, and Beam on the Torridge. Last year it has been reported to us, by a conservator of those rivers, that there have been taken with the rod and line, on the Taw, about 40 salmon, and on the Torridge upwards of 80, one rod alone on the Torridge having taken 42 fish; another gentleman informed us that he and his brother had taken 47 white trout in the Taw this summer, never having taken one there before, and that both rivers are full of fish; and if the stock in the rivers has been moderately well protected through the winter, and the kelts are allowed to return safely to the sea, the increase in the fisheries of these rivers will be such as to amply repay the common fishermen for their forbearance, and the proprietors for the expenses which they have incurred.

CORNWALL.

Cornwall intervenes between the north and south coast of Devon, but we did not visit it last year. The rivers of that county are small and the mines are numerous. In 1862, 44 lead, besides copper and tin mines, were at work within it; and as we found, in 1860, that much apprehension was entertained that any steps taken for the purification of the rivers would restrict the enterprise of the miners, we have postponed a further examination of Cornwall until the measures we recommend for cleansing mine refuse have been more generally adopted and their success admitted.

SOUTH DEVON.

The Tamar.

The Tamar, 56 miles long, marks the boundary between Devon and Cornwall; it is a river of some importance, and produced, as far back as we can obtain evidence, a considerable quantity of fish. The principal fishery was at Calstock Head weir.

An old lessee of that fishery informed us that he had taken by the cruive at the weir and a draught net below it, as many as 2,000 salmon in a year.

His books show the following take in the year 1822 :

In June	7	salmon.	In October - - 480 salmon.
July	28	„	November - - 359 „
August	52	„	December, to 12th, when the season ended 70 „
September	110	„	

The list not showing the fish salted, of which there were a considerable number. In the next six or seven years the fishery fell off, until, in 1829, only 303 salmon were taken. Then, he stated to us, "a stir was made about the poaching above. He and the two other men who rented the fishery with him spent a good lot of money in stopping it; and for some years there was an increase, gradual and steady." In 1841 his books show a capture of 1,309 salmon, and 1,172 lbs. of sea trout. His returns for 1842 and the following years are incomplete; but he stated that 1842 was a fair year, and 1843 was very good; 1844 and 1845 began to get worse, and in 1846 he lost nearly the whole rent; in 1847 and 1848 he lost it entirely, and he gave up the fishery in 1849.

Coincident with the decline of this fishery was the opening of the Devon Great Consols copper mine; and the construction of a weir at Latchley, for the purpose of working the mining machinery. This weir was injured by floods, and rebuilt two or three times. A fishpass, or what is intended to answer as such, has been attached to it, but it is a barrier of such a formidable character as to be almost impassable.

We were told, that in one year when the weir was damaged, many salmon were seen in the higher waters, but, that since its completion in its present form none are found above it. In 1849, as we have said, the former tenants gave up their lease, for which they had paid from 140 *l.* to 180 *l.*, and shortly afterwards the fishery was taken by the mining company for 30 *l.* per annum. This company have constantly shown themselves anxious to improve the fishery. Such salmon as have been lately captured in the cruive have been carefully carried up the river, and turned into it above the Latchley weir; and a system has been carried out, by which the refuse water from the mine is purified before it enters the Tamar. The water from the crushing and washing floors is passed through a trench or conduit filled with old iron, by which the copper is precipitated, and from thence into a number of settling pits. Eight of these have been constructed, 60 feet long by 12 feet wide and 6 feet deep, through which the refuse water slowly finds its way into a large one, added this year, 250 feet by 60 feet, and 9 feet deep. From this the water passes down a lade or race, to the head of one of the mine wheels, where it is joined by another stream of pure water from the river, of about 20 times greater volume than itself, and the two streams turn the wheel. At the foot of this wheel not only are trout commonly taken, but they are of larger size than the ordinary river trout, proving that the refuse water of the mine, so diluted, is not injurious in the smallest degree, and therefore that it cannot be felt in the Tamar, whose volume of water is many times greater than that of the stream, which dilutes the mine water sufficiently to render it habitable and wholesome for the fish. The first operation with the old iron is a paying process; and therefore the only expense attending this system is, first, the construction, and, secondly, the clearing of the pits. The cost of pits varies according to the nature of the ground on which they have to be constructed, but it never can be great. They require to be cleaned once a fortnight, as we were informed, at an expense of 10 *l.* per month, a sum that is certainly "a reasonable cost," (in the words of sect. 5), at the hands of a company who employ 1,200 men, and raise more copper than any mine in the kingdom.

Calstock

Calstock Head weir has not been fished this season, nor will it be used again for the present; before it can be fished a pass must be attached to it, under sect. 12, and this would injure the canal, for whose supply the weir was built. The Company, however, will attach to it a fish-pass of an ordinary form, and will also erect such a pass at Latchley. We have furnished them with plans of fishpasses for these two weirs, and for a third, called Hawksmere, which lies between them, and serves another mine; and but for the continual recurrence of floods this past autumn the passes at Calstock and Latchley would have been now completed, and possibly that at Hawksmere also.

There are several other mines on the Tamar, discharging in the aggregate almost as much refuse water into the river as comes from the Devon Great Consols, but we believe that no effort has been made to purify the refuse at any of them; we hope, however, that they will follow the example set by the Devon Great Consols Mine. It is an advantage to the Tamar that the whole of the mines upon it discharge into the estuary or into the river within four miles of the estuary, where the body of water is so large that any poison must be lost at once; thus the fish, even if the mines remain in their present state, would have but a short run to make if the road were open to them through the polluted portion of the stream, when they would find themselves in perfectly pure water, admirably adapted for holding and breeding purposes.

There is no barrier of any consequence on the Tamar above Latchley, and it is joined by many tributaries; the most important of which are the Inney and the Lyd. The Inney is 14 to 15 miles in length, and excellently suited for breeding; there are several mills upon it, but their weirs are not sufficiently high to stop salmon. The Lyd of smaller size is of much the same character as the Inney; there is a manganese mine upon it, which is said to injure the trout.

In former days there was much spearing on the Tamar, but as no salmon have been seen in the upper waters for the last 15 or 20 years, it is thought that the habit has died out, and that poaching may now be easily suppressed. There is much to contend with in the case of the Tamar; impassable weirs; large copper mines, and an absence of fish; but we have no hesitation in saying that if the weirs have proper passes attached to them, and the fish are properly protected in the upper waters, the river in a short time will become once more productive, and if the different mines use the means for purifying their refuse, which have been adopted by the Devon Great Consols, there can be no doubt but that the fisheries will become far more valuable than they have ever been before.

The Tavy.

The Tavy, 23 miles in length, is a quick rattling stream. There was a fishing weir upon it at Buckland Abbey until three years ago, when it was washed down, and it has not been since replaced. There are several other weirs for milling or navigation purposes; the worst of which are one at Tavistock, and another above that town. Peal, or sea trout, are still common, and an occasional salmon is now and then met with; but the mines are many, the volume of water not large, and the miners very fond of fishing. Night lines, by which the peal are taken in numbers, are used, we were informed, all up and down the river, one man setting as many as 40, 50, and even 100 lines in a night, and when the lines are not productive a small meshed net is used.

The Plym.

The Plym, 15 miles long, flows into the same estuary as the Tamar and Tavy; no mine is at the present moment worked upon the main stream, but a tributary that joins it a little below the tidal limit is much polluted. There is a fishing mill-dam which was not this year worked, the fishery having been rented, for the purpose of increasing the stock Between this dam and the head weir of the Plymouth Waterworks Corporation, a distance of some miles, there is no impediment. The river is small, and salmon rarely enter it until the spawning season, but it is well suited for sea trout. An old fisherman who has worked the weir by net and the hutches for many years, told us that he has sold from it 190*l.* worth of fish in the year, and that it would average 150*l.*; that the principal take was sea trout, of which he has caught as many as 500

in the cruive in a night. The Bully copper mine was opened upon it some 8 or 10 years ago, and the fish were destroyed; it is not now worked, and their number has increased; the water is peculiarly bright, and we saw in some of the holes in September a number of fine sea trout.

The Yealm.

Proceeding eastward, the next river is the Yealm, a small stream of 14 miles in length, with a fishing weir at the tidal limit; this weir was of illegal construction in June last. No salmon are taken in it, but some "truff" are got in April and May, and "salmon peal" from June till August; we did not see those fish, but the truff are described as being from 2¼ lbs. to 4 lbs., the peal from ¾ lb. to 1½ lbs., and they are both probably white trout. There are no barriers of consequence, but there is a paper mill about four miles up the river, which is said to have done great mischief. It is stated that the fish have had their fins burnt and eyes destroyed by the lime that came from it; we visited it, and found a small mill, employing six men and 14 women; about 9 cwt. per annum of quick lime is used in boiling the coarse rags and old ropes which serve as material for the manufacture, and the whole refuse drains through a pit full of the waste ashes. The manufacturer has 80 or 90 acres of land, and told us that the pit supplied him with a very valuable manure.

The Erme.

The Erme, 15 miles in length, is a very productive white trout stream, one draught net is worked at the mouth, and a fishing weir is erected at the tidal limit, under which a net is drawn. The fishery is a several one; a good many salmon used to be taken in it; now, however, there are but few. With the exception of the fishing weir, which will have a free gap in it, in accordance with sect. 27, there is no serious impediment, but the weir of the lower paper mill at Ermington might be improved by a fish-pass; most of the water is diverted to the mill, and the running fish, if checked at the weir, might be left by the falling flood in very thin water in the town, where they would be much exposed. We pointed out how a pass might be constructed, and the owner told us that he would erect one.

Vide page 62.

These paper mills, the property of Messrs. Allen, are large, and the method adopted in order to prevent injury to the river, will be presently detailed. An accidental discharge of gas tar from them in 1860 destroyed all the fish then in the river. The proprietor of the fishery informed us that some years since he has taken as many as 500 white trout at a haul; the larger run from 2 lbs. to 6 lbs., commence in March, and continue through April, May, and part of June, when the smaller run, or "school peal" as they are locally named, commences, and continues for six weeks; in 1860, within that time, 1,600 were taken.

The Avon.

The Avon is 23 miles in length, and for its size is a most valuable river. It is astonishing that with the number of abuses, legal and illegal, which have prevailed upon it, there should still remain so good a stock of fish.

The close season did not commence until 15th January, and ended 6th May; these fence months were fixed by the Quarter Sessions in 1822. At Aveton-Gifford, to which the tide reaches, there is a fishing mill-dam; on the dam was a "trip" or cruive, and a net was also worked below it; there is a paved pool in the tail race of the mill in which the fish collect, and they were scooped out with a small mesh net, escape being scarcely possible; fixed nets were also set across the river.

The dam is raised higher than necessary for the mill, in order to divert as much as possible of the river into the head race, where there are no less than three waste hatches, so that even in floods, unless exceptionally high, the water does not flow over the dam in sufficient volume to permit the ascent of fish. The "trip," the waste hatches in the head race, and the hatches at the mill, discharge the surplus water, which, if so much misdirected ingenuity had not been exercised, would have given the fish a chance of ascent to the spawning beds above. An association has for some years preserved the upper water for trout;

trout; they never, or scarcely ever, got a salmon, and consequently expended no money upon their protection; and the river, we were told, "was infested with spearers from one end to the other, and no one interfered."

The new Act has somewhat altered this state of things, and will, when properly carried out, work a most salutary reform in the Avon. The keeper of the association informed us that the spearing of the winter of 1861-62 had been a "terrible job," and that no convictions had been obtained; several fish had however been captured in the upper water in the summer; some prosecutions were instituted, the lessee of the Aveton-Gifford mill and fishery being more than once proceeded against.

The mill-dams above Aveton-Gifford are of little consequence; at some of them trips, now illegal, have been used for the capture of back fish. Some years since salmon and sea trout were commonly taken in a small trip adjusted at a natural fall in a garden at Brent, and were sold, within the recollection of our informant, at 4*d*. per pound; the trip is falling out of repair, no fish having been taken in it for two or three years.

In the higher parts of the stream much complaint was made that some china clay works situated near the head of the river were highly injurious. The clay is obtained by opening a pit on the summit of the bed. Spring water is pumped into it, and the clay is washed out of the bed and carried by the action of the water through a channel and pipes to the works, three or four miles distant, where the clay is precipitated by alum. The injury is alleged to take place above the works: should the channel be damaged, or the pipes broken, the overflow from them finds its way into the river, and from its milky appearance it is very remarkable. The stain in the water would, without doubt prevent the fish rising, but though the complaints were general that the fish had decreased, we heard of no instance in which a dead or wasted one had been picked up, nor had any person remarked that they had generally fallen off in condition. That the fish should decrease is not surprising, for all the winter through they are speared; in the summer the rods are never off it; and neither in summer or winter does anybody protect them.

The Dart.

The Dart, 37 miles in length, possesses all the qualities of a salmon river. Salmon were taken in it this year, on the first day of the open season, and a good number were captured in March. Its fisheries have, in common with the others of Devonshire, decreased in value from year to year. One fishery below, partly worked by a fishing mill-dam, at the tidal limit, has allowed no fish to reach the upper waters when in condition, and the upper proprietors have had, consequently, no interest in protecting the river, and the fish, when invaluable as breeders and valueless for food, have been left to the spears of the poachers.

Ten or twelve boats, with five men to each boat, still, however, work seines, through the salmon season, in that part of the tidal river which extends from a point called Cockles Head, just above Sharpham, down to the mouth. Above that point the fishings are let to a company. They are worked with a seine, a trip (or cruive) in the tail race of the Totnes mill, and a trip on the weir of that mill. We visited the weir on the 2d of June last, and pointed out to the managing members of the company, and to the clerk of the trustees of the Totnes Municipal Charity, who are the proprietors of the dam, that it was not then fished in accordance with the requirements of the Salmon Fisheries Act. On the 7th July 1862 the trustees sent a memorial to the Home Office, to the effect that the dam in question was not, in their opinion, a fishing mill-dam. The dam affords water for the Totnes flour mills, and, as already stated, it has a cruive built into it, and there is another cruive in the tail race of the mill; however, the definition of a fishing mill-dam in the Act, as a "dam used partly for the purpose of catching or facilitating the catching of fish, and partly for the purpose of supplying water for milling or other purposes," was not considered by those gentlemen sufficiently clear; and the 12th section, which enacts that no person shall catch a salmon in the head or tail race of any mill, or within fifty yards below any dam, unless such mill or dam has attached thereto a fish pass, "was considered inapplicable;" and so, in happy ignorance, no doubt, they

fished on till the season ended. Cases like these show how necessary it is that there should be some person or persons appointed and paid by all who are interested in the river, to protect the common property. A fishery was here carried on for a whole season, in direct contravention of the Act, in a river where there is a public fishery, even at present of some consequence, and private property above, which, though yet undeveloped, might become of much value. The first thing required to make the Dart productive is to attach the pass prescribed by the Act to the Totnes dam. The public fishery below and the proprietors above will equally benefit thereby; but last summer there was no one to look after the common interest, and one fishery was worked to the injury of the whole river.

Vide page 64.

Proceeding up the river from Totnes dam, the first obstructions are the dams of Stafferton mill and Stafferton Bridge mill; they offer little impediment to the ascent of the fish, but their long head races must entrap a large proportion of the descending kelts and smolts; and the miller at Stafferton Bridge told us that he this year let the "spawn" (smolts) out of his head race in thousands, although the river had been unusually high; and we were told that the "spawn" annually collect in such numbers in the Stafferton mill head race that they are scooped out with the "black baskets" of the country, and that they were so caught in numbers this spring. The next mill, Mr. Barnes' paper mill, was worked by the water of the Marl and Dean, tributaries to the Dart; he is now constructing a dam across the main river, on which a fish pass will be placed, in accordance with sect. 25. This mill employs about 20 hands. The whole refuse liquor passes into and through a trench, filled with the refuse ashes, of 70 feet in length, 2½ feet in breadth, and 3½ deep, and from thence is carried over the meadows adjoining, as liquid manure; when not so used it discharges into the river. At the time of our visit to the mill the water was so discharging; and we found the most noted fisherman of Buckfastleigh fishing in the mouth of the drain for trout. The filtering bed of ashes is emptied five or six times a year, and "yields" Mr. Barnes "an excellent manure, amply repaying him trouble and expense: the use of the manure, liquid and solid, increased the value of his meadow 5*l.* an acre."

Vide page 62.

A short distance above is a woollen factory, and the weir is a bad impediment. When the present owner came there, 10 years ago, there was a fish trap used by the workmen for the capture of the kelts, and smolts. He broke it up; and when these descending fish collect in his head race he opens a sluice, and lets them pass down. This gentleman has altered the construction of the waste sluice at his wheel side, so as to allow the fish to pass up it when the sluice gate is open. The Dart here, and for many miles above, has a large quantity of fine spawning ground. So prolific is the river that many men at Buckfastleigh have done nothing but fish, living upon the fish the whole year, and destroying, as the season came round, great quantities of smolts. There are great capabilities in the Dart, it is an early river, and possesses much spawning ground. The estuary fisheries, if the upper waters were preserved, would yield a large supply of fish; and by the application of the license system to the estuary net, as well as to the upper rod fishings, a fund might be obtained, aided by a rate or subscriptions, sufficient to pay for the necessary cost of preservation.

Vide page 64.

The Teign.

The fisheries of the Teign, a river of very good natural character, and 34 miles in length, were at one time valuable. The river at the mouth was public, and seven or eight boats, with three or four men to each, regularly fished there for salmon from 4th March to 4th December; 30 and 40 salmon were taken occasionally at a haul; and 70 salmon were landed at one draught and 94 peal at another, about 18 years ago. Above the public water 400*l.* worth of salmon were taken in one fishery in a season, some 30 years since.

In 1846 the Exmouth mine was opened, and the fish were poisoned. In 1848 the fishery just referred to was let for 9*l.* An association was then formed; they caused cleansing pits to be made to receive the refuse water from the washing floors. The fishery improved, and the then tenant informed us that he took as many as six salmon at a haul. The association lasted three years, and in that time the value of his fishery was doubled. When the association broke up the pits fell out of repair, the mine water passed uncleansed into the river, and the fish were destroyed.

This

This mine is now unworked; it is a lead mine, but contains also a certain quantity of weak copper. When the mine was abandoned, the water rose in the shaft up to its mouth, from whence it now flows in a constant stream into the river. Unfortunately, during its stagnation in the mine it has become so highly impregnated with copper as to destroy the fish in the Teign. There are two other lead mines now worked on this river.

Experiments have been made with coarse fish (roach), in order to compare the relative character of the water issuing from the different mines. In the Exmouth mine the fish turned up in 30 minutes, whilst in the cases of the other mines they remained a much longer time without showing that they experienced any ill effects. An analysis has also been made of the Exmouth mine water, which shows that it is highly poisonous.

From this evidence it is perfectly clear, that unless the water from Exmouth mine be diverted from the Teign, or purified before it reaches that river, the fisheries must continue unproductive. The first course is, we believe, not practicable; the only means, we believe, which can be adopted for abstracting copper held in solution, is by precipitating it with old iron, as is done in the Tamar, at the Devon Great Consols Mine; and this method is there used for the sake, not of the fish, but of the copper which is collected by the process. We would strongly recommend that experiments should be made in the Teign, to see whether similar means there might not produce similar results, and the mineowner be enriched while the fishery is restored. This last summer both salmon and sea trout were picked up in the river, poisoned by mine water.

The Exe.

The Exe is 58 miles in length, and there are said to be over 100 boats in the estuary, each working a seine of from 50 to 60 fathoms in length. The men live upon the produce of the fisheries for salmon and white fish. No law has been enforced, no restraint exercised, and they are gradually destroying their means of subsistence. Very small-meshed nets are used, and we were told that "hundreds of wagon loads of small fish, soles, cod, whiting, turbot, are taken at Topsham in the year, and bushels and bushels of little bits of things are thrown away with the weed, from the nets, to die." *Vide* page 66.

The salmon fisheries have been mainly destroyed by the weirs of which there are five within about two miles of the tidal limit. The lowest, called Salmon Pool, works a paper-mill. A net is drawn below, and a dip-net is attached to it. This dip-net will no longer be worked, nor will the pool immediately below the weir be drawn; the 12th section of the Act requiring that, before either shall be used, a fish-pass, with water constantly running through, should be attached to the weir, and such a pass would entail a greater loss upon the milling power than that part of the fishery is worth; 24 salmon and grilse only were taken last season. The present lessee is most anxious to improve the river. So also are the Exeter Town Council, who own three of the weirs; and fish-passes would have been attached to them last year if the weather had permitted. The worst impediment is the weir at Cowley Bridge, erected by the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company, the uppermost of the five. The Railway Company have liberally consented to attach a pass to this dam; and the pass is made, though not yet fitted in consequence of the prevailing floods. The season, however, has not been entirely lost; 104 salmon, many of them 18 lbs. in weight, have been lifted over one of the weirs by means of a dip net, and 54 salmon were put over the uppermost dam during December and the first 10 days of January. Meetings have been held by the Town Council and the proprietors of the river, at which it has been resolved that the necessary passes should be built, that conservators should be appointed, subscriptions raised, &c.; and as much anxiety has been shown on all sides to restore the Exe to its former productive state, and the fish passes required will be attached to the dams, we hope that in another year the necessary steps for the preservation of the fish may be taken, and that evils of easy remedy will no longer be permitted to render barren this river, of fair size and good capabilities.

There are many paper-mills on the Exe and its tributary, the Culm. Four of the five weirs on the Exe work paper-mills; and on the Culm there are several *Vide* pages 43 and 62.

several mills. The largest is at Hele, where the whole waste water was used for irrigating the meadows; three crops of grass were grown in consequence, where there is now but one. The position of the mill has been lately changed, and the liquid refuse cannot be thus used at present; but the owner "will, as soon as possible, return to a system that paid him so well." Of the solid refuse the farmers are glad to take as much as he does not himself consume. The system adopted at this mill should be applied to the others.

The Axe.

The Axe, with its tributary the Yarty, is a small but beautiful breeding river; some numbers of salmon and sea trout are taken by the mackerel nets at its mouth, and at Seaton, a fishing village, distant from it about a mile. At a haul of a mackerel net at this latter place, last May, we saw one salmon and two sea-trout taken, and we were told that last year, at one haul, 12 or 14 "salmon-peal" had been so caught. It was a common practice of the fishermen to work their mackerel seines for salmon in and at the mouth of the river during September and October; and, indeed, in former days the salmon fishing was more valuable than that for mackerel. An old man, now living, had killed 99 salmon in a week, and even 10 years ago 14 or 15 salmon were got in the river at a haul. This river has been fished out. The mackerel seines worked at the river's mouth in autumn, and captured the breeding fish. In the river such fish as entered in summer—and some were got as early as April—had to run the gauntlet of numerous and deadly nets. Many seines were used; double trammels were a favourite engine, and a fixed net was set across the river. Finally, a weir at Axminster collected together, in a pool beneath it, the remnant in that branch of the river, and a net swept them out. Then, in spring, small-meshed nets were worked in numbers for the fry, one called a tread-net being the most popular. The young and old fish, we were told, were equally captured; and as, practically, nearly every one fished when, and where, and how he pleased, it is not to be wondered at that the produce of one fishery was sold last year for 5*l.*, which used annually to yield about 60*l.* worth of salmon and sea-trout.

The Otter.

The Otter, 27 miles in length, possesses spawning grounds of large comparative extent, and of the best description; the whole of its length may be called productive water. The deeps or pools necessary as holding ground for the fish are connected by rapid shallows admirably adapted for spawning purposes; and therefore, as is the case with the other Devonshire rivers, its length is by no means to be taken as a measure of its value. At Otterton the first impediment from the sea upwards is met with in a fishing mill-dam of somewhat peculiar construction. There are two weirs: the uppermost serves the mill; the lower crosses the river at the point where the tail-race joins it, and turns the ascending fish into the tail-race, in which there is a trap. It is clearly illegal to use a trap in the tail-race, without providing such a fish-pass as is required by the 12th section. At Tipton, three or four miles above Otterton, there is a mill, but it is not a bad impediment. The next obstruction is at Fenny Bridge, where there is a fishing mill-dam; and there are other mill-dams above, one of which requires a pass.

In former days there was an abundance of salmon and white trout in this little river; and even so late as 10 or 12 years ago, when a heavy flood destroyed the lower weir and trap, a large number were taken in the upper water; now an occasional salmon is taken at the lower weir, and a considerable number of white trout. All the proprietors have joined together in order to preserve the river, with the exception of the owner of the Tipton trap, whose property upon the river consists of that trap and about 300 yards on one bank. Conservators have been appointed by quarter sessions; but the Act, as regards the fishing mill-dams, has not yet been enforced.

Vide sect. 12.

There is no protection, moreover, afforded to the fish during the winter or breeding months, when the most is required, such preservation as is given being confined to the summer; that is to say, that the watchers' duty is limited to keeping trespassers off the river during the fishing season.

It

It will be seen by our reports upon the rivers of Devonshire, that that county possesses a greater extent of salmon-producing water than almost any other in England.

The climate is a wet one; and the high lands of Dartmoor and Exmoor, where most of the rivers take their rise, furnish them with a more than ordinary supply of water. So great is the rainfall on Dartmoor that it has been calculated that the annual amount increases in the ratio of one inch to the mile, measured from the coast inwards. The rivers much resemble each other in their general characteristics. The spawning beds are of large extent, and first-rate quality; and in nearly every case an estuary of some size affords feeding ground to the fish, and opportunity of capture, to the fisherman, of those fish when in the highest condition, and by the use of the fairest of all methods, viz., the seine or draught net.

These great natural advantages have been negatived by evils in no way difficult to remedy, viz.:

1. Defective regulation of the close season.
2. Weirs or dams in the fresh waters.
3. Pollution, by mines or manufactures.

As one or other of these evils has more or less affected every river in the kingdom, we shall have to remark upon them in the concluding portion of this Report, and we will, therefore, only state here that the Act of 1861 has remedied the first evil, given full powers by which the second may be abated, and that the third does not injure the Devonshire rivers to anything like the extent we had been led to believe it did by the evidence given to us on the Commission of 1860.

We may, perhaps, with reference to this third point, say, that the Tamar, Tavy, and Teign are the only rivers affected by mines; the Dart, said to be so, is perfectly pure. Of these three the Tamar is at once the most considerable, and the least injured. The mines discharge into the river, close to the tidal flow; and very effectual measures, as have been already detailed, are taken by the Devon Great Consols Company to render the refuse from their mine harmless. Of the manner in which the mines affect the Tavy and the Teign, mention has been already made.

The principal manufacture in Devonshire is of paper, and much injury has been done to the rivers by the careless, improvident manner in which some of these works have been conducted. It has been, however, long understood by the more skilful manufacturers (and the knowledge is now becoming general) that the poison which destroys the fish is a loss to themselves; the principal element of poison is the chloride of lime, which is extensively used in the manufacture of the finer sorts of paper. This is comparatively costly, and in some mills the bleach, after it is the first time used, is collected and the remaining chlorine extracted for further use. *Vide* page 62.

In the reports of the Erne, Dart, and Exe, instances have been given of paper mills so conducted that no harm whatever is done to the fisheries, and it must be remembered that the labour expended to obtain this result has, in each instance, been attended with gain, instead of cost to the manufacturer.

Some interest has been shown in these rivers by the different proprietors; meetings have been held, of the public, and of committees of magistrates, specially appointed to consider their state and requirements. At quarter sessions conservators have been appointed, the proprietors being nominated to such office. Such appointments are most useful, as proving the interest taken in the fisheries by the persons through whose co-operation alone they can be made productive. But it is not sufficient that laws for the preservation of salmon should be passed, and conservators be appointed under those laws, unless the persons so appointed are in a position to work actively for their enforcement. Men in the position of the generality of fishery or riparion owners cannot give the time required to watch the rivers, nor can it be expected that any men who are not paid for the work will undertake and perform the hard duties of a river watcher. There is no description of illegal fishing more common or more destructive than that practised on the spawning beds; a paid body of watchers, to check it effectually, must be employed; and unless it is checked,

very little improvement can result from whatever steps may be taken for the development of the salmon fisheries.

We have omitted to notice a very important subject connected with the Devonshire fisheries, in the large number of men fishing on the coast and estuaries, in the public waters; this number will, we hope, largely increase, and that they will do so, is of course, consequent upon the increase in the value of the fisheries. On the estuary of the Taw and the Torridge, 24 boats are employed during the salmon season. In the Dart there are 10 or 12 boats still. In the estuary and at the mouth of the Teign and the Exe the salmon fisheries are almost destroyed, but on both there is a considerable community of fishermen, many recollecting the good times when salmon were comparatively plenty, and looking for their return. At different parts of the Devonshire coast we found mackerel nets not unfrequently took salmon and white trout, and we hope that the time will come when in many places the seine net will be specially worked for the capture of these fish.

Avon, Teste, and Itchin.

Vide First Annual Report, page 24.

The natural peculiarities and the artificial obstructions upon these rivers were fully described in our last year's Report. The decrease that had taken place in the value of these fisheries was attributed to the obstructions and to the over-fishing that have long existed in them. We need not repeat such arguments as we there used in support of the opinions we had formed, but we may add two facts, as regards the Avon, which have since come to our notice, and bear out our conclusions: the first, showing the decrease, is, that so late as 1814, 1,600 salmon were taken in the Knapp weir, or Royalty fishery; in 1860, 68 were taken, number of trout not known; in 1861, 58 salmon and about 250 trout; in 1862, 73 salmon and about 60 trout. The second shows that the river has even worse barriers upon it than we stated. A gentleman informed us that in 1853 he had taken, in the water above Fordingbridge, when spinning for jack on the 20th of October, no less than three kelts. These fish had been detained, against all habit and instinct, through the spring and summer until so late in the autumn, that the spawning season of the next year may be said to have commenced. This fact, also, is a refutation of an opinion that has been published that the water of the Avon, owing to foreign manures, to the increased quantity of sheep kept on the neighbouring farms, to the hay made in the meadows, and to civilization, had become unfit for the habitation of salmon. In many rivers, when in dry springs the kelts have not been able to pass over the weirs and return to the sea, some of them in April, and many in May, have been picked up dead or dying. In the Usk, a few years ago, the loss of fish in this manner was very great. In the Avon neither sheep, nor foreign manures, nor hay-tea, nor civilization seems, at all events, to have affected the life of these kelts, even up to October, and it is idle to suppose that that prolonged detention arose from any cause but the impediments the fish met with in their descent. Foreign manures and sheep are much more likely to improve the land than to injure the water, and we are at a loss to see what influence civilization can exercise upon the productive powers of the salmon. The fisheries in the estuary of the Avon have been only worked this year by one old fisherman, and we were told that he had only taken four or five fish. The "choul" net has not been used for some few years, and cannot be again put up. The set net, sometimes set across the harbour, is illegal, and has not been so set this year. A fish pass has been attached to Knapp weir, in accordance with sec. 12; it is well constructed, and the fish will no longer meet there with any difficulty of ascent. Winkton weir, as a purely fishing weir, comes under sec. 27, which requires a free gap to be placed in it. The gate of the river has thus been shifted from Knapp to Ringwood, the next weir above Winkton: so that the fish will at all times have a comparatively free run up and down the lower 10 miles of the river. Within that 10 miles there is a somewhat larger extent of spawning ground than we (visiting it last year, when the water was very high) had supposed: but to confine the fish to those miles is, we need not say, a gross injury to the fisheries within that distance, as well as that it renders barren the 57 miles of water above. No association has yet been formed on the Avon, or meeting been held to consider its state or requirements.

On

On the Teste more interest has been shown. The river is divided at its mouth into three streams, the fishings of which belong to two proprietors; under an arrangement, the united fisheries are worked by them in alternate years. Last year a jubilee was given to the fish, no net or cruive being used; and the water was not fished more than two or three times with the rod and line. On one of these occasions, two rods, to whom a day's fishing had been given, killed seven salmon.

On two of the streams above mentioned there have been fishing weirs, to which the 27th section, requiring a free gap, applies; the third is a fishing mill-dam. The cruive that was attached has been turned into a fish pass. Should the use of this cruive be recurred to, or a net be drawn within 50 yards of the dam, it will be necessary, under the 12th section, to erect a fish pass of fuller dimensions; but that which has been constructed by the owner of the Testwood fishery is sufficient to allow the fish to ascend. A meeting was lately held at Romsey, and an association was formed, with Lord Palmerston as president. It was further resolved that passes should be attached to the other dams requiring them. We have furnished the committee of the association with the necessary plans; and as the Testwood fishery will be left unworked for another year, we have no doubt that the stock, small as it now is, will soon be sufficient for breeding purposes, and that many of the now existent trouting clubs in that river will be soon preserving salmon instead of trout, and, we hope, with better effect; whilst the estuary fishing, which has ceased to exist, will once again become a lucrative source of food and employment. But before those good times can come round, it is essential that effective protection should be given to the breeding fish. The men of Romsey stand almost pre-eminent amongst fish poachers; and as some of the best spawning beds on the river are in and about that town the fish are much exposed.

The proprietors of the Itchin were the first among those of the Hants rivers to hold a meeting, subscribe funds, and form an association. Some difficulties occurred in at once erecting the necessary passes, but we hope that they have been got over, and that the very necessary passes at Woodmill and at Mr. Gator's mill, next above it, will be erected this spring. In the pool immediately under Woodmill dam a net was drawn until last year, when the proprietor, in order to increase the stock, ceased to fish, and that pool cannot be again fished until a fish pass is erected under the Home Office sanction, as required by section 12. We saw at Woodmill, in September, a good number of salmon and sea trout waiting to go up the river. We were told that it would be difficult to obtain the prolonged co-operation of the upper proprietors; because, as no fish would rise to a fly, there would be no rod fishing, and, consequently, no inducement to those upper men to preserve. This idea, that the fish would not rise, has, however, been proved to be a fallacy, a salmon being taken of 12 lbs. weight, in the autumn, with a fly.

Some white trout breed in the other Hampshire streams, of Lymington, Beaulieu, Hamble, &c., and with care they might be made productive. But after leaving Hampshire we have to pass round the coast to the Humber before we come to another salmon fishery.

The Trent.

The Trent, 167 miles long, discharging the waters of a catchment of 3,543 square miles, flows through a flat country for a long distance; and in consequence does not possess the same proportion of spawning waters that would be found in a river of the same magnitude, with greater and more frequent falls; nevertheless, it would be erroneous to suppose that it cannot be made to yield a much larger produce than the wretched amount which is now taken in it. The Trent Valley is flat, but there are portions of the Trent and its tributaries which possess all the natural qualities required to render that great water-shed productive. We recently visited the lower parts of the river, and have ascertained, from sources which we believe may be relied on, that the whole produce of salmon in the tidal portion of it, which extends 20 miles above Gainsborough, does not generally exceed the number of 40 clean fish per annum. There are not more than four or five nets employed from the Humber up to this point; they would not pay the expense of constant working; the men who use them have other occupations, and only seek for salmon at times when their long

experience teaches them that there may be a chance; the decline has been progressive, and year after year fewer fish have been taken. At Newark there are dams for navigation and milling purposes, at which the fish are detained in their downward passage. The river there divides into two branches; the main channel is free for the ascent of fish, and they are seldom seen as they pass up. The mills and canal locks on the other channel are a complete barrier to either ascent and descent, and the returning fish, both fry and kelts, are led by the draught of water from the open main channel into that other channel which serves as a head race, where they are detained and have been up to last year mercilessly slaughtered. The fry have been systematically captured by means of nets set in the mill sluices and the kelts have been gaffed, and worried by all the usual appliances which were heretofore permitted in this as well as in so many other places; this long continued abuse alone is sufficient to account for the scarcity of salmon in the Trent, and at the same time the quantities which were seen at Newark justify the belief, if they do not establish the certainty, that the correction of this evil and others which are equally apparent, may produce very important results; a tributary called the Greta, joins about five miles above Newark; it is barred by three mill-dams in succession; if this were opened to the salmon it would be most valuable; it contains good spawning ground, and is highly prized and strictly preserved as a trout river. At Castle Donnington there is a fishing mill-dam, at which some 10 or 12 salmon have been lately taken in the year. The Dove which enters in the vicinity of Burton is admirably suited for spawning, some salmon do ascend it for a short distance, when they are met by a barrier which completely stops their further progress.

The Derwent, with its tributary the Wye, is also a river of excellent quality; salmon used to ascend until certain weirs were erected upon it for working cotton mills, and we were informed that "it is the tradition of the country that since Belper weir was put up, salmon have been lost." There are several smaller streams running into the Derwent, which afford excellent spawning ground.

YORKSHIRE.

The rivers of this great county furnish an instance of wasteful neglect, surpassing in extent, perhaps, any other which could be found in England; they embrace an area of very large dimensions, in general admirably adapted for the production of salmon, and they are in great proportion free from the impurities which have operated in other waters to diminish their natural capabilities. Pollution by either mines or manufactures is much more partial than general; some of the rivers are entirely pure, others may be tainted to a degree not materially injurious, while a few doubtless must be considered as destroyed, and will continue so unless some means are applied to exclude the impurities, which now render them barren as regards the production of fish, nuisances to the health of the population, and useless for the supply of the water essential to the life of all animal creation. As this subject has latterly attracted so much public attention, we may hope that such means may be employed, and the evil, if not entirely corrected, be greatly ameliorated.

We were present at a meeting in York, nearly twelve months since, when a large number of influential persons attended, who appeared anxious to redeem the rivers of Yorkshire. Subscriptions were entered into, and an honorary secretary appointed; two funds were raised, one for the general purposes of the group of rivers tributary to the Ouse; the other for the special protection of each river separately, to be supplied by the persons immediately interested; and committees were appointed to solicit further subscriptions, and carry out the resolutions then entered into. We were present at another meeting in the autumn of last year; it was not so well attended as the first, and we regret to be obliged to report that little progress has been made in advancing the objects proposed. The cause of this tardiness may be better understood when we shall have explained the circumstances affecting the waters in question. The Ouse may be considered as an estuary, formed by the Aire, the Derwent, the Wharfe, the Nid, the Swale, and the Ure, rivers independent of each other, except as regards their mutual relation to the Ouse. The Aire we may dismiss as destroyed by the filth of Leeds.

The Derwent.

The Derwent, 72 miles in length, enters the Ouse at Barnley-on-the-Marsh; 15 or 16 miles upwards, the first obstruction is met with, at Sutton—it is a mill-dam, and a very bad impediment. Spring tides flow up to it, and rise about two feet on the weir. The apron slopes, but has a very quick incline; there was a coop or fishing cruive, but none is now used. About five miles higher up is Stamford Bridge weir, a very formidable barrier; it supplies water to the machinery of a large flour mill, is perpendicular, with two steps at bottom, which obstruct the fish attempting to surmount it. A short distance above Stamford Bridge, at Buttercombe, there are two weirs, not high, with sloping aprons; they are not great impediments, and could be cheaply corrected; one is for navigation, the other a mill weir. Howsham Mill weir, a short distance up, has a salmon heck and eel trap; the miller states that he gets from 11*l.* to 12*l.* per annum for the eels which he catches, but that he has not got one salmon since he came into possession, seven years ago, and never saw one go over the weir; and that "if he does catch salmon, he is bound to send them to the hall." He certainly appears to persevere in the interests of his landlord, keeping, as he has done, the salmon heck in order for seven years, without having got one fish. The weir has a sloping apron, is not high or much obstructive. At Kirkham, higher up, there is a navigation weir, with a very sloping apron; a board on the top renders it an impediment; it could be easily remedied, and therefore is not of much importance: there is no further impediment. The town of Malton, to which the Derwent is navigable, is five miles above Kirkham. The head of the navigation is 32 miles from the entrance to the Ouse. The Rye tributary joins the Derwent near Scampston Hall; it is remarkable as a good trouting and greyling stream, has several gravelly feeders, and supplies the principal spawning ground of the main river. There is a mill weir at Nunnington-on the-Rye, with sloping apron; it is a slight impediment, and could be easily improved. Smolts are taken in abundance above Nunnington. A peculiarity attaches to some portions of these upper waters; they disappear when the springs are low through the cavernous limestone formation. Salmon enter the Derwent in February; the tenant of the Sutton fishery informed us that he got a clean fish in February 1861. On the 29th April 1862, we were at Sutton, and saw two fish taken, in prime condition, of 12 lbs. and 18 lbs.; this, we were informed, was the 25th fish captured; in the season before, 104 fish was the total take. A net had been used at Stamford Bridge weir up to 1861, but the proprietor at one side had stopped it; the fish were taken in jumping at the weir; the average yearly capture was about 10 fish. The Sutton and Stamford weirs are then the only formidable impediments on the Derwent; the proprietor of the former objects to a ladder being placed on it, on the ground that it would damage the milling power; but if properly constructed, this would not be the case. It is not a fishing mill-dam, and he does not use a net within 50 yards; therefore, a ladder, supplied by a small portion of the surplus water which almost constantly escapes, would be quite sufficient to enable the fish to ascend, to the great benefit of his fishery below, as well as of the public generally. Until this is done, it would be fruitless to incur the considerable expense necessary at the Stamford Bridge weir, or the trifling outlay required at the other dams; and in the mean time the Derwent will remain locked up and barren.

The Wharfe.

The Wharfe, 75 miles long, enters the Ouse near Cawood, and from that to Tadcaster, a distance of about 12 miles, is free; here a mill-dam presents a very formidable barrier. It was a fishing mill-dam with a cruive until the passing of the Act, when Lord Londsborough, who is the proprietor, discontinued the use of the cruive. He had previously erected a contrivance something on the principle of a ladder, but it was badly constructed, and of little if any use. We advised some improvement, which was at once effected, and we are glad to have learned that fish have passed through it, and that a greater number have been seen above than have been known for many years; however, it is incomplete, and we hope a better will soon be substituted. Four miles above Tadcaster,

at Thorparch, is a fishing mill-dam; three miles above that, at Flint, is another; and one mile and a half higher, at Wetherby, another. This last was a fishing mill-dam, but the coops were removed six or seven years since, for the very good reason that no fish had been known to reach it for a considerable time previously. We were informed that Lord Londsborough got a few fish for his table, and occasionally some to spare for his friends. The proprietor of the fishery next below obtained a "very few"; at Thorparch about six were annually obtained; and five at Flint; none at Wetherby; and this winds up the produce of a splendid river of 75 miles long, exclusive of tributaries, and so pure that the inhabitants of Leeds draw their supply of water from it. We inspected the greater portion of the river, and ascended as far as three miles above Bolton Abbey; it possesses a large amount of first class spawning ground. There are only two formidable barriers above Wetherby, one at Harewood, the other below Bolton Bridge, over both of which we have no doubt that ladders would be placed by the local proprietors if the necessary relief were afforded below, and we are led to hope that this may be done during the ensuing summer, as some encouragement appears to have been given by the unusual appearance of fish at Wetherby, which were enabled to reach that point by the trifling assistance rendered to them at Tadcaster.

The Nidd.

The Nidd, 55 miles in length, enters the Ouse about 15 miles above York, it has the disadvantage of being above Naburn Lock, to which the Derwent and Wharfe are not subject; it is considerably obstructed by weirs, particularly by one at Knaresborough, and 12 or 14 miles above Ripley some lead mine water discharges into it, but we believe this not to be more deleterious than that discharging into the Tees, which, though it discolours the water for a considerable distance, does not kill trout or other fish. Salmon, moreover, do enter the Nidd, and breed there in perhaps as large a proportion as the reduced stock which are allowed to pass Naburn would lead us to expect.

The Ure and Swale.

The Ure and Swale join a little below Boroughbridge, and form, what may be termed, the Head of the Ouse. They are equally affected by two barriers below their confluence, and we shall first describe these. The lower is at Naburn, 5 ½ miles from York, where a great dam is erected to sustain water for navigation and milling power; it is the first obstruction the fish meet in ascending from the sea; there are rubble rocks below the foot of the weir, and the fall at low water is altogether about 14 ft.; spring tides rise on it about 8 ft.; neaps, from 1 ft. to 3 ft. Occasionally, when large floods meet high tides, small steamboats pass over it; but, for far the greater part of the year it is impassable; there is sufficient surplus water at all times to supply a ladder; there are no fishing coops; the fishery, for about four miles below, is worked by draft nets; it belongs to three or four persons, and the rents altogether amount to about 70 *l.* per annum. Fifteen miles above Naburn we come to Linton Lock. The dam here is 11 ft. 6 in. high, but it is a much greater obstruction than that at Naburn, as it is not mitigated by tides, and no more than six or eight floods usually occur in a year, of sufficient magnitude to enable the fish to pass over; they are often seen for weeks together in autumn jumping fruitlessly at the weir, when their instinct impels them to seek their spawning beds. The fishery at Linton is let for 18 *l.* per annum; at one side the University of York receive 12 *l.*; at the other, a private person receives 6 *l.* The fish are taken by draft nets below the dam for some distance, and by a "pole net," as they jump at it. We were informed by the tenant who has held it for 20 years, that the fishery fluctuates greatly; that some seasons "he gets scarcely anything, others he may get 400 or 500 salmon, and some white trout, averaging 3 lbs. weight: in 1861, he got 50 *l.* worth of fish; perhaps 200 salmon; the year before he got more than that." It should be borne in mind, when considering the Ure and Swale, that Naburn and Linton leave but a pitiful residue to contend with the barriers which encounter them in their further progress.

The

The Ure is 61 miles in length; it is perfectly pure, and possesses all the characteristics required for large production. What few salmon may succeed in surmounting Linton ascend the Ure. They do not appear there before September, nor then unless there is a high flood to assist them. It may be stated in proof of the good capacity of this river, that it is celebrated for its smolts, in which it is very prolific, considering the few fish which are left by the Linton Lock to produce them. They have heretofore been a great source of sport to the anglers; but we are bound to say that many, on the passing of the Act, resolved to discontinue their capture: and, when it is remembered that the proprietors of the upper waters of the Ure have been denied any participation in the common property, as the salmon must be considered, it is almost too much to expect that such self-denial should be at once universally exhibited.

The first barrier is at Boroughbridge, and a very formidable one it is. The dam is for milling and navigation. The next are a lock and navigation dam at Westwich, four miles below Ripon; a mill-dam at Tanfield, six miles above; a mill-dam at Mickley, two miles higher up. These four dams require ladders. There is another dam at Masham, four miles above Mickley, which we have not seen. The burn at Masham is remarkable for the quantity of smolts found in it. Salmon ascend 25 miles above Ripon to Eysgarth Force, a fall of 25 feet. The Ure is a capital trout river. There is an Angling Association at Ripon, but heretofore they have not thought of obtaining anything beyond trout, greyling, and smolts. They and many of the proprietors will be anxious to co-operate if they see a chance of having salmon in the open season; and that they will do so there can be no manner of doubt, if the prohibitive barriers are removed. Though there are no traps on the dams of the Ure, we are informed that the millers catch the fish by means of opening and closing the "clews" or "sluices" whenever it suits them.

The Swale, 72 miles in length, is completely denuded of salmon; there are different causes to which this may be attributed, but it is difficult to explain the entire abandonment. The first barrier above Linton Lock is at Topcliff, and is insurmountable, except in excessive floods; it is a mill weir, 11 feet high, constructed in four steps, over each of which the water falls perpendicularly; the salmon have as free access to the Swale as far as this, as they have to the Ure, but it is an undoubted fact that they all pass by the latter and proceed up the former. The dam at Topcliff is about four miles from the junction of the Swale with the Ouse, and it is a greater impediment than that at Boroughbridge; the river is deep and sluggish until a little below Richmond, a distance of 20 miles, where there are two dams, one partly natural the other artificial; these are the only impediments, with the exception of Topcliff, and they are not material. The river above Richmond is of first class for spawning purposes. There are considerable lead mines, vigorously worked, high up, principally on tributaries; yet at Richmond, and far above it, the river abounds in trout, and angling is actively pursued by a great many, who constantly obtain well-filled creels; the water is often discoloured for a considerable distance. As in the Tees, immediately when it clears the trout rise freely. A person largely engaged in mining there and in other places informed us that the lead ore is similar to that in the Tees district, and that it does not contain more deleterious properties. We cannot understand therefore why salmon should thrive in the Tees and not in the Swale, unless it be that Topcliff dam is the cause. An old fisherman at Topcliff, who has known the Swale for 40 years, informed us that "there are plenty of trout and greyling and good fishing here; gentlemen come a distance to fish here, as it is a free place. I never saw a salmon here, but heard of some."

A gentleman of much intelligence also stated to us, "I have been fishing occasionally here for 25 years; there are trout and greyling, and no poison; the mines are a great way above Richmond; there was a salmon seen here last year; for a long time before that there had not been any seen; there is a place above this called Salmon Hall; there was a salmon hole there where they were taken in the olden time, and lead mines were working above Richmond then."

We beg to add a few observations on this group of rivers. We have stated as nearly as we could collect it, the amount in money value derived from them,

to which may be added a sum perhaps not exceeding 50 *l.* per annum in the aggregate, obtained for some fishings from the entrance of the Wharfe downwards to the sea, including the Humber. When this return is considered, miserable as it is, with reference to the large extent of waters from whence it is derived, and compared with that which others of much less capacity yield, and when it is remembered that the legislature has provided means to enable those interested to bring the waste rivers into profitable cultivation, it becomes matter for both surprise and regret, that such great neglect should have so long continued, and that so much apathy should now prevail. There are some who evince a strong desire to adopt active measures towards this end, while others appear to question the probability of accomplishing it; and this doubt may arise from the circumstance that few persons of the present generation have known salmon to exist in the Yorkshire rivers in quantities much exceeding the exhausted stock which they now possess; the traditions which still indicate the abundance of the olden time are coldly received; but they should not be lightly held, for there are evident causes to account for the decay, causes which are entirely within the control of those who would derive large benefits by their removal.

There are many formidable dams on the Yorkshire rivers, and their correction will involve considerable outlay; there are some complications also attending the arrangement of this matter which retard its progress. Some upper proprietors are willing to incur their share of the expense, but wait until the lower barriers are provided with passes. The Leeds Corporation who have purchased the mills at Wetherby are prepared to erect a ladder there when the three weirs below it are regulated. Some proprietors on the Derwent are disposed to do their part, but the lowest at Sutton objects to his weir being interfered with, though (as we have stated before) there can be no doubt that his fishery would be greatly benefited, and his mill would not in the least be injured. The Corporation of York having no interest in the fishery, very liberally have resolved to erect a ladder at Naburn; but withhold doing so, until arrangements are made to supply one at Linton; very correctly concluding, that to allow the salmon to pass their lock and proceed only to Linton, would be "out of the frying-pan into the fire." Linton Lock is the property of the Ouse Navigation Joint Stock Company, over whom the Corporation of York have no control, and the profits of that company are so small, that they allow a very low rate of dividend to the shareholders, and the Board of Management would not feel justified in incurring expense for the improvement of a fishery in which those whom they represent have no direct interest; they limit their co-operation therefore to permitting such alterations in the dam or sluices as will facilitate the passage of fish, and not damage the navigation. Thus the the question is very much embarrassed. Some cannot appreciate the extent to which their interests are involved; others cannot agree on the proportion of the burthen they should bear; and so all action is retarded. Those who fish in the lower portion of the Ouse are affected by all the barriers above them indiscriminately, those in the Nid by Naburn, and those in the Swale and Ure by both Naburn and Linton, together with the separate barriers of each. We hope that the good example to be found on the Tees and Tyne in close neighbourhood, and on many other rivers more remote to which our report refers, and the satisfactory results already realised, may soon lead to more effective action in Yorkshire, where so large a field suitable for profitable cultivation, invites that energy which is so generally manifested throughout the country, to redeem the salmon fisheries from the ruin in which abuse and neglect had involved them.

The Esk.

The Yorkshire Esk, 29 miles in length, enters the sea at Whitby. It is a river peculiarly well adapted for spawning, and its capabilities for production are well tested by the amount of its present produce under the very unfavourable circumstances which have long existed. There was a fishing mill-dam a short distance above Whitby, used as such up to May of last year; the miller paid a rent for the fishery of 50 *l.* per annum. He caught a great many sea trout and a few salmon by coops, through which so much water was drawn that in ordinary floods few fish would approach the weir, and in lower water none could ascend it. About a mile higher up we found a fishing dam without a free

free gap; the keeper of the proprietor informed us that in high floods he "gets some fish; never caught a salmon; gets, perhaps, 200 trout in a season, averaging 2 ½ lbs.; takes his hecks out, latter end of September; the miller below gets larger trout; has known 60 fish gaffed of a night by poachers in the close season at the weir." We infer that the smaller fish only could pass through the coops at the fishery below; a mill had existed at this place, but was burned down 40 years ago, and not rebuilt; the coop has been since in the old tail race. About a mile and a half above there was a hurdle contrivance for taking fish; and, again, one mile up another for the same purpose, and we were informed that "at a mill still higher there used to be fishing hecks." With so many traps and obstructions within a distance of four or five miles, and almost unrestricted poaching, it is surprising that this little river was not long since completely fished out. We explained to the miller and others the provisions of the Salmon Fisheries Act, and the penalty to be incurred in not complying with them, and we have been informed that our caution has been attended to, and that an unusual quantity of fish ascended last season. The closing of the coops at the mill-dam caused more water to flow over it, and, in this instance, a material advantage was gained without the aid of a ladder, which will occur in many other cases where millers are restrained from using their dams in a double capacity. A gentleman who visited the Esk, told us that this was forcibly illustrated there last season, after the coops had been closed. He said, "I had a day on that brilliant little river, the splendid white trout were rising in all directions, and I had the unexpected pleasure of getting fast in several of them."

The Wear.

The Wear is 70 miles long, a great portion of its course is through a rich and beautiful country; and, contains all the requisites for producing salmon to a large amount; some of the upper parts run rapidly, and spread widely over a bed of shingles where a loss may arise by the spawing beds being left dry in spring, when the young are coming into life; on the whole, however, it is a fine river. Salmon have disappeared to such an extent that many question whether one true salmon can now be found; there are bull trout which have greatly increased; these also had nearly disappeared. The Wear at one time produced salmon, white trout proper, and bull trout; it was an early river; clean new run salmon were taken in July, white trout in the latter part of May, and bulls ascended a month later. A fishing mill-dam, Lumley Lock, was erected many years since on the lower part of the river not far above the termination of the tide; more recently, bag nets were introduced near the mouth and on the coast at either side; the bag nets captured largely for a time, but were not solely dependent on the Wear for the production of their supply, as other rivers contributed their share. Lumley Lock continued to fish up to 1854, when a flood carried it away; it is said that for several years before this occurrence took place, a migratory fish of any kind had not been seen above it; immediately after it was removed, the bull trout ascended and increased in number rapidly, but no salmon or white trout made their appearance. The last tenant to the Lumley Lock informed us that "35 years ago he paid 80 *l.* per annum for the fishery, and had good profit, he made most of salmon and white trout, he could not be mistaken in the species, his scale of prices was regulated by it, he had three prices for the different kinds; when the lock was carried away the fishery did not produce 3 *l.* in gross, though prices had increased, and this was not sufficient to pay the expenses, and of course it would not pay to build up the lock." A wise reflection, doubtless, but the wiser one might previously have been suggested, that it did not pay to stop and kill all the fish.

The bag nets have been removed by the passing of the Act, and the Wear is free to within a mile of Durham, where a formidable obstruction is created by Kapier mill-dam which badly requires a ladder. The mill is a very insignificant one, old and expensive to repair, the dam also constantly requires an outlay to sustain it, and we feel assured that steam power in this instance could be profitably substituted for that of water, and that the change would be attended with much public benefit and no private loss. There are other dams in and above Durham, but they are insignificant when compared with Kapier over which thousands of fish have passed, when high floods favoured them, but it is only

at such times that they can attempt it; there was a serious barrier at Bishop Auckland mill-dam, but on a new one being built, a ladder has been introduced which is well constructed, and acts effectively. There is a tributary at Bishop-Auckland, called Gaunless Brook, totally obstructed by a mill-dam which could easily be made free. It is celebrated as a trout stream, and extends 20 miles upwards to Limedale. There have been two associations on the Wear, one at Durham, the other at Bishop Auckland; when we were last there, they contemplated joining, and appeared much encouraged by the unusual number of fish which had ascended; many believe that some salmon were amongst the bull trout, and anxiously anticipate the restoration of that superior fish, and we confidently join them in this expectation. We ascended the river from Sunderland to near Chester-le-street by boat, and examined every place from whence pollutions are supposed to proceed, and we do not believe that they are materially injurious; we found in the midst of them an abundant shrimp fishery in which many men were engaged at the time, and this circumstance we submit, supports to a great extent, the conclusion at which we have arrived; there are coal washings also upon some tributaries, and some lead mines near the sources of the river, suggested to be pernicious, but we were not able to examine them. We attribute the destruction of the fishery of the Wear to the Lumley Lock, aided by the operation of bag nets on the coast; the bull trout have returned, and are thriving, and we look out with great interest for the arrival of the better classes of the salmon tribe.

The Tees.

We beg to call attention to the very satisfactory report of the zealous secretary to the "Tees Salmon Fishery Landowners' Association," with which he has kindly furnished us, and which we give below at length, as it is calculated to give great encouragement to those who were inclined to doubt the success of the Act, and to attribute effects to unreal causes. Such a statement of facts coming from so reliable a source, is highly valuable.

A reference to our report of last year on the Tees will show that the evils with which the Tees fisheries have had to contend were very great. An account is there given of the numerous lead mines draining into the river, and their effect upon the fish. The quantity and mischievous nature of the many barriers was shown, and we stated "that, in our opinion, the Tees, if no mine had ever been opened on its banks, would have been brought by them and the stake nets on the coast to its present state." The report that we now publish bears out that conclusion; the barriers have, as it states, been much mitigated; protection has been given to the fish; and although the working of the lead mines has been continued to as great an extent as before, we find that the increase is great throughout the river.

Gentlemen, Sockton-on-Tees, 24 February 1863.

I beg to forward herewith a copy of the last Annual Report of the Tees Salmon Fisheries Landowners' Association.

In addition to the information this report contains, I have much pleasure in informing you that Sir Clifford Constable has entirely abandoned his fishing mill-trap near Ovington, and that in the Wycliffe fishing mill-dam a fish-pass is now in course of construction, upon plans which have already been submitted to the Home Office for approval.

In the weir, near Whorlton Suspension Bridge, belonging to Sir Clifford Constable at one end, and to Christopher Cradock, Esq. at the other, a proper gap has been made through the weir according to the plan approved of by you, with this variation only, that the ascent is 1 foot in 7, instead of 1 foot in 5, as shown upon the plan. By this means, three inches of water will be secured through the pass when the river is in the lowest state.

The fish-traps heretofore used by W. J. S. Morritt, Esq., at the Abbey Mill, and by the Misses Jefferson, at the Lendings Mill, and by Owen Longstaff, Esq., at the Barnrad Castle Demesnes Mill, have all been entirely and permanently abandoned; and I believe there are now no other impediments existing in the river, or anything likely to occasion any serious injury to the salmon fishery of the Tees, except the dam and locks at Dimsdale.

With respect to these, I am sorry to report that no steps whatever have yet been taken by the owner, Henry George Surtees, Esq.

In November last a prosecution was instituted against the occupier, under section 20 of the Act, and he was convicted in 14 penalties of 1*l.* each with 5*l.* 13*s.* costs. The penalties were paid, but a case was applied for and granted by the magistrates.

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This has since been set down for argument in the Common Pleas, but it cannot now be disposed of earlier than April next.

In the meantime, further proceedings have been taken against the occupier under the same section, and the case was heard by the magistrates at Darlington on the 23d instant, when the defendant was again convicted in nine penalties of 2*l.* each, with costs. A special case has again been applied for and granted by the magistrates.

With respect to the number of salmon caught in the River Tees by anglers during the last season, I have much pleasure in reporting that it very considerably exceeds the number caught in any previous year; and this is especially the case in the upper waters, fish having been caught within a very few miles of the High Force.

I am not in a position to give precise numbers of the fish caught, but I can do so approximately. Within the distance from the High Force downwards to Egglestone, six salmon have been caught by Timothy Hutchinson, Esq. and others, the weights of which averaged from 7 lbs. to 9 ½ lbs.

Between Cotherstone and Whorlton Bridge, points east and west of the town of Barnard Castle, about 40 fish have been caught, the weight of which varied from 2 ½ lbs. to about 16 lbs. Several fish have also been caught in the Greta, one of the tributaries of the Tees. During the two previous years no fish were caught by the rod in any part of this district, so far as I have been able to ascertain.

Near Gainford three salmon were caught by Richard Ableson, Esq., the weights of which were respectively 11 ½ lbs., 6 ½ lbs., and 5 ½ lbs. This gentleman has been an angler for upwards of 30 years, during the early part of which period he usually caught one or more fish in the season; but for several years past he has not caught one until the past season. In the same district, Major Hutchinson and other gentlemen have also caught several fish. During the last four years only two fish have been caught, so far as I can make out, in the neighbourhood of Gainford.

In the district adjacent to Darlington about 50 fish have been caught by Colonel Scurfield, J. C. Chaytor, esq., Captain Chaytor, Mr. Robert Thornton, and other gentlemen. This is at least three times the number that have been caught during the two previous years. One gentleman alone, Mr. R. Thornton, of Stapleton, caught no fewer than 16 fish, the average weight of which was 7 lbs.

In the lower part of the river there has also been a considerable increase in the angling, although the improvement has not been so great as in the upper parts of the river, where for some years past a fish has rarely been seen. The reports from the watchers, as to the immense number of young fish now in the river, are of the most gratifying character; and if our funds can be maintained, so as to preserve the river from poachers, there cannot be the slightest doubt that the beneficial effect of recent legislation will be strikingly developed in the course of the next two years.

I am, &c.

To Her Majesty's Inspectors of Salmon Fisheries, 8, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, London, S.W.

(signed) *Josh. Dodds*,
Honorary Secretary.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The Tyne.

We gave a full account in our Report of last year of the fisheries of the Tyne, and we attributed the decline of its fisheries principally to the evil influence that Bywell fishing mill-dam had exercised upon it. That dam was a most serious obstruction to the fish; besides those legitimately taken in the cruive, large numbers were caught under it by the poachers; on one occasion it is known that 200 salmon were thus caught in the spawning season. Arrangements had actually been made to assist the fish collected beneath the dam over that barrier on the following day; the poachers heard of it and anticipated the keepers, by taking the whole number during the previous night.

Great interest was and is taken in the fisheries of the Tyne, and the proprietor of Bywell was anxious that the owners of the river above him should participate in the benefits to be produced by the Act, and to carry out in their favour the principle upon which that Act was founded; and, as it would have been most difficult, under the existing circumstances, to attach a fish ladder that would act as more than a partial remedy, he most liberally gave up his cruive fishery and the mill this last year, and Bywell dam has been removed. The result was quickly experienced, and the fish were found above during the last fishing season in numbers before unknown, and in parts of the river that for many years no fish had reached. All up the river the take was largely increased, and in the water 20 miles above Bellingham no less than 25 salmon were taken with the rod.

These fish would purchase an amount of protection from the upper proprietors that ten times their value would not provide. Our reports from the South Tyne and the Reed tributary are equally good. The South Tyne has for many years been considered as poisoned by the mines. Our last report expressed our opinion that the lowest dam upon it, at Warden Paper Mill, might have quite as much to do with the decrease of its fisheries as the mines, and that it might be restored. So many fish have been found in it this year, owing to the removal of Bywell dam, and the prevalence of high water, which enabled the fish to surmount Warden dam, that the proprietors of the land on its banks are anxious to join the North Tyne Association, the funds of which are raised by a voluntary rate of one halfpenny per yard frontage.

The Reed was barred at Woodburn, as the South Tyne was barred at Warden mill, and we have heard from one of the proprietors above Woodburn, that he desires to attach a pass to it, and we have supplied him with a plan for that purpose. The fish did not surmount that barrier last season until late, when we are told that a big flood lifted them over; but they were seen in unusual numbers beneath it.

The Wansbeck.

The Wansbeck, 27 miles long, is a river of some capacity; its waters are perfectly pure, and its character is generally well adapted for production; some sea trout and a few salmon ascend it for a limited distance; above Morpeth it is strictly protected for trout fishing by the proprietors; below that it is neglected. Stake nets were used near its mouth, until the passing of the Act of 1861; since when they have been removed. The river is much obstructed. The first impediment is a milldam, called Sheepwash weir, at Bothie, up to which the tide flows; it is not formidable: a little higher is Bothie weir, a fishing milldam with a small coop in which a few fish were taken at "the back end of the season." The grate of the coop has been removed since the passing of the Act. Within a mile of Morpeth at East Mills, there is a dam almost impassable. "When the miller opens the 'bye clure' (sluice), some fish may get up, and a few did get above Morpeth last season." The dam of the "Town Mills" at Morpeth is a considerable impediment; it is about five feet high, with a sloping apron, which allows the fish a chance in floods. Abbey milldam, one mile above Morpeth, is almost a total barrier; this is nine miles from the sea; the remaining portion, and the most valuable for spawning purposes, 18 miles in length, exclusive of tributaries, is shut out. A desire appears to exist, that some organized system should be arranged for the redemption of this river, and we were informed that a few years since a movement was made for that purpose, but that it was arrested in its progress by an objection on the part of a principal proprietor to co-operate, who thought that it might interfere with the lower classes, who had been accustomed to fish the river below Morpeth as they pleased. It was intimated to us that it is now felt that this idea, though prompted by kind intentions, was erroneously conceived, and it is regretted that the river should be rendered thereby worthless to every body, and afford inducement only to a few to idle their time upon its banks, to the injury of themselves and their families. We are led to hope that the Wansbeck will ere long be turned to a better account, and afford an increased supply of food to the country, and remunerative occupation to industrious men who must necessarily be employed to aid in the production of that food.

The Coquet.

The Coquet is 45 miles long, and we have much pleasure in recording the active measures which are there very favourably progressing. The proprietors have adopted the rating system by the yard of river frontage, as has been done upon the Tyne and Tees, and have provided additional constables, placing them under the command of the same active officer who has undertaken the protection of the former. A club has been formed, to whom some of the proprietors have given up their water. The club pay the frontage rate, and subscribe additionally; they also issue tickets. The withdrawal of stake nets from the Northumberland shores caused an immediate increase of fish in the Coquet; and we were very glad to find that this has much stimulated the upper people. A fish ladder was erected at Felton Dam, but unfortunately

nately it was neither well constructed nor substantially built. The first flood carried it away. However, during high water "multitudes of fish passed over," and the river above contained a stock this spawning season beyond anything known by the present inhabitants on its banks; and what is equally important, that stock was well preserved. The impediments on the Coquet are not many; that at Felton will immediately be overcome by the re-erection of a ladder upon a proper principle, a plan of which we have furnished and explained. The only other impediment requiring notice is that created by the factory dam at Acklington. There is a "bye-wash" there, made with the view of allowing fish to ascend, it is inefficient, but may be rendered effective by some trifling alterations, which we have pointed out, and we have no doubt they will be immediately completed. The Coquet is abundant in its production of bull trout, and furnished a plentiful supply to the Paris market up to last year, when the active measures of protection adopted on the passing of the Act put a stop to the illicit trade. The close season was the time when it most flourished. The following statement, made to us by an inhabitant of Felton, will convey an idea of the extent to which it was carried. "Up to 1861, and that year, carts used to come here to take away the fish, and there was great competition for them from *November* to *January*; two or three cartloads used to go away some nights." A witness stated to the Commission of 1860, that "in Northumberland the fish were bull trouts, but in Paris they became salmon."

The stoppage of this trade was greatly facilitated by the refusal of the railway company on whose line the fish were conveyed to carry them during the close season. This refusal was sudden, and so effective, that we were informed that many boxes of unseasonable fish were buried in default of means of conveyance.

The Aln.

The Aln, 24 miles long, is barred at a distance of about three miles from the highest point of tide; it has a tidal estuary of about two miles in length, in which a small fishery is carried on paying a rent of 10*l.* per annum. The only water which produces fish to sustain this fishery is that of a small burn called the Cawledge, which enters below the lowest impassable barrier. There are two insurmountable dams in the pleasure grounds of Alnwick castle, erected for the purpose of sustaining ornamental water, and one just above, equally obstructive, at the Abbey mill. The upper part of the river is well calculated for spawning, it affords good trout fishing, and is preserved. We have been applied to for plans of ladders, and feel confident that they will soon be constructed over all the obstructions on the Aln which may require them.

SUMMARY.

It will be seen by these reports upon the different rivers that the extent of water in England and Wales capable of producing salmon is very large, and that, though the total present amount of production is extremely small, there are very few rivers that do not contribute something towards it. A stock, in fact, still exists in nearly every river in the kingdom that is suited for salmon; and, small as that stock now is, it will be sufficient to make the process of restoring the rivers comparatively quick and easy, if it be but carefully fostered. When we visited the different rivers of the country with the Royal Commission of 1860, we found that very erroneous opinions respecting the habits of the salmon and the true interests of the owners of fisheries and the public very commonly prevailed, and, as was stated in the Report of that Commission, "it was beyond doubt to such false notions and short-sighted views that the decline and partial ruin of the English salmon rivers is to be ascribed." Since that time, much interest has been shown in the subject; it has been publicly and privately discussed; and as men's minds have become better informed, a greater unanimity of opinion has been arrived at, and a more general desire to carry into effect such measures as are felt to be necessary for the development of the fisheries.

The change made by the Act of 1861 in the law, and, consequently, in the methods of fishing and in the regulation of seasons, is very great. Objection-

able engines have been abolished ; those whose use was permitted to continue have had restrictions imposed upon them. On many rivers, over-fishing had so decreased the fish that few of those remaining entered them until September, when the Act declares that fishing for sale shall cease ; but, notwithstanding these changes and restrictions, no Fishery Act of modern times has been received with so little opposition, and has so quickly gained over the greater proportion of opponents. It met, at the outset, as we stated in our report of last year, with general approval, and the effect of another year's working has been to make that approval almost universal as regards its merits, whilst its deficiencies are becoming generally known, and the remedies proposed for some of those deficiencies show a great concurrence of opinion.

There has been, indeed, a common desire to test the Act, and to use, in the best manner that the circumstances of the different rivers made possible, the means that Parliament has provided for the development of the fisheries, and the result has been already a most marked improvement. The past season has been universally good, and in many places surprisingly so. We may refer to the reports already given of the Severn, Usk, Tyne, Tees, Derwent, Taw, Torridge, Towy, Eden, Dee, Conway, &c., &c.

To some extent this improvement is to be attributed to the season. The rainfall of 1862 was large ; the rivers were constantly full ; and the fish entered them earlier and in greater numbers than usual. But that the increase is mainly due to the Act of 1861 will, we think, be seen by a consideration of the principal evils that existed before that Act passed, and of the remedies that have been applied by its provisions. And as, in order to see in what particulars that Act is deficient, it will be well to observe in what respects it is successful, we proceed to review shortly the causes to which the decline of the English fisheries must be attributed, and the beneficial effects of the Act in its operation upon them.

These causes of decline were—

1. Artificial obstructions to the free passage of the fish.
2. The use of fixed engines.
3. Defective regulation of fence times or close seasons.
4. Destruction of unseasonable fish ; unclean fish ; smolts, or fry.
5. Pollution from mines, and by manufactures.
6. Confusion and uncertainty of the law.
7. The want of an organised system of management, and for the provision of funds.

1. *Artificial Obstructions.*

No other cause has so injuriously affected the English fisheries as the artificial obstructions that are to be met with on nearly every river in the country. That the only limit to the productive power of a salmon river is the quantity of spawning-ground it possesses, is a truism which we cannot too often repeat, and partially to deny, therefore, the fish access to the spawning-beds, is to impoverish, or if carried far enough, to destroy the fisheries. Weirs or dams had, however, been erected for fishing for milling, or for other purposes, in such numbers, and of so formidable a character, that in very many cases the existence of the breed of salmon has for years depended upon the accident of excessive floods. It was the aim of the Act to correct this abuse, and to restore that highway to the fish that nature intended the rivers should afford, so that in those ascents and descents necessary for their breeding operations they should have free access to and egress from every portion of the river.

The fish-pass, or ladder, invented by Mr. Smith, of Deanston, has enabled us to open such a way for the fish on any river, however many weirs there may be upon it, and provisions of the Act that are most wise and sufficient, give us powers to make use of that invention. It may be convenient to refer to them in detail, as many questions respecting them continue to be referred to us.

By sec. 27, every fishing weir that extends more than half way across any stream at low water shall have a free gap of not less than one-tenth part of the breadth of the river.

By sec. 12, no fishing mill-dam shall be used for catching salmon, unless it have

have a fish-pass attached, of such form and dimensions as the Home Office may approve, nor unless it has such a flow of water constantly running through it as will enable salmon to pass up and down.

By sec. 23, any proprietor of a fishery may, with the consent of the Home Office, attach a fish-pass to any existing dam.

By sec. 25, any person constructing a new dam, or altering an old dam, must attach a fish-pass to it.

The construction, by the owners, of free gaps in fishing rivers, and of fish-passes in fishing mill-dams, and in new mill-dams is imperative; in existent simple dams the passes may be put up at the expense of any proprietor, or proprietors, who may obtain the consent of the Home Office.

Some ladders have been already erected; but last season was a peculiarly wet one, and the constant floods rendered any tampering with weirs difficult and dangerous. We cannot too strongly impress upon proprietors the necessity for opening as extensive a field to the breeding fish as the natural character of the rivers will permit. No loss of water, moreover, is exacted from the millowners to render such ladders effectual; and the sooner they are erected, the more generally and effectually will the restoration of the salmon fisheries be accomplished. A certain outlay must, no doubt, be incurred in the first instance, but this outlay will be a most profitable investment; under the old system of monopoly in fishing matters which prevailed before the Act of 1861 was passed, when, at the mouth of nearly every river, a fishing weir or fishing milldam enabled the proprietor to reap the whole produce of the river, it could not be expected that the upper proprietors would incur any expense for the improvement of fisheries from which they received no benefit. But now, as just stated, a free gap is prescribed by law through all fishing weirs; a fish pass, sufficient to permit the constant ascent and descent of fish, is required to be attached to fishing milldams, and in addition a weekly close season is provided equal to nearly seven days in the calendar month during which a free run shall be given through every crib box or cruive, whether used for the purpose of fishing or not. The monopoly, therefore, no longer exists. The law has placed within reach of the proprietors the improvement and development of their property; in order to do so, it has dealt peremptorily with the prevailing methods of fishing, which though they were, without doubt, great abuses, had that sanction which long usage confers. It has imposed restrictions also upon the public fishing on their common law right; and perhaps it is not too much to expect from the proprietors that they will put a law in force that has been passed, it is true for the public benefit, but from which they will derive the great private advantage.

2. *The Use of Fixed Engines.*

The 11th section of the Act declares, that no fixed engine of any description shall be placed or used for the capture of salmon in any inland or tidal waters; but this section shall not affect any ancient right or mode of fishing as lawfully exercised at the time of the passing of the Act, by virtue of any grant, charter or immemorial usage.

In consequence of the very deteriorated state of the English fisheries, a condition which the fixed engines on the coast, and the fishing weirs and fishing mill-dams had much contributed to bring about, there were not many of the more expensive and destructive kind known as stake or Scotch weirs, exercised at the time of the passing of the Act; and as these engines are of comparatively modern invention, only two attempts have been made by persons employing them to resist the law and continue their use. Those cases were at the Duddon and the Conway, and have already been referred to. *Vide* pages 8 and 15.

On the Severn some prosecutions were instituted respecting the erection of new ranks of putts and putchers, and an interpretation has been given to the proviso already quoted, which we believe to be erroneous. But if the decision of the bench be correct, the earliest opportunity should be taken of amending the section. The Legislature in prohibiting all fixed engines and exempting such ancient rights or modes as were exercised at the time of the passing of the Act could not have intended to allow such modes to be multiplied indefinitely, to increase as the fisheries increase, and to render useless any efforts to preserve the rivers made by the rest of the proprietors. *Vide* p. 26.

Fixed engines, in inland waters, as we have shown, are so dealt with, that they can be no longer destructive to the fisheries.

3. *Defective Regulations of Fence Times or Close Seasons.*

The close time varied in the English rivers to such an extent that in one river or another fishing was permitted throughout the year. In the two Avons, for instance, at no great distance apart, the fishing commenced in the one a fortnight before it ended on the other.

In the Hampshire Avon, fishing commenced on 1st January. In the Devonshire Avon, fishing closed on 15th January.

The great difficulty that the want of an uniform close season, has thrown in the way of the preservation and increase of salmon, has lately made itself so conspicuous, even where the variation occurs in rivers of different countries, that it will be readily understood how great the evil was when that variation prevailed in nearly every two neighbouring counties, so that even in the same river fishing on one bank was closed when it was legal on the other.

The fish will enter some rivers earlier than others, but in all they will begin to go out of condition much about the same time; and when they are out of condition they are not only more or less unfit for food; but sluggish and heavy, they frequent the shallower portions of the rivers, or congregate obstinately at the foot of some barrier that opposes their progress to the spawning beds, and thus when their state renders them easy to take, their instincts collect them in portions of the river which facilitate their capture.

The effect, therefore, of a late close season upon such rivers as the Avon already mentioned, the Tamar, which closed on 15th December, the Taw and Torridge on 20th October, the Towy and Teifi 1st November, and the Dovey 14th December, was, that a far larger proportion of fish were captured than the stock of those rivers could afford, and that the fish were killed in other rivers when the close season had commenced, and sold, should any questions be asked, as the produce of any one of such rivers as were open.

But in fixing the close season, more consideration, perhaps, should be given to the amount of fishing that a river can sustain than to the condition of the fish, for there are very few rivers, if any, in which the year's harvest cannot be and is not reaped before the fish begin to deteriorate. This is fully understood in Scotland, which country, from the extent and the value of its fisheries, and the legislative care that has always beenbestowed upon them, must be considered as a great authority in such matters; and in the Act of 1862, for the regulation of the salmon fisheries of Scotland, power is given to the Commission on which we serve to determine at what dates the annual close time for every district shall commence and terminate; but the number of days during which such close time shall continue is most wisely extended to 168.

The Act of 1861 remedied the variation within its jurisdiction by imposing one uniform close time, commencing on 1st September and ending 1st February, upon all engines, save rod and line, used for the capture of salmon; and, following out the policy which caused the entire prohibition of certain engines as wasteful in their method, and consequently as too destructive and monopolising in their character, it further prohibited any fishing, save by rod and line, from Saturday, at noon, to Monday, at 6 a.m. The use of rods is permitted until 1st November, on the grounds that the number of fish taken by them cannot injure the stock of a river, and that the co-operation of the upper proprietors irrespective of their undoubted right to a share of the fish, is cheaply purchased at the price of such a concession.

Power is given to the Home Office by sec. 18 "to extend or vary the time during which it is prohibited to take salmon," but in no instance, as yet, has the required application that the Home Office should do so been made. The uniformity of the close season period has been a great boon to England, and it would be well for the fisheries of the three countries if, in this respect, there was less variation. At present, no fish caught in England can be sold in England between the 3d of September and the first of February, whilst Irish fish can be sold until the 15th of October and on the 1st of January. In Scotland the regulations are not complete, and from Tweed the fish can be sold till 14th September.

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The consequence of the open season, with sale permitted, being extended in Ireland to so late a date as the 15th of October, and commencing again on the 1st of January, has been that numbers of salmon killed in England and Scotland have been sold as Irish fish; and it may be said that no one river can be opened in the United Kingdom without causing more or less injury to the others. There is no poaching more destructive and more common than that carried on during the close season, and the only manner in which it can be thoroughly checked is by closing the market. As long as one river is open in either of the three countries this cannot be done. Public attention has been much called to this question and to the evil that has been occasioned by the Paris market remaining open during the close season. The effect has been felt on too many rivers, and such a stimulus been given to poaching that they have severely suffered. From the Tweed we hear that 1,100*l.* has been spent in preservation this year; and, notwithstanding the large number of keepers that such a sum implies, there have been 78 convictions during the last close season, and, so profitable has the trade been, that in 51 cases the fine was paid; and as by the Tweed Act minimum penalties are enforced for close season offences, those fines were not trifling. The foreign market, however, will now, we hope, be closed, as a Bill has been prepared to prohibit the exportation of fish during close season, and we are glad to hear that it is the intention of the French Government to introduce a law for the protection of the breeding of salmon in France, and if that law is founded, as we have reason to believe, upon the experience of the working of the Fishery Acts of this country, there can be little doubt but that it will throw increased difficulties upon the importation. The foreign market then will be closed; and, if greater uniformity were observed in the close season of the three countries, all that could be done and all that is necessary to be done in the way of legislation on the subject will be accomplished.

An earlier supply of fish has already been obtained from many of the rivers of England; and the regulations with respect to the weekly close season have permitted a greater distribution of the fish throughout the length of the rivers, and thereby obtained for the Act support from many who would otherwise have submitted very unreadily to the restrictions imposed in other ways upon their methods of fishing.

Vide pages 15. 27. 34.

4. *Destruction of Unseasonable Fish, Unclean Fish, and Smolts.*

The destruction of unseasonable fish, kelts, and smolts, prevailed to a disastrous extent in many rivers. The smolts especially were an object of capture. As the time of their migration to the sea came round, a regular fishing season was commenced. The rod fishers collected on the banks of the Wye, the Lune, and other rivers by day, and at night the shallows were swept with small meshed nets; and baskets or other devices were fitted to head race sluices, and the fish taken in them by the bushel. Sect. 10 now regulates the size of the mesh of nets that may be used for the capture of salmon; and sects. 14 and 15 impose penalties for the wilfully taking, the buying, selling, and (what is still more useful) the possession of any unseasonable or unclean salmon, or the young of salmon. Under these provisions, and those of sect. 8, which make the use of any spear, gaff, &c., illegal, the destruction of the breeding fish and their brood has been much checked. The kelts have got down safely to the sea, to return to the rivers clean and heavier fish, and the smolts to grow rapidly and return as grilse; and the consequence has been, that heavy fish and grilse have been taken on several rivers this last season, in hitherto unknown numbers.

Vide pages 4. 11. 15.

5. *Pollution—Mines, Manufactures.*

We are glad to report that the extent of water polluted by either mines or manufactures is much less than is generally supposed, and we are confident that the injury done to such rivers as are polluted is capable of great reduction. In either case the question is one of degree, and if the amount of poison discharged into a river be sufficiently diluted it ceases to be hurtful. If, therefore, by any mechanical means the great proportion of the poison that is carried from the washing floors of the mines, or is found in the refuse of the factory, can be extracted before the fouled water reached the river, the small quantity that escapes would be neutralised by the body of pure water that receives it. Such means do exist, are applied at different mines and factories, and in all cases inexpensive,

inexpensive, are in some actually a source of profit to their employer. At Aberystwith the neglect of them has entailed a very heavy loss of property. The water supply of that town was derived from the Rheidol and Ystwith, until the refuse from the Goginan and other mines was discharged into those rivers, and every living thing in them was destroyed. The town had to go elsewhere for its water, and has spent some thousands of pounds in obtaining an amount that is still insufficient; and hundreds of acres of rich land on the banks have been laid waste by the poisonous deposit left on them by floods; a small outlay at the commencement would have prevented a loss and an expenditure which has been so great that the cost of a trench to intercept the mine water and carry it to the sea, would have been profitably incurred.

The 5th section of the Act declares that every person who causes to flow into waters containing salmon, any liquid or solid matter to such an extent as to poison or kill fish shall incur certain penalties, unless he uses the best practicable means at a reasonable cost to render harmless the said liquid or solid matter. The provision is certainly not stringent, nor is it in any way calculated to injure or even alarm miners or manufacturers; but we believe that if "the best practicable means at a reasonable cost" were adopted, very large mining or manufacturing operations might be carried on upon any river without injury to it. Let us first consider the case of the mines.

Mines.

The poison from mines is seldom held in solution. The only mines on the rivers included in this Report at which the poison appears to be so held are those on the Tamar and the Teign. The Devon Great Consols, the largest and most profitable copper mine in England, discharges into the Tamar, but the copper held in the water is far too valuable to be wasted in poisoning the river, and is extracted by the miner for his own benefit. On the Tavy mine no means are yet taken to extract the copper, and the river is poisoned by it. In nearly all cases, however, the poison is not soluble, but carried by the action of the water into the river; it is deposited upon its bed, and destroys the larvæ and caddies upon which the fish feed, the spawn from which they take form, and finally the fish themselves. As the efficacy of the means we are about to recommend depends upon the truth of this assumption, we will shortly state some of the grounds upon which it is formed. We will mention, first, the case of a small brook, in Cardiganshire, which shows very clearly the insolubility and the weight of the poison. This brook flowed through the grounds of a gentleman, who informed us that it was an excellent trouting stream until a mine was opened upon its banks, which used it as a drain; the poison soon destroyed every fish; in two or three years the mine was shut up, and our informant attempted, at different intervals of years, to re-stock the brook with trout, but vainly, until 14 years had elapsed from the date of the closing of the mine, when he succeeded, and the brook is again full of trout. The poison carried by the water into this brook had, by the natural process of gravitation, fallen to the bottom of the pools and eddies, and remained there until the floods of 14 years had scoured that bottom clean; if the poison had been in solution it is hardly necessary to say, that as soon as the last drop of the deleterious liquid had passed through the stream, it would have become pure and again habitable. So in the case of the numerous becks described in our last year's report, that serve as drains to mines, and run into the Tyne and Tees, trout are found within four, three, two miles, or even one quarter of a mile from the mouth of the mine, according as the volume of water, the size of the mine, and the rapidity of the current is great or small. Again, we find colts and geese poisoned this last year on the Teifi, not by drinking the mine water, but by eating the grass growing on the bank over which that water had passed. The poisonous deposit had settled upon the herbage, and had been conveyed with it into the stomach of the animal. Similar cases of the poisoning of cattle and poultry have occurred frequently in different parts of Wales, of Northumberland, and of Derbyshire. We have already mentioned that the highest of the three tarns through which the water flows from the copper mines of Snowdon is poisoned, and that the two lower are uninjured. We propose, then, that the system of purifying the water by the process of gravitation, which in these cases was carried out by nature, should be applied artificially to the refuse water before any of it is permitted to reach the brooks. That a number of catch pits should receive the mine water, so constructed that the current through them should be as slight as possible, and the heavy matter be

Vide page 36.
Vide page 37.
Vide page 20.
Vide page 17.

be permitted to fall to the bottom. The number of the pits required must entirely depend upon the size of the mine, and the quantity of water used in the washing process. The pits found sufficient at the Devon Great Consols mine have been described in the report upon the Tamar, and a large volume of water is there used. In Derbyshire water is scarce, and a thin stream that would seem most insufficient to a Welsh or Northumberland miner, is made to dress large quantities of ore. Catch-pits in Derbyshire are therefore easily constructed, and such care is taken in some lead mines which we examined, near Bakewell, to prevent any injury accruing to the cattle or stock that feed on the banks of the neighbouring river, that simple contrivances are placed at the outlet of the catch-pits, which prevent any bubbles passing out and carrying with them minute particles of poison. The result is, that the rivers are uninjured, compensation for dead stock is not claimed and obtained from the miner, and the scorched and barren land that fringes the banks of Rheidol and Ystwith is unknown on the Wye or the Derwent. *Vide* page 36.

Without doubt, the small quantity of water used in Derbyshire renders the catch-pits very efficacious, and in many other places where the construction of sufficient pits might not be easy, some diminution of the water used could be effected without any inconvenience to the miner.

We suggest then that catch-pits should be made to receive the water from the washing floors of all mines, and that they should be constructed in such numbers that when the water passes out of the last, it shall do so in a condition that will not poison or kill fish. The pits should be deep, and the exit as shallow as possible, so that only the surface, and therefore purer water should escape from one into the other. They should be constructed in duplicate, so that when set No. 1 is full, the mine water may be diverted to set No. 2, and No. 1 be left until the slime hardens, when it will be more easily dealt with. When it has hardened, it should be taken out, and care taken to deposit it out of the reach of any flood. It will be found useful to keep the poisoned water separate from such other streams as may be used for turning wheels, &c., until it has passed through the filtering pits.

We may say that in no case, except at the Dylifa mine, already referred to, have we been told by the mining captains that the expense of such pits would be at all considerable, or the adoption of them be inconvenient; and in Derbyshire, a gentleman of large mining interests stated to us that not only was the poisoning of a river separable from the working of a mine, but that it was altogether unnecessary; and that if the purity of any river in which he was interested was injured by a mine, he would instantly bring an action. *Vide* page 19.

We do not set up the fisheries against the mines, nor, as it will have been seen, do we propose that any regulations should be imposed upon the miners, which will interfere with their profits, and so restrain their enterprise; but we venture to urge that if it can be shown that the mines can be worked without injury to the property of others, it is not too much to expect and require that the means necessary for that purpose should be adopted.

We believe that the means we have suggested will answer the end, nor is that belief speculative. They are in actual employment, as we have already stated, with entire success in Derbyshire and on the Tamar; they are then "practicable," and the expense is certainly "reasonable"; for we are told by the captain of the Devon Great Consols mine, which employs 1,200 hands, and raises more copper than any mine in the country, that his cleansing operations cost him 10 *l.* per month. On the other hand, we have the fisheries of the Wye, a river of vast capabilities and great value, equal to the Spey in size, imperilled because these precautions are not carried out, and unless they are adopted, the Wye may be gravely injured by the workings of a mine, which however sanguine its owners may be respecting it, they can scarcely hope will put as much money into their pockets, as worked in the way now in use it will certainly take from those of the fishery proprietors. Sect. 5.

The Report of 1861 of the Royal Commission on the Sewage of Towns states, that the pollution of the rivers of the country is so great and general as to have become a national evil. It would be out of our province to enter into the question further than it affects the salmon fisheries; though they, perhaps, are only a small element as compared with the graver interests at stake, viz. the health and life of the public. Manufactures. *Vide* page 38.

The sewage proper of a town is not, we believe, injurious to the fisheries, unless it be very large indeed as compared with the volume of water by which it is diluted, and that the fish, as in the case of the Thames, have to pass through it for a great number of miles. The evidence we obtained on the Thames showed that the last salmon that were taken in it were of very large size, a proof of age; and that, for some years after any grilse were seen, such large fish and "skeggars" (the Thames name for smolts), were taken in that river. We infer from this that the old fish were not deterred from entering the river by the polluted state of the water, but that the smolts, more easily affected by the impurities, and travelling more slowly, were destroyed as they endeavoured to pass to sea.

Newcastle sewage has not affected the Tyne; and as we stated in our Report last year, the Lee fisheries have not been injured by the drainage of Cork; and those on the Liffey, notwithstanding the sewage of Dublin, have increased four or five fold in value since that river has been protected, and the barriers upon it modified.

The manufactures that have the most effect upon the salmon fisheries, are paper, gas, tin, dye, and print (cotton) works, and we will refer shortly to them *seriatim*.

Paper mills may be divided into two kinds: one manufacturer employs the cleanest and best rag he can obtain, and he is compensated for the increased cost of the material by the small quantity of chemicals that he needs in preparing it. The other uses a coarse material: dirty rags, old ropes, Italian grass, straw, &c. &c., and requires a larger amount of chemicals to render it workable. In the first class of mill the chemical most used is chloride of lime, a very poisonous agent, and it is from its use that the rivers principally suffer. The chloride is brought to the mills as a dry powder, the lime with which it is combined being used merely as a medium of conveyance; the powder is mixed with water, to form the solution of chloride commonly called bleach or liquor, and the lime, often called whitening, sinks to the bottom. The rags are steeped in the bleach; and as it is expensive, when it has become weak it is strengthened and used again; or it is placed in a tank, and such of its power as remains is extracted for further use; but in mills that are carelessly worked it is suffered to escape into the river.

The whitening can be put to no purpose in the mill, and is too often thrown into the neighbouring river, or is placed on the bank, from which the next flood carries it. It should be collected and used for manure. In some places it is supposed to be injurious, for as is the case with some other manures of the best description, the application of it in too large a quantity will burn the land; but if well and properly used, it is most valuable, and the neighbouring farmers are glad to obtain as much of it as they can.

The maker that works with the coarser materials boils them up with a certain quantity of quick lime, and care must be taken to prevent that lime escaping into or being thrown into the water. No doubt the rivers have been often poisoned by the paper-maker, who has made them serve as a sewer to carry off his refuse; but more commonly the lime has been stolen by his men, and employed for the express purpose of taking the fish. The keeper is remiss, or there is no keeper at all to look after the river, and that the fish are scarce is attributed to the mill instead of to the men.

The water remains to be dealt with which has been employed in the processes through which the rags and pulp and paper pass, and which, carrying as it does with it some quantity of vegetable fibre, and of fatty substance from the size used on the printing papers, is in itself a most valuable manure. We will give one instance where it is so employed: Messrs. Allen have two mills at Ivybridge, on the river Erme, in Devonshire; they employ 400 hands in making the finer sorts of papers.

In the Upper Mill the whole of the refuse is collected and used for their land, arable and meadow, and one of those gentlemen informed us that he obtained with such manure the best crops in the country.

The spring-water supply for the lower mill is obtained from the land of two neighbouring farmers; and in payment of the right to take such water, Messrs. Allen return the dirty water from their mill. Two wooden pipes, side by side, convey the clean and refuse water to and from the mill and farms; and we heard

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that the farmers valued the quality of the manure thus obtained so highly, as to make complaints when the quantity was diminished.

For further examples we will refer to the reports on the Dart and Exe. *Vide* pages 39 and 41.

It will be thus seen that whatever injury paper mills cause to the rivers is not only unnecessary, but is done at the cost of the manufacturer. If the rivers are wilfully poisoned, the poison is stolen from him either in the shape of lime or of bleach; if he discharges his refuse into the river for the purpose of getting rid of it, he is wasting manure that will give him "three crops of grass in the place of one," and the more deadly that refuse is, the more bleach does it contain, and the greater is his loss. The papermaker, therefore positively poisons a river at his own cost, and in advocating the enforcement of legislation to prevent him destroying the purity of the water which supplies him with milling power, we are working for his advantage as well as for that of the fisheries.

So much complaint was made in 1861 of the gas and tin works upon the Usk, that we examined in our report made last year upon that river of the evils that arose from those causes, and the remedies that might be applied; and this year we have given an extract from a letter of one of the conservators of that river preferring similar complaints against some chemical works. *Vide* First Annual Report, page 10.

Vide page 31.

The value of the gas refuse is becoming better understood, and, therefore, there is less danger that the gas-maker will continue to poison the rivers by treating substances as refuse that are really valuable. In the majority of instances, the Gasworks Clauses Act, 1847, and the Local Government Act of 1848, are sufficient to punish any careless or ignorant gas-maker for wasting his substance in the pollution of the public property; and in the cases not affected by those Acts and in which it may be necessary to resort to the Nuisances Removal Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 121, we repeat our suggestion that the authority given by sect. 24 of that Act to the Board of Guardians, to act as prosecutors should be extended to the conservators of rivers.

The injury done by tin works proceeds from the vitriol which is used for the purpose of cleaning the iron plates before they are tinned. The American war has very largely affected the tin trade, and probably from that cause rather than that the tin-makers have taken any additional pains to prevent injury to the rivers, we have heard but few complaints of them; but there is no reason why the tin trade should not be at its height without inflicting any injury upon the rivers; the amount of vitriol used is very small, and if common care be taken to turn all the waste vitriol liquor into pits so constructed that it could only escape into the rivers through filtering beds of waste ashes or gravel, tin works upon a river will be perfectly harmless.

In the process of printing cotton, poisonous matters are employed; amongst others, arsenic is used for the purpose of what is termed in the trade, "making the colours fast;" after the cottons have been printed they are steeped in a strong solution for that purpose; they are afterwards washed, and the water employed is strongly charged with the deadly substances, and allowed in this state to run directly into the river, which is generally close to the establishment where the works are carried on. We have communicated with persons engaged in the printing trade, all of whom express a desire to avoid doing injury, if they can do so at a reasonable cost; we believe that by filtering, nuisances of this description might be effectively abated; and that there would be no difficulty in carrying out the process of filtering, except where the polluted water must escape at a low level, when it might be necessary to raise it to a higher one by pumping, and so to incur a certain expense.

The operation of dyeing is highly detrimental when carried out on a large scale, as in the case when many works for this purpose are established on a river of ordinary size. We have been informed that many of the substances used in this process are very poisonous, and we have referred to the river Calder in Lancashire, which furnishes an instance where they appear to have been most deadly; complaints, however, of printing or dye-works are not common. The Ribble and its tributaries are the only waters included in our present Report, that have been materially affected by either of these causes, and we are unable at the present moment to suggest specific means by which the evil may be prevented. In this, as in other cases of pollution, the question is entirely one of degree, and therefore in many instances, if a per-centage of the poison

could be extracted from the refuse water, the volume of pure water into which it is turned would be sufficient to neutralise the remaining amount.

6. *Confusion and Uncertainty of the Law.*

The Report of the Commission of 1860, stated, that the difficulty of carrying the existing Acts into execution, was a subject of general complaint, and that it is no easy task to ascertain what the law is. The schedule of Acts repealed by the Act of 1861, shows that there were no less than 26 Public and 7 Private Salmon Fishery Acts at that time existing, although it may be said that practically there was no law in operation. That all previous legislation respecting salmon has been repealed, and one general statute enacted for the rivers of England and Wales, was a great boon to the country, and to the persons endeavouring to restore those rivers, and has done very much to make the confusion clear, and to remove the uncertainty at that time complained of.

The Act, so far as it goes, is excellent; some small alterations may be required here and there in its details, the expediency and direction of which another year's trial will make plain; to many of these we have alluded in our Reports on the different rivers, in connexion with the circumstances which suggested them.

We now conclude our observations on the improvements effected by the Act, and pass to the consideration of the principal point in which it is deficient, inasmuch as it has left untouched the last of the causes of decline we have been examining; viz. :—

7. *The want of an Organized System of Management.*

It is of vital importance to the fisheries that the funds necessary for the working of the machinery we have been reviewing may be provided. We have shown that the instrument is good, but there is no handle by which it may be wielded and worked, and before entering upon the question of the manner in which we would recommend that this should be supplied, we will endeavour briefly to show the present state of the fisheries in this respect, and the reasons that have led us to the conviction that permanence of improvement cannot be established under the present system. We need scarcely say that it is absolutely necessary that a salmon river should be well protected, and that the expenses of protection are heavy.

The parent fish, at one season, need protection above; the smolts, at another, require it below; and a sum of money proportionate to the extent of each river and its tributaries is necessary to pay water-keepers wherever and whenever they may be required. And as the stock of a river is the common property of all who may be entitled to share in the produce, it is only equitable that all should contribute for its protection. It matters not whether the fish are destroyed above or below; the injury affects all, and it should be guarded against by all.

Under the Act of 1861 there are no means of bringing about the necessary co-operation, or of raising funds by which to pay the watchers who should be the common servants of the whole proprietors of a river. The efforts of the majority may therefore be always defeated by the hostility or even the apathy of a minority however small. To supply those means, various schemes have been set on foot and adopted; the most common has been the formation of associations, and a great many of these bodies, differently constituted, have been formed throughout the kingdom. We will mention the Tyne as the first under the new Act, and the most successful. The proprietors upon that river agreed to assess themselves at so much per yard of river frontage, and to apply the proceeds to the protection of the river. The chief constable of the county consented to be the conservator, estimated the number of men he would require, they were paid by the proprietors' fund, added to the police force, and poaching on the Tyne has been nearly put down. The Tyne proprietors voluntarily adopted the assessment system. Where such unanimity has not prevailed, the associations have depended upon subscription or on the sale of tickets or both. Let us examine these systems. It is objectionable to rely upon subscriptions for many reasons; they are the result of promises, and consequently difficult to collect; they may be

be given readily for a year, or even two, but when the novelty of the scheme for the support of which they are promised has worn off, they become irksome to the subscribers, and are dropped. There is no fairness in them; the men who give most liberally, often have the least share in the river, and see their neighbours with greater interests subscribing less; and above all, there is an element in the English fisheries as in the Irish that renders it impossible for funds to be permanently found by voluntary subscriptions, which is, that the tidal waters of all rivers where no several fishery exists are open to the public. From the class of men who work these fisheries, it is of course idle to expect subscriptions, and yet it is in those tidal waters that the great harvest of all the rivers will be reaped. Under a subscription system therefore the fish are bred at the cost of one class of men, and the produce is taken by another class, who contribute nothing to the expense of production.

The sale of ticket system interferes to such an extent with proprietory rights, that it can never be generally carried out, though here and there it may be successfully adopted; that it may succeed, it is requisite that the proprietors, or a great proportion of them, should give up their private water into the hands of an association who sell tickets, at their discretion, which will enable the holder to fish any portion of the river that is surrendered to them. A likely fishing day occurs, a proprietor goes to his favourite water, or sends his friends, and finds half a dozen ticket holders (not one of whom he, perhaps, ever saw before) threshing his streams, and with as much right so to do as he has himself. We say, then, that by neither of these methods can funds be found sufficient to protect rivers generally, and that associations founded upon them can seldom be efficient and permanent. In this view we are confirmed by the experience afforded by the English rivers, and the opinions of all throughout the country who have been mixed up with or had the management of associations. Take the case of the Severn and of its associations, the circumstances of which have been already detailed. The Severn Central is the only one really efficient out of 11 or 12 founded before the Act of 1861, and of four formed since. This association was founded in 1843; its affairs have been most admirably conducted; it watches 97 miles of water, the lower 22 of which require watchers on both sides, on account of the breadth of the river for that distance, and it raises by subscription 133 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.*, no part of which sum is subscribed by the persons who principally profit by the expenditure of the fund. The secretary of this association upon whom its existence depended, informed us in 1860 that he only continued to act in the hopes of better legislation, and the association still rests on that hope. The direction that its members desire that further legislation should take is that which we shall directly point out. On the Usk an association has continued for 18 years to labour zealously for the improvement of the fisheries; but, as already shown, its circumstances are peculiarly favourable to the success of the voluntary system; and yet, even on that river, the association and its conservators have again and again recorded their positive opinion that it is "impossible to obtain funds sufficient for preservation by voluntary subscriptions only." The case of the Towey is similar; an association founded on it in 1855, and, next to those of Worcester and the Usk, the oldest existing association for the protection of salmon, came to an end last season. Its operations had largely improved the fisheries, there never before had been seen so many fish in the water as during the past season; in every way they had been as successful as the most sanguine person could expect; but the cost of the preservation fell entirely upon the upper proprietors, whilst the 400 men fishing in the public waters reaped the fruits of that preservation; subscriptions became difficult to collect, the association was dissolved, and the stock of fish, that had been nursed up by some years of care and expenditure, were given over last winter to the poachers.

Vide page 30 of Annual Report of 1861, and page 33 of this Report.

Let us look at the Dee; there are 280 men in the estuary alone dependent on its produce, subscribing nothing to the protection necessary to grow that produce, and the association upon whom that duty devolves raise 48 *l.* for the purpose. What is the consequence? the men below openly fish for salmon during as much of the close season as it is worth their while to do so, destroying the breeding stock, upon the produce from which they depend; and from above, we hear that "the spawning beds are covered with fish. It is our hope that the poachers are not killing them, for there are no means to pay watchers to look after them." Upon such hopes salmon fisheries cannot

Vide page 6.

exist. From the Derwent comes the same cry: "The Act has opened our river; the fish can run up and have run up in numbers, and of a size that has created quite an excitement in the neighbourhood; the spawning beds are covered, and the poachers have reaped a rich harvest, for we have no means by which to pay watchers sufficient to protect them." On the Eden, on the Lune, the Wye, the Taw, the Torridge, the Tyne, and the Tees the same story is heard; we need not multiply instances, for there is not a river in the country where the voluntary system is not found to be a failure, and scarcely an association that has not expressed its opinion of its own inability to perform a work, undertaken, in many cases besides the Severn, in the hope of further legislation on the subject.

The resolutions that have been forwarded to us by different associations show how general is this feeling.

The principle upon which that further legislation should be provided is, that every man who benefits by the protection of a river should be made to contribute towards the expenses of such protection, and that his share of the common burden should be proportioned as nearly as possible to the amount of benefit he derives.

In Scotland the assessment system has long been in force. Under the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 97, each river is formed into a district, together with the estuary and a portion of the sea-coast adjoining. The fishery proprietors within a district elect certain of their number to sit upon a Board, and that Board has the power of assessing the fishing property within the district, and of applying the fund so raised to the protection of the district, and thus, wisely, the voice of the majority of the proprietors is made binding upon the minority, and the co-operation of the whole, which is essential to the preservation of a salmon river, is arrived at. In Scotland, however, the whole fisheries are private, and well adapted as is that system to such fisheries, some addition must be made to it in the case of England, in order to apply the principle we have laid down to the public as well as to the private waters; for it would be manifestly unfair to assess the private fisheries and exact no contribution from the public, who would often take the larger share of the increased produce as they do now of the present. We would propose, then, to borrow also the principle of licences now in force in Ireland, changing the details so as to adapt them to the circumstances of the English rivers.

In Ireland, a license duty is imposed by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 92, upon all engines, including rods used for the capture of salmon, the amount being regulated by the capacity for capture. Such license is so far analagous to the game license, that it confers no right to the holder of fishing in waters, or of using an engine which he had not otherwise; but it differs from it in the application of the fund so raised, for it is spent solely upon the fisheries, not added to the revenue of the country. All ascertainable fishing property is valued in Ireland under the poor laws, and upon that valuation a rate of 10 per cent. is levied in addition to the licenses. The fund so raised is applied for the protection of the rivers, and the execution of such works as fish ladders.

We would found the system we recommend upon the precedents afforded by Scotland and Ireland, and engraft the rating system upon that of the licenses. The rate would be raised upon property created by its expenditure, and the licensee would contribute to a fund, the application of which made it worth his while to pay for his licence, but would take no right by it which he had not without.

There is one other subject to which we think it is our duty very shortly to refer, although the notice of it is not imposed upon us by the 32nd section of the Act. On very many parts of the coast our attention has been called to the decreasing value of the sea fisheries. Complaints have been made to us that the inshore banks, which a few years since supplied food and employment for the population of the neighbouring country, are now fished out, and there is some danger that the deep sea banks will also fail, unless such regulations are sanctioned by the legislature as will prevent excessive and wasteful fishing.

In some respects the habits of sea fish and of salmon are the same. The parent fish of both resort to shallower water than they usually frequent, for the purpose of spawning, and the fry generally are gregarious, and in the fresh or tidal water, as the case may be, they frequent the shallows and the shores. The stages in

in the life of both, then, in which they are most exposed to capture, are those when they are of least value as food, and of most value for reproduction; and the injury that is done to the sea fishing by the destructive capture of the fish in these stages, especially that of the fry, we believe to be very great. At Topsham, near Exeter, we heard "that hundreds of wagon loads of small fish, soles, cod, whiting, turbot, are taken in the year, and bushels and bushels are thrown away with the weed from the nets to die." At Seaton, on the Devonshire coast, we saw the mackerel nets this year draw to shore thousands of the fry of all sorts of sea fish. The large proportion of these fry were so small that they were left on the beach. In our Report on the Bristol Channel we have referred to the putts and to the hose nets. Similar evidence of their destructive influence upon the fry of sea fish has been repeatedly given us, and by the hose nets Bridgewater Bay fisheries are said to be nearly destroyed. On the Lancashire and other portions of the coast, the fry are also much killed. On the north east coast loud complaint has been lately made that the trawlers are destroying the fisheries by working too near the shore. The oyster fisheries are also suffering, and the demand is increasing as the supply diminishes. At Milford Haven this has been so much felt that the common fishermen have requested official interference.

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Vide page 26.

Vide page 11.

Vide page 11.

Sea fish of most kinds are wonderfully reproductive; but on the other hand the loss to which all the breeds are naturally exposed is undoubtedly very great. The sea is teeming with life, but that life in one form is supported by life in another. And we may accept the large power of reproduction that nature has given to sea fish as a proof of the heavy drain that is constantly made upon them without any artificial aids from man.

We are, sir,
Your obedient servants,
(signed) *Wm. J. Ffennell* } Inspectors
Fredk. Eden } of Fisheries.

Home Office, Whitehall,
2 March 1863.

To the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES,

IRELAND,

FOR

1862,

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,

PURSUANT TO THE ACT 5TH AND 6TH VICTORIA, CHAPTER 106.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1863.

[*Price* 1*s.* 6*d.*]

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REPORT

OF THE

FISHERY COMMISSIONERS, IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

To His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

May it please your Excellency,

We, the Commissioners for administering the Fishery Laws in Ireland, beg to submit this our Report for the year 1862.

In the Appendix will be found the Report of the Inspecting Commissioner of Fisheries, together with several tables, containing such statistical information as the limited means at the disposal of this department permits; and from these documents, and the general information we have been otherwise able to obtain, we have formed the opinion:—

With regard to the Salmon Fisheries—

That the fishing season of 1862 has been more productive than for the last two or three years.

We trust this improvement is consequent on the increased vigilance of the Boards of Conservators and their officers, with the aid of the Constabulary, in protecting the spawning fish during the winter; and that it is not merely the result of an increase in the means of capture, caused by the increased commercial value of salmon in the market.

In our last and previous Reports we referred to this subject; and that to counteract the tendency to over-capture, it was our wish to curtail the season for fishing throughout the country, and that we had very materially shortened it in Limerick District, one of the most extensive in Ireland, whose waters run through fifteen counties. Although a great number of the proprietors of fishings in the district alluded to, not only consented to, but advocated the curtailment of the season, much dissatisfaction was at first expressed by some of the parties interested at the promulgation of our Order; but we are now enabled to report that we have received a very satisfactory account of its effects, in the preservation of an unusually abundant stock of breeding fish for the spawning beds during the past winter; the Clerk of the Conservators of that district, reporting that "the accounts he had received from the different stations, without a single exception, concur in stating that the stock of the present year considerably exceeds that of any previous year since the present system of protection was instituted."

This is an encouraging announcement; but while this increase in the spawning fish in this district has taken place, the means for the capture of fish have also considerably extended, and for some years practices have been adopted which we believe to be wholly contrary to the spirit of the Act of 1842, with reference to legalizing the use of fixed engines for the capture of salmon. One of the practices to which we particularly allude, is in the estuaries and tide-ways, is that of attaching to the end of a stake or fly-net bag-nets: thus extending a continuous series of obstructions to the passage of the fish from high-water to a considerable distance beyond low-water mark, and thereby affording a means to capture which was not contemplated by that Act, and which must counteract to a certain extent the good effects of short fishing seasons.

There are other abuses of the privileges of that Act, which we hope to see remedied by legislation, by which much of the irritation now existing on this subject may be allayed.

During the close season of the last winter a large exportation of salmon to the French markets is stated to have taken place from this country, and with the aid of the Boards

of Conservators, and the active co-operation of the Constabulary, and the railway authorities, we have succeeded in checking to a great extent this illegal traffic. Several seizures of salmon were made at the railway termini, and the parties who delivered these fish at the railway at Cork have been prosecuted to conviction. We perceive that a Bill has been passed, prohibiting the exportation of salmon during the spawning season; and if this be only followed up by increased activity on the part of the local authorities, this wholesale system of poaching, to which this trouble gives rise, may be prevented. Nothing, we believe, can be more detrimental to the Salmon Fisheries than the destruction of salmon during the spawning season.

In our last Report we stated the new gap in the Lax Weir at Limerick had been opened, the Judges having affirmed the decision of the Commissioners, directing the substitution of a new gap in the weir for the then existing one, which was not considered to be in the deepest part of the river, or in accordance with the provisions of the statute. Although the gap was opened, we regret to have to observe it was not completed in accordance with the judgment of the Commissioners; and we have in consequence exercised the powers given to us by the Fishery Acts, and directed the necessary alterations to be made therein at the expense of the proprietor of the weir. We have no doubt, that when this work has been completed the gap will be found efficient for the purpose of allowing the free passage of a fair proportion of salmon to the upper waters. The dimensions of the gap are as nearly as possible the same as those of the old gap, the law preventing a gap of a lesser width being substituted for an existing one, and at the same time providing against any enlargement, except on payment of compensation.

Many of our rivers continue to be crowded with stake weirs, which we apprehend in some cases may be injurious to navigation. We particularly allude to the Bride and Blackwater, the Shannon and the Suir, Nore and Barrow. In former Reports we have expressed our opinion, that although the Legislation has, under the Fishing Acts, given us power to abate weirs injurious to navigation, it was not a matter coming within our province so much as that of the Lords of the Admiralty, who are the Conservators of the Tidal Navigations of these kingdoms. We still continue to be of the same opinion, and have offered to their Lordships every assistance that the limited means at the disposal of this department could afford, which, however, their Lordships have declined; and the abuses still continue, and in many cases have increased. Feeling that the duties imposed on us in this respect were inconsistent with the proper functions of the department, and being apprehensive that it might be considered we had neglected those duties—a subject referred to in several previous Reports—we have lately submitted to the Lords of the Treasury our views thereon, and have received their Lordships' approval of the course we had adopted of declining to interfere in cases of injury to navigation, which they considered came more immediately under the control of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Referring to the cases of several head weirs lately erected in the estuaries of the Suir, Nore, and Barrow, we stated in our last Report we had caused informations to be sworn against several of the owners thereof, in pursuance of the directions of the Attorney-General. Since then, on further consideration of the matter, the Law Officers have directed the cases to be tried by Writs of Intrusion, in Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer. It is to be hoped that from these proceedings the question may be speedily set at rest, as we are aware that a very bad feeling exists on the part of the cotmen, who fish on the Common Law Right in these waters, and who allege their fishing is seriously interfered with. There is a large community of poor fishermen belonging to New Ross and other places on these rivers who complain of the weirs. It may be in recollection, that these people assembled in large numbers some years ago, and proceeded down the rivers, cutting away all the weirs before them, and that riots ensued, and the peace of the country was so much

disturbed, that the Executive considered it necessary to send an armed vessel to quell the disturbances.

We are unable, as Fishery Commissioners, to afford any relief in respect of these weirs, as they have been specially exempted by the 5th and 6th Victoria, chapter 106, from the operations of that Act, prohibiting weirs from being placed in channels less than three-quarters of a mile wide, and from being extended beyond low-water mark of spring tides; and the only course open is for the Crown to intervene, as is now being done as above stated.

Having lately received a complaint against the lessee of certain bag-nets on Achill Island, county Mayo, on the plea that he was not entitled under the provisions of the Act to have nets erected there, we acted under the powers given to us by the 13th and 14th Victoria, chapter 88, and had the party complained against summoned before us; and after hearing the case and counsel on his behalf, we decided he was acting illegally, and we ordered the removal of the nets. Pending the appeal which he has given notice of making at the next Assizes, we have directed the use of the nets to be suspended, in accordance with the provisions of the Act. We feel assured that there are many places in this country where nets and weirs are erected which on investigation would be found to be illegal; but we cannot interfere unless a complaint in writing, as required by the 3rd section of 8th and 9th Victoria, chapter 108, be made to us by some person, setting forth the circumstances under which the weirs or nets complained of are illegal. We are quite prepared to act on any complaint made to us if in conformity with the provisions of the Act; but this, after all, can only lead to a temporary relief for those who complain of the illegal erection of those engines; and it is, therefore, the more necessary that some amendment be made in the present laws to meet these cases.

During the past year no fish-passes have been constructed under our directions over mill weirs. We have only had two applications of this nature before us. In both cases the funds required for the work were supplied by the persons interested in the fisheries of the upper waters, and we entered into contracts for their execution, but have been prevented for the present doing so by the owners of the weirs, who claimed from us an indemnity against any loss they might sustain. We were advised that we should not give this indemnity, the law merely requiring us *to direct such alterations to be made in any weir, or such additional work to be added thereto, as should in our opinion be necessary and desirable for the purpose of affording a free and uninterrupted passage to the fish frequenting the river, without lessening or impairing the effective working power of the mill or factory to which the weir belonged;* and we, therefore, called on the parties interested in the fishery to give the millers the indemnity required, on failure of which we should not proceed with the work. Although every precaution was taken by us to prevent any loss to the millers from the execution of these works, and we feel assured they could be carried out without doing the slightest injury to the weir or the effective working power of the mill, we did not consider that we were authorized to make ourselves liable for any casualty which might arise during the progress of the work, all such being more or less subject to the influences of, and damages occasioned by floods. The contractor has given up the contract, and we have since been unable to procure another, it being very difficult to find contractors for water-works of such trifling amounts. Had we been able to find another contractor, it was our intention to have tried the question at issue, and have obtained some legal decision thereon, as it is of the greatest importance that this question should be decided. If we are wrong in our opinion, that this indemnity could not be enforced by the millers, the provisions of the Act must remain to a great extent a dead letter, and no fish-passes can be constructed, no individual having sufficient interest to make himself liable for the damages that might be occasioned by floods. One of the most important steps towards the development of the Salmon Fisheries of a river is to afford facilities over weirs and other obstructions, for the fish to reach the upper waters; and when this can be done,

without in the slightest manner injuring milling power, we think it is a matter deserving the consideration of the Legislature, whether this work ought not to be imposed on all proprietors of mills to carry out at their own cost. We believe the expense of building these passes in the aggregate in Ireland would be very trifling; and when the proprietor of the mill can be secured in the enjoyment of the entire water-power, it cannot be considered as inflicting on him any injustice to require him to provide at his own expense the means of allowing the fish to pass.

In regard to the Sea Fisheries—

We regret to say, that with the exception of the East Coast, where the take of herrings has been unusually productive, there do not appear to be any signs of improvement. In many places the fishing population appears to be dying out; and boats are to be seen lying idle on the beach.

It is difficult to account for this falling off, as where capital and individual enterprise have been judiciously invested in the Deep Sea Fisheries it has been found that an abundance of fish is to be obtained round our shores. It is a coast, however, subject to severe storms and rough seas; and a better class of boats than is usually employed in this country is required to follow this avocation profitably.

It affords us much pleasure to state, that the jealousy which existed between the different classes of fishermen with respect to the modes of fishing is gradually subsiding, and during the past year a single instance of conflict has not come to our knowledge. The prejudices against trawling are apparently diminishing, and, probably, this arises from an impression that in reality this mode of fishing is not so injurious as it was at first thought. This is a most important question, on which much diversity of opinion yet prevails, and on which we feel the necessity of procuring more complete information before we can arrive at a definite conclusion on the subject. Much valuable information has been afforded on this subject by experiments made in the Firth of Forth by Dr. Allman, Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, who sums up the result of his inquiries as follows:—

"1st.—It follows from the reports forwarded from the several fishery stations, that the first appearance of the herring in the Firth of Forth during the winter fishing of 1861-2 occurred about the last week of October, 1861, the commencement of the fishing in the upper parts of the Firth taking place about the same time, and the fishing in the lower parts commencing in the first week of January, 1862; and it would further appear, that up to the end of January all the fish taken were full.

"2nd.—By careful dredging conducted at this time, in different parts of the Firth, no spawn of any kind was detected.

"3rd.—On the 1st February, some spent herrings were taken.

"4th.—Examinations by diving and dredging, carried on in various parts of the Firth, including the 'Traith' or 'Fluke Hole,' but not including the neighbourhood of the May, from the 10th to the 28th February, failed in discovering any traces of spawn.

"5th.—On the 1st March, spent herrings were obtained in abundance in the vicinity of the Isle of May.

"6th.—On this same date, spawn was for the first time obtained. It was indistinguishable from that of the herring, and was brought up in abundance from depths varying from 14½ to 21 fathoms, on both the east and west sides of the Isle of May, and was all in a very early state of development.

"7th.—The spawn was deposited on the surface of the stones, shingle, and gravel, and on old shells and coarse shell sand, and even on the shells of small living crabs and other crustacea, and adhered tenaciously to whatever matter it happened to be deposited on.

"8th.—No trace of spawn was up to this time, or at any subsequent date, detected in any other part of the Firth.

"9th.—The spawn continued in abundance on both the east and west sides of the Isle of May up to the 13th March, at which date the incubation of the ovum was found to be completed in a great portion of the spawn, and the embryo had become free.

"10th.—On the 25th, scarcely a trace of spawn could be detected.

"11th.—By this time nearly the whole of the adult fish had left the Firth.

"It will further be noticed that the deposit of spawn, as evidenced by the appearance of spent herrings, did not take place until about 65 days after the appearance of the herring in the Firth, and that the incubation probably continues during a period of between 25 and 30 days; but this estimate must for the present be regarded as only approximative.

"Two other facts of great practical importance, so far as concerns the use of the beam trawl in the Firth of Forth, have been elicited from the explorations which form the subject of the present Report.

"It will be borne in mind, that the only locality where any trace of spawn was met with was in the neighbourhood of the May,—on ground, in fact, which, in consequence of its rockiness, is never

frequented by the trawlers, and with regard to which, therefore, any law affecting the practice of beam-trawling must be altogether supererogatory.

"It must not, however, be overlooked that this observation applies solely to the occasion which forms the subject of the present Report; and it is not improbable that in other seasons, and especially during the autumnal fishings, the herring may select for the deposit of its spawn other portions of the Firth, more easily accessible to the trawlers. Indeed, from what would appear to be the perfectly trustworthy evidence of the Pittenweem fishermen, spawn of an entirely similar nature to that obtained round the May, is deposited in large quantities in the Traith during the autumn.

"But a result of more importance, because of general application, is to be found in the fact, that the vitality of the spawn is in no way injured by the act of detaching it from the spawning-beds, so that if it be returned to the sea before it suffers any prolonged exposure to the air, development will proceed apparently unchecked. Those specimens, indeed, which underwent development in my possession, had not only been removed from the ground on which they were originally deposited, but had been kept for many hours in a scanty supply of water before I received them; and even after they came under my care, they were necessarily placed in conditions very different from those to which they would have been exposed if they had been allowed to remain in their natural habitat; and yet, with all these disadvantages, development proceeded uninterruptedly.

"In evidence taken before the Secretary and myself last spring, it was stated that the St. Monance trawlers made it a point of honour to cast back into the sea any spawn which might be taken in the trawls, one of the witnesses (Mr. Anderson, fishmonger) asserting, that were the trawlers known to return to land with spawn of any kind in their boats, they would be hissed out of the village; so that, even admitting that the spawn were disturbed by the passage of the trawl over the ground, no real injury would in such case follow its displacement.

"In a word, then, it is obvious that, so far as the careful series of observations and experiments now concluded have been attended with results, these results do not afford any argument in favour of prohibitory legislation as regards trawling in the Firth of Forth.

"Perhaps, however, the conclusion that restriction of any kind is mischievous, would hardly be justified by the result of a single series of investigations, however carefully conducted. Such inquiries, even though thus limited, possess, it is true, much value; but they should be repeated in other years, and at different seasons, before they could be safely made the basis of legislation."

This refers, however, only to the Herring Fishery, and, so far as our experience goes, the trawling on the East Coast of Ireland, which is carried on by a large and fine fleet of fishing vessels, has not proved to be injurious to that Fishery, which it was for a long time loudly asserted was the case, as the results of the last year's fishing season have proved by the capture of a much greater take of herrings than heretofore.

There are other Fisheries, however, both in respect of round and flat fish, which if of not so great, are yet of vast public importance, and in regard to which the effects of trawling are by no means so clear.

In conclusion, we feel it is only just to the representatives or heads of the Coast Guard and Constabulary Departments to say, that we have experienced at all times from them the most cordial support and assistance in enforcing the Laws for the protection of the Sea and Salmon Fisheries of Ireland.

We have appended a Map showing the Salmon Fishery Districts and the Coast Guard Divisions, together with the sites of Fixed Engines used for the capture of salmon in the estuaries and along the coast, so far as the information in our possession enabled us to mark the latter.

We have the honour to be
Your Excellency's obedient Servants,

RICHARD GRIFFITH,
JOHN RADCLIFF,
J. G. M'KERLIE,
Commissioners of Public Works and Fisheries.

JAMES REDMOND BARRY, *Inspecting Commissioner of Fisheries.*

EDWARD HORNSBY, *Secretary.*

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
24th July, 1863.

APPENDIX.

Report of Inspecting Commissioner of Fisheries for 1862.

REPORT OF INSPECTING COMMISSIONER FOR 1862.

Sea Fisheries.

The summary of the returns from thirty-eight Coast-Guard Districts, of which the details will be found in Appendix No. 6, presents, generally, scarcely a shade of improvement in the remote districts; while upon the east coast, from Malahide to Waterford, matters look a little brighter. The herring fishery out of Howth continued through the whole season to be most productive: the united fleet, from the Cornish coast, Scotland, the Isle of Man, and Arklow, were seldom under 300 well equipped vessels, and the produce of the fishery was quite unexampled. On my recent visit to that place, for the purpose of obtaining some more minute statistical returns of the proceedings of last year, I was greatly disappointed to find that owing to changes in the Coast-Guard Department at that place the present officers, so far as fisheries are concerned, were unable to furnish any further information than that there were now twenty-one well equipped vessels, registered out of Howth, occasionally employed in the long line fishery, and the mackerel fishery, but all prepared to enter upon the herring fishery when the season shall open.

Thus has local enterprise been increased threefold by the prosperous results of last season, and I am informed that communications have already been received from the Cornish, Scotch, and Manx fleets, expressing their readiness to start on the first appearance of the herrings. My sanguine anticipations that the Howth fishery would exhibit a valuable example to all Ireland have been fully realized. Increased accommodation for curing is being constructed. As an excellent criterion of growing prosperity, house-rent has reached an unusually high rate: a very small and poor house, containing only four or five rooms, produces forty pounds a-year. My visits to Howth during the last summer were frequent and most gratifying. It may be remembered that on my recommendation the Board provided a barometer for the fishermen, which at all times is accessible to the people. Admiral Fitzroy also very kindly furnished another, and I cannot find words to express the gratitude of the fishers, and the important benefits which they derived from the possession of these valuable instruments.

On one occasion, while I was at Howth before the instruments arrived, the weather suddenly became wild and lowering about the time when the fleet was preparing for sea. Several persons, indeed the majority, became alarmed, and determined not to proceed; while others, bolder and more enterprising, went to sea. On my return home, on consulting my own barometer, I found that the mercury had not fallen during the day, and the night turned out fine, and on the following morning the boats that had ventured returned with an unusually abundant harvest.

At the present period of the season I am bound to call the attention of the Board to that part of my Report of the 28th June last, No. 9,383, which refers to the disputes which so frequently occur between different persons in so large a community, congregated so suddenly from different quarters; I am happily enabled to state that, generally, everything went on most harmoniously, and nothing could have been more gratifying than the good feeling which generally prevailed.

I must repeat the recommendation contained in my Report of the 28th June last, that the Government should be called upon to adopt some course for the preservation of order among a congregated body that sometimes has exceeded three thousand persons.

The districts of the east coast, as far as Youghal, are said to have improved a little in boats and gear, but the take of fish was much less than the preceding year.

But from Queenstown, south and west, the returns will be found most unfavourable.

Trawling.

This mode of fishing is still continued, chiefly out of Dublin, and the disposition to get rid of restraints upon it seems to grow.

A considerable portion of the upper part of the bay of Dingle had been closed against trawl nets since 1852, but after an inquiry, at which the Chairman presided, in January last, the bye-law was repealed by an order of 28th January, 1862.

A meeting was held at Dundalk on the 12th of August last, in reference to a proposition to permit the unrestrained use of the trawl net to the westward of a line formed by a straight line from Clogher Head to Dunany Point, and from thence to Cranfield Point, in the county of Down.

Several witnesses were examined, and very conflicting evidence was given, but no change has yet been made.

I have reason to believe that there is a growing tendency to impatience of restraints upon sea fishing by the trawl net, and they have been most anxious to test the statements that have been made from time to time of injury to spawn, &c., &c. Some practical inquiries into the subject have been made by the Board's Inspector, which will be found in a statement from himself.

The latest authorities to which we can refer will be found in the Report of a Royal Commission appointed in August last, "on the operation of the Acts relating to Trawling for Herrings," by which is meant "Seine fishing."

The Commissioners have entered most elaborately into the immediate question under consideration, and in pronouncing their decided opinion in favour of the permission to pursue this very productive mode of capturing herrings, they appear to have taken a wider field and to have propounded some very rational doctrines, generally opposed to

restraints, which may be considered in some degree analogous to all kinds of fish.

They say, under the head of "Conclusions from Inquiries:"—

"19. Trawling for herring has been an important means of cheapening fish to the consumer, by the large and sudden takes, and has thrown into the market an abundant supply of wholesome fresh fish, at prices which enable the poor to enjoy them without having to come into competition with the curer (26, 28).

"20. It is this circumstance which, in our opinion, has produced the demand for repressive legislation, for the gains of the drift-net fishermen are much affected by the sudden and great captures of the trawler, who, working with less capital, and with a more productive kind of labour, is able to undersell the drift-net fisherman, and to derange the market for the curers. It is to be observed, that as facilities of locomotion and transport increase, the market for fresh fish becomes more important than that for salt fish, and the former suffers if any special protection be afforded to the latter. As regards Loch Fyne, the number of barrels of herrings sold fresh already considerably exceeds that cured. From 1844 to 1853, 55,247 barrels were cured, and 77,137 barrels were consumed in a fresh state. From 1854 to 1862, 129,000 barrels were cured, and 168,530 barrels consumed fresh (15, 28).

"21. The demand for repressive legislation is only another form of that which always arises when a new and more productive form of labour presses inconveniently upon those who prosecute and have embarked their capital in the old and less productive form of labour (20, 28, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49).

"22. Although recent legislation has been in logical sequence of that which has long prevailed, and may, in the absence of new inquiries, have been requisite to prevent disturbance of the peace, still, as it proceeds on the assumption that it is justifiable for the conservation of the breed of herring, we are bound to state that, in this point of view, the repressive Acts of 1851, 1860, and 1861 were altogether unnecessary; that they are essentially Acts for protecting class interests, and interfere with the invention and application of new and more productive modes of industry (26, 28)."

Oyster Fisheries.

Several applications have been made for licences for planting oyster fisheries, as will appear by the return in the Appendix, which will show the particulars of the licences granted. Some other applications are yet in abeyance: in one case the extent of shore which has been sought to appropriate is so large as to have induced the Commissioners to hesitate about granting to individuals such very large portions of our shores. It is my intention immediately to call their attention to the subject, and to suggest some conditions or limits to what has been called a questionable encroachment on public rights.

We have granted licences between the 5th of February, 1851, and the 1st March, 1862, to twenty-six persons for layings or oyster beds, to an extent of 5,148 acres, on the shores of the following counties:—

	Cases.	Acres.
Kerry, .	3	391
Sligo, .	1	113
Mayo, .	6	2,355
Donegal, .	1	63
Louth, .	1	52
Cork, .	4	121
Galway, .	7	1,510
Clare, .	1	112
Carrickfergus,	1	137
Waterford,	1	270
	26	5,148

Notwithstanding the precautions taken by the Commissioners in giving full publicity to their intention to hold preliminary meetings, and to listen to any objections, and to receive evidence, it is much to be regretted that those meetings are seldom attended by any persons except parties interested in obtaining the licences, and consequently there is very rarely indeed any opposition to compliance with the application to the full extent. This absence of interest on the part of the public greatly increases the responsibility of the Commissioners, and suggests the necessity of adopting some governing principle to limit the extent to which the shores should be granted, if one could hope that the extent of ground licensed, in each case, was at all likely to be stocked with oysters. The prospects of a greatly increased supply of most valuable fish would be most gratifying; and I think that those places should still be considered subject to the supervision of the Commissioners, and that periodical inquiries should be held to ascertain the extent to which actual cultivation had extended. It is quite necessary that the powers of the Commissioners, under the existing statutes, should be clearly defined; and the extent fixed, or the terms understood, on which licences should be granted under the authority of the 8th and 9th Vic., cap. 108, secs. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21; and the 13th and 14th Vic., cap. 88, secs. 41 and 42.

It has been remarked in most places where I have been, within the last season, especially in the metropolis, that not only a great scarcity, but a marked deterioration in the quality of oysters has been observed. The large oysters dredged in deep water are seldom seen, and the produce of artificial layings, near Dublin, have been greatly complained of. We have in our several Reports endeavoured to impress upon the public the great importance of cultivating this article; and I have been watching, with the deepest interest, the wonderful progress made by other countries in this branch of pisciculture. We have in former Reports referred to Queenboro', Rochester, and Faversham, as well as to Jersey; but the efforts in France and Italy are said to have been most miraculously prosperous. The French government appeared to have spared neither labour nor expense in promoting the object. The efforts of the celebrated Monsieur Coste are stated in his reports to the government to have been eminently successful at the Bay of St. Brieux, on the coast of Brittany. The details of this proceeding may be found in No. 825 of the "Family Herald;" and a vast deal of information may be gathered from an interesting and amusing little shilling book, called "The Oyster," published this year by Trubner and Co., 60, Paternoster-row, London; the last pages of this little book, 105 and 106, referring to oyster brood, are deserving of attention. The system pursued for cultivation at Commachio, on the Adriatic, is in practice wholly unknown in this country; and as the statements are authenticated on high authority, may be referred to. Monsieur Coste has recently reported on the artificial oyster beds on the western coast of France. In the Isle of Ré, referred to in a publication of this year by Mr. Francis (Routledge, Warne, and Routledge), p. 226, the whole of the chapter 10, on sea fisheries, is worthy of attention. It is much to be deplored that there does not exist in this country a spirit of enterprise which should suggest the formation of small companies for the promotion of this important object; nothing could possibly be a more legitimate object for the application of united capital. Notwithstanding the length of time which has elapsed since our first oyster licence was granted, I have not been able to ascertain that any such thing as oyster spat or brood has ever been resorted to for stocking the beds; it is purchased in vast quantities for the English beds, and can be purchased at 4*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*

per peck at Pont, in Essex, which increase fourfold in three years as oysters.

I have been thus far diffuse upon the subject of the oyster fisheries, from a conviction of their great importance, and that the supplies have, instead of increasing, been rapidly becoming more limited. In *our* Report for 1856, Appendix, page 5, *we* devoted considerable space to the subject, and endeavoured to concentrate all the information we could procure for persons disposed to entertain the object; but I am sorry to say to very little purpose. It would not have been so, if the 5,000 acres we have licensed had been vigorously cultivated, and we have only to hope that more vigilant supervision will arouse a more active spirit among the now absolute owners of this great extent of shore.

Salmon Fisheries.

The returns from the Conservators of eighteen districts will exhibit generally a satisfactory statement of improvement in the fishing of 1862, and a most flattering prospect for the present season. There are but few exceptions, in districts never remarkable for good management, owing chiefly to their being too small, and to the limited extent of their resources. In Bantry, the year's revenue was only £45, of which £30 only was available for the payment of Water-keepers. Here it is reported that the general state of the fishery was "very bad;" that there is "no improvement;" that the take has been a good deal less, but that "double the quantity of breeding fish" has been observed in the river compared with the preceding year. No suggestions for improvement are offered. In this district there are ten bag nets, six draft nets, and five drift nets, for which they only charge the original moiety of license duty, though long since advised to seek for an increase, by which they may nearly double their revenue.

From Kenmare we are told that the fishery is on the decrease since the bag nets were established, but that there is a slight improvement, to an extent of about one-fifth; that the breeding fish observed are about the same in number, chiefly young fish, owing to the bag nets being set as soon as the season opens, and catching all the spring fish; few of them reach the river. The writer of this statement, who is not only Clerk to the Conservators, but superintendent of a small river, a tributary of the Kenmare estuary, enters very fully into the causes for decrease, and furnishes, in addition to the answers to the queries, a detailed statement, which will be found in the Appendix.

The revenue of this district, in 1862, was only £59 from engines, among which are eleven bag nets and nine draft nets, or seines, for which they still continue to charge only the moiety of licence duty, though advised, as in Bantry, to adopt the maximum, which would have increased their revenue by £41.

Bordering upon Bantry, on the east, comes the Skibbereen district, including one of the finest second-class rivers on the coast—"The Ilen." Its whole revenue for 1862 was £19. There are no fixed engines, and only five draft nets, charged also at only a moiety, amounting in the whole, to £7 10*s.*, while the rod license produces £11 10*s.* Only £13 14*s.* has been paid for protection, and £2 1*s.* for prosecutions, which have only produced in fines, 16*s.* 4*d.* No salary is charged by the gentleman who manages, and he states that there is a marked improvement, and a prospect of further improvement; that the take of salmon for 1862 has been more than for the two previous years; and that the breeding fish is much more than in 1861, but that offences have considerably increased: over twenty convictions have been obtained at one petty sessions.

Notwithstanding this prosperous prospect at Skibbereen, I am strongly disposed to recommend its union with the districts of Bantry and Kenmare, which was the original arrangement made by us after the passing of the Assessment Act; but we were induced, for the accommodation of individuals, to sever the district into three, as I believe to the great detriment of all.

The third and next district is Ballinakill, on the coast of Galway, from Emlagh Point to Slyne Head, including the Killeries Bay, and its tributaries, where it is stated that there is but a very slight improvement, and has been very little more productive; that the protection is considerably less, and offences against the fishery laws increased; the breeding fish observed greater than last year.

The cause assigned for this state of things is, in the words of the Conservators—"The discontent, occasioned by the injuries done the fisheries by the tidal fixed engines and other unrestricted modes of killing fish, is such that, if some change is not effected, the duties devolving on the Conservators are likely to be entirely disregarded. Last season was a little better; but if a decrease goes on at the rate of previous years, the rivers will not be thought worth preserving; and we attribute this last season's increase to the fact of Hector's bag nets having been carried away in June last."

The whole revenue from licence duties in this district for 1862, was £69, to which was added, for fines, &c., £6 7*s.* 6*d.*

There is no other fixed engine in the district, except one box or crib on the Errive. There was another on the *Delphi*, but since the last lease expired it has not been used; therefore the allusion in the observations of the Conservators refers to those in the neighbouring district, "*Bangor-in-Erris*," which, having been once united to the Ballinakill district, formed originally the Westport district from Benwee Head, in Erris, to Slyne Head. This district was divided for the especial accommodation of parties interested in the fisheries; and the Ballinakill Conservators have very good reason to complain, if it be true that the fish on its progress to the Killeries Bay is intercepted by the bag nets, which certainly abound from Achil Island, which is in the Bangor district, where the revenue produced from nets and fixed engines amounts to £167, not one penny of which the Ballinakill district participates in. This is another instance of the evils of sub-division.

From the Bangor district we have a most favourable account of increase and prospects; and no wonder, for they appear to have paid their Water Bailiffs £147, and a salary to their Manager of £24 15*s.*; £110 of their revenue was derived from fixed engines, all of which they very wisely charge at the maximum licence duty.

From the district of Londonderry we have no answers to queries; but from all the other districts, except those referred to above, we have the most favourable accounts, not only of the fishery of 1862, but of the prospects for the next season.

In the Limerick district they have had an increase of revenue of £107 10*s.* from engines, and fines, &c., £91 11*s.* 9*d.*

Their bag nets increased from .	62 to 73
Stake nets do., from . . .	29 to 37
Fly nets decreased from . .	17 to 11
Salmon rods do, from . .	261 to 259
Cross-lines increased from . .	49 to 56

The change made in the time of closing in this district seems to have worked well. The Conservators report that the fishery has been very satisfactory, so far as regards the supply of fish, and their average size and weight, with a prospect of further improvement. The take of salmon in the tideway was considerably more productive, and in the fresh water, about equal to the preceding year; the breeding fish observable considerably greater. Offences against the Law are said to have greatly increased.

Very little remains to be said of the salmon fisheries. The season has been generally admitted, with only a very few exceptions, to have been most unusually productive, and the prospects most favourable.

The essential objects for rendering our salmon fisheries more valuable are—

1st. A judicious modification and a consolidation of the existing law.

2nd. A more vigorous administration of the laws by the superintending department, with an adequate staff.

3rd. More vigilance and activity on the part of Conservators; and, in some cases, an improved class of managers, fairly paid by increased funds, to be provided from further assessment, proportioned to the productiveness of engines.

4th. A considerable curtailment of the open season for fishing at both ends generally, in order to permit the spent fish to descend, and the breeding fish to come up to the spawning grounds.

5th. An increase in the weekly close time, in order to insure a more equal distribution of the fish amongst the different classes interested, and an abundant stock for the spawning grounds.

6th. A close, and active, and vigilant attention to the spawning fish during the period of incubation; and a rigorous enforcement of the extreme penalties for killing fish at that period, or for using spears, lights, gaffs, strokehawls, or, above all, for using poison.

JAMES REDMOND BARRY,

Inspecting Commissioner of Fisheries for Ireland.

Dated 27th April, 1863.

Appendix, No. 1.

Great Southern and Western Railway.

Quantity of Fish conveyed by the Great Southern and Western Railway for the year ending 31st December, 1862.

Salmon, 247 tons. Other kinds, 898 tons. Total, 1,145 tons.

Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.

Quantity of Fish conveyed by the Midland Great Western Railway for year ending 31st December, 1862.

Description of Fish.	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.
Coarse fish (cod and hake),	186	10	3
Fine fish,	10	7	1
Salmon,	*98	10	2
Oysters,	421	19	3
Lobsters,	68	7	1
Total,	785	14	2

Rates of Carriage of Fish.

	Under 5 cwt.	Over 5 cwt.
Cod, turbot, &c.,	1s. 9d.	1s. 6d. per cwt.
Salmon,	1s. 9d.	do.
Lobsters,	2s. 1d.	do.
Oysters,		26s. 6d. per ton.

*Salmon in boxes not exceeding 2½ cwt. 4s. each.

Waterford and Limerick Railway.

Description.	To Waterford. Tons.	To England *via* Waterford. Tons.	Rate.
Salmon,	35	301	To Waterford for the Waterford fish, 40s. per ton. Rate to Waterford for the London fish, 30s.
Eels,	–	37	
Shell Fish,	1	–	

Appendix,

Schedule of Licence Duties received by the Boards of

District.	Number and Description of Licences sold in 1861. 1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets.	7. Pole Nets.	8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Coghills.	16. Loop Nets.	17. Trammel Nets £5	1861. Amount of Licence Duty.	1861. Percentage on Poor Law Valuation.	1861. Total Amount received for Licence Duties.	1861. Average No. employed.
																		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Dublin,	162	2	–	15	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	147 0 0	—	147 0 0	271
2. Wexford,	81	–	–	48	–	2	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	144 0 0	—	144 0 0	421
3. Waterford,	127	55	178	9	25	–	–	3	–	10	35	8	16	–	–	–	–	600 3 4	—	600 3 4	1,251
4. Lismore,	121	89	1	5	–	–	–	14	3	25	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	444 5 0	40 0 0	484 5 0	515
5. Cork,	273	13	–	33	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	289 0 0	—	289 0 0	539
6[1]. Skibbereen,	16	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	64
6[2]. Bantry,	9	–	–	6	4	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39 10 0	—	39 10 0	97
6[3]. Kenmare,	29	–	–	7	–	–	–	12	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	60 10 0	—	60 10 0	129
7. Killarney,	93	8	–	46	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	205 0 0	—	205 0 0	415
8. Limerick,	261	49	21	96	–	–	30	62	17	29	1	14	146	–	–	–	–	1,123 16 8	—	1,123 16 8	1,838
9. Galway,	170	12	–	12	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	8	21	–	–	–	–	189 5 0	—	189 5 0	334
10[1]. Ballynakill,	51	–	–	12	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	68 10 0	—	68 10 0	127
10[2]. Bangor,	21	–	–	22	–	–	–	19	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	191 10 0	—	191 10 0	235
11. Ballina,	52	–	–	8	1	–	–	8	–	–	–	10	12	–	–	–	–	155 0 0	—	155 0 0	165
12. Sligo,	57	–	–	14	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	100 10 0	—	100 10 0	168
13. Ballyshannon,	55	6	–	7	–	–	1	14	–	1	–	6	–	–	26	–	–	231 0 0	80 0 0	311 0 0	203
14. Letterkenny,	20	–	–	7	1	–	–	12	1	1	–	5	–	–	–	6	–	77 10 0	—	77 10 0	134
15[1]. Londonderry,	21	6	–	16	–	–	3	20	–	9	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	317 10 0	—	317 10 0	257
15[2]. Coleraine,	26	4	–	82	–	186	–	10	–	–	–	5	36	–	34	–	–	330 10 0	75 17 0	406 7 0	1,046
16. Ballycastle,	32	–	–	3	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	166 10 0	—	166 10 0	157
17. Drogheda,	81	10	6	50	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	7	84	–	–	–	–	224 10 0	—	224 10 0	651
	1758	254	200	506	31	190	36	255	24	80	50	79	321	1	61	6	–	5,125 10 0	195 17 0	5,321 7 0	9,017

The estimate of the average number of

Salmon Rods, . . 1 man.	Draft Nets, . . 6 men.	Pole Nets, . . 3 men.
Cross Lines, . . 2 men.	Drift Nets, . . 5 do.	Bag Nets, . . 4 do.
Snap Nets, . . 4 do.	Trammel Nets, . 2 do.	Fly Nets, . . 4 do.

Dublin and Drogheda Railway.

The estimated quantity of Fish conveyed for the year ending 31st December, 1862, arriving in Dublin from the different Stations on and in connexion with this Line :—

	Tons. cwts. qrs.	Rates of Carriage.
Drogheda,	13 7 3	9*s.* 8*d.* per ton.
Balbriggan,	24 3 2	7*s.* 2*d.* „
Skerries,	31 18 0	6*s.* 2*d.* „
Rush,	2 4 0	5*s.* 2*d.* „
Howth,	932 12 0	4*s.* 0*d.* and Herrings 2*s.* 10*d.*
Total,	1,004 5 1	

Appendix, No. 2.

Applications to form or plant Oyster Beds.

Name.	Place.	Observations.
Colonel Vandeleur,	Poulnasherry Bay,	Under consideration.
Lord Wallscourt,	Galway Bay,	Ditto.
John Stratford Kirwan, Esq.,	Muckanish Bay,	Refused.
P. M'Cawley, Esq.,	Derryinver and Barnaderg Bays,	Under consideration.
R. E. Lynch,	Galway Bay,	Ditto.
Lord Fortescue,	Tramore Bay,	Ditto.
Patrick Mark Lynch,	Galway Bay,	Ditto.
The Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay,	Ditto.
A. W. Wyndham,	Newport Bay,	Ditto.

No. 3.

Conservators in Ireland for the Years 1861 and 1862.

Number and Description of Licences sold in 1862.																	1862.	1862.	1862.	1862.	Increase or Decrease between 1861 and 1862.			
1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets.	7. Pole Nets.	8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Coghills.	16. Loop Nets.	17. Trammel Nets £5	Amount of Licence Duty.	Per centage on Poor Law Valuation.	Total Amount received for Licence Duties.	Average No. employed.	Increase in Amount.	Decrease in Amount.	Increase in Number employed.	Decrease in Number employed.
																	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		
162	–	–	10	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	126 0 0	—	126 0 0	234	—	21 0 0	–	37
100	–	–	43	–	1	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	145 5 0	—	145 5 0	408	1 5 0	—	–	13
146	65	180	8	28	–	–	4	–	11	36	5	20	–	–	–	–	637 0 0	—	637 0 0	1,322	36 16 8	—	71	–
116	88	14	4	–	–	–	10	3	25	14	–	1	–	–	–	–	429 0 0	40 0 0	469 0 0	540	—	15 5 0	25	–
293	14	24	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	276 10 0	—	276 10 0	454	—	12 10 0	–	85
23	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19 0 0	—	19 0 0	53	—	1 0 0	–	11
12	–	–	6	5	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47 10 0	—	47 10 0	113	8 0 0	—	16	–
30	–	–	9	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	59 0 0	—	59 0 0	134	—	1 10 0	5	–
115	5	–	45	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	213 10 0	—	213 10 0	425	8 10 0	—	10	–
259	56	23	93	–	–	29	73	11	37	–	12	171	–	–	–	–	1227 6 8	—	1227 6 8	1,945	103 10 0	—	107	–
166	5	–	10	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	8	21	–	–	–	–	172 5 0	—	172 5 0	297	—	17 0 0	–	37
48	1	–	12	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	69 0 0	—	69 0 0	126	0 10 0	—	–	1
26	–	–	19	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	180 0 0	—	180 0 0	221	—	11 10 0	–	14
58	–	–	9	3	–	–	9	–	–	–	10	12	–	–	–	–	172 0 0	—	172 0 0	197	17 0 0	—	32	–
38	–	–	13	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	78 0 0	—	78 0 0	135	—	22 10 0	–	33
64	4	–	8	–	–	2	11	–	1	–	6	–	–	27	–	–	227 0 0	80 0 0	307 0 0	203	—	4 0 0	–	
18	–	–	9	–	–	–	11	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	132 0 0	—	132 0 0	130	54 10 0	—	–	4
20	7	–	17	–	–	2	19	–	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	314 0 0	—	314 0 0	255	—	3 10 0	–	2
44	2	1	93	–	125	–	8	–	–	–	5	95	–	29	–	–	341 5 0	46 7 0	387 12 0	1,113	—	18 15 0	67	–
39	–	–	1	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	167 0 0	—	167 0 0	152	0 10 0	—	–	5
94	9	6	47	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	7	84	–	–	–	–	218 0 0	—	218 0 0	633	—	6 10 0	–	18
1771	256	248	462	36	128	34	252	17	90	50	71	250	1	57	1	–	5,259 11 8	166 7 0	5,416 18 8	9,090	230 11 8	135 0 0	333	260

men employed is made up as follows:—

Stake Nets, . . 4 men.	Gap, Eye, &c. . . 2 men.	Loop or Frame Nets, . 1 man.
Head weirs, . . 1 man.	Sweepers, . . 6 do.	Trammel Nets, . 1 do.
Box, crib, &c. (every 5) 2 men.	Coghills, . . 1 man.	

Appendix, No. 4.—Amount of Licence Duty received for the different Fishing Engines in Ireland, for the Year 1862, in each District.

District.	Single Rods.	Cross Lines.	Snap Nets.	Draft Nets.	Drift Nets.	Trammel Nets.	Pole Nets.	Bag Nets.	Fly Nets.	Stake Nets.	Head Weirs.	Box, Crib, &c.	Gap, Eye, &c.	Sweepers.	Coghills.	Loop Nets.	Trammel Nets, £5.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dublin,	81 0 0	–	–	30 0 0	–	–	–	10 0 0	5 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wexford,	50 0 0	–	–	64 10 0	–	0 15 0	–	30 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waterford,	73 0 0	86 13 4	180 0 0	16 0 0	56 0 0	–	–	13 6 8	–	110 0 0	72 0 0	16 13 4	13 6 8	–	–	–	–
Lismore,	58 0 0	88 0 0	10 10 0	6 0 0	–	–	–	50 0 0	7 10 0	187 10 0	21 0 0	–	0 10 0	–	–	–	–
Cork,	146 10 0	21 0 0	49 0 0	–	–	–	–	45 0 0	–	–	–	15 0 0	–	–	–	–	–
Skibbereen,	11 10 0	–	–	7 10 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bantry,	6 0 0	–	–	9 0 0	7 10 0	–	–	25 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kenmare,	15 0 0	–	–	13 10 0	–	–	–	27 10 0	–	–	–	–	–	3 0 0	–	–	–
Killarney,	57 10 0	7 10 0	–	99 0 0	–	–	–	3 10 0	–	45 0 0	–	10 0 0	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	129 10 0	74 13 4	23 0 0	186 0 0	–	–	38 13 4	243 6 8	36 13 4	370 0 0	–	40 0 0	85 10 0	–	–	–	–
Galway,	83 0 0	7 10 0	–	22 10 0	–	2 5 0	–	11 5 0	–	–	–	30 0 0	15 15 0	–	–	–	–
Ballynakill,	24 0 0	2 0 0	–	36 0 0	–	–	2 0 0	–	–	–	–	5 0 0	–	–	–	–	–
Bangor,	13 0 0	–	–	57 0 0	–	–	–	100 0 0	–	–	–	10 0 0	–	–	–	–	–
Ballina,	29 0 0	–	–	27 0 0	9 0 0	–	–	45 0 0	–	–	–	50 0 0	12 0 0	–	–	–	–
Sligo,	19 0 0	–	–	39 0 0	–	–	–	10 0 0	–	–	–	5 0 0	5 0 0	–	–	–	–
Ballyshannon,	64 0 0	8 0 0	–	24 0 0	–	–	4 0 0	55 0 0	–	15 0 0	–	30 0 0	–	–	27 0 0	–	–
Letterkenny,	9 0 0	–	–	27 0 0	–	–	–	55 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	–	15 0 0	–	–	–	1 0 0	–
Londonderry,	10 0 0	14 0 0	–	51 0 0	–	–	4 0 0	95 0 0	–	135 0 0	–	5 0 0	–	–	–	–	–
Coleraine,	22 0 0	2 0 0	0 15 0	139 10 0	–	62 10 0	–	40 0 0	–	–	–	12 10 0	47 10 0	–	14 10 0	–	–
Ballycastle,	19 10 0	–	–	1 10 0	–	–	–	130 0 0	–	–	–	15 0 0	1 0 0	–	–	–	–
Drogheda,	47 0 0	9 0 0	4 10 0	70 10 0	–	–	–	27 10 0	–	–	–	17 10 0	42 0 0	–	–	–	–
Total,	967 10 0	320 6 8	267 15 0	917 10 0	72 10 0	65 10 0	48 13 4	1,016 8 4	59 3 4	877 10 0	93 0 0	276 13 4	222 11 8	3 0 0	41 10 0	1 0 0	–

Gross Total, £5,250 11s. 8d.

APPENDIX, No. 5.

A RETURN of the QUANTITY of FISH taken by ONE STAKE WEIR between 1852 and 1862, inclusive.

Date.	No. of Salmon.	Weight.	Monthly Receipts.	Yearly Receipts.
		lb.	£ s. d.	Tons. cwts. qrs. lbs.
1852.				
Feb. 1, .	10	87	9 7 5½	
March, .	74	661	51 11 0½	
April, .	105	835	66 16 7½	
May, .	89	891	51 5 8½	
June, .	210	1,041	40 9 0	
July, .	120	594	21 17 8	
August, .	41	198	8 17 6	1 18 1 23
	649	4,307	—	£250 5 0
1853.				
Feb. 1, .	18	170	18 7 3	
March, .	82	846	64 10 9	
April, .	112	1,205	71 13 11	
May, .	87	885	53 1 9	
June, .	142	960	47 1 11	
July, .	293	1,527	49 16 8	
August 1,	130	726	28 1 7½	2 16 1 19
	864	6,319	—	£322 13 10½
1854.				
Feb. 1, .	71	649	54 16 11	
March, .	101	902	61 11 11½	
April, .	161	1,461	69 4 0½	
May, .	123	1,201	53 18 6½	
June, .	411	2,731	83 16 1½	
July, .	399	2,456	70 6 3½	
August, .	114	910	27 0 11½	4 12 0 6
	1,380	10,310	—	£420 14 10½
1855.				
Feb. 1, .	80	739	58 4 3	
March, .	152	1,428	97 14 2½	
April, .	89	901	59 10 1½	
May, .	68	663	39 5 4½	
June, .	123	845	43 17 8	
July, .	187	1,002	30 9 9½	
August, .	359	1,930	61 9 8½	3 7 0 4
	1,058	7,508	—	£390 11 1½
1856.				
Feb. 1, .	46	476	37 3 4½	
March, .	105	1,011	78 15 3½	
April, .	116	1,165	72 11 8½	
May, .	202	2,205	106 8 3	
June, .	258	1,652	50 16 10½	
July, .	356	1,819	40 14 8	
August, .	212	1,281	30 11 10	
Sept., .	31	216	6 7 3	4 7 2 25
	1,326	9,825	—	£423 9 3
1857.				
Feb. 12, .	43	407	30 0 10½	
March, .	140	1,344	112 14 0½	
April, .	313	3,079	97 10 8	
May, .	216	2,248	124 12 2	
June, .	390	2,639	124 1 2½	
July, .	211	933	31 6 7½	
August, .	110	542	23 3 11	
Sept., .	9	42	5 12 7½	5 0 0 34
	1,432	11,234	—	£549 2 1½

Date.	No. of Salmon.	Weight.	Monthly Receipts.	Yearly Receipts.
		lb.	£ s. d.	Tons. cwts. qrs. lbs.
1858.				
Feb. 12, .	63	541	41 9 4½	
March, .	122	1,167	83 12 8½	
April, .	216	2,063	135 11 3½	
May, .	207	1,691	93 2 4	
June, .	166	1,267	67 18 2	
July, .	411	2,220	73 4 1	
August, .	283	1,610	51 18 2	
Sept., .	31	261	11 2 8	4 16 2 12
	1,499	10,820	—	£557 18 9
1859.				
Feb. 12, .	69	426	48 17 10½	
March, .	325	2,303	188 6 3½	
April, .	306	3,860	283 7 1½	
May, .	240	2,309	137 5 0½	
June, .	160	1,485	82 15 7½	
July, .	480	2,191	185 2 7	
August, .	197	1,131	39 18 1½	6 2 1 13
	1,777	13,705	—	£965 12 8
1860.				
Feb. 12, .	43	438	46 13 2½	
March, .	169	1,477	123 13 4½	
April, .	151	1,573	105 11 9½	
May, .	270	2,452	154 12 7	
June, .	557	3,543	197 6 2½	
July, .	405	2,053	82 9 1	
August, .	84	498	44 18 2	
Sept., .	19	224	17 12 4	5 9 1 22
	1,698	12,258	—	£772 16 9½
1861.				
Feb. 12, .	12	162	20 3 4	
March, .	83	885	87 15 4½	
April, .	145	1,559	141 11 8½	
May, .	124	1,130	89 7 8	
June, .	316	2,143	115 3 0½	
July, .	407	2,118	86 5 9½	
August, .	83	525	32 18 1	3 16 0 10
	1,170	8,522	—	£573 5 0
1862.				
Feb. 12, .	72	657	61 1 6	
March, .	241	2,436	203 15 7	
April, .	308	3,369	341 15 11½	
May, .	472	5,140	363 6 11	
June, .	284	1,125	160 12 3½	
July, .	801	4,943	185 13 2½	
August, .	343	2,409	110 9 6½	8 19 1 3
	2,521	20,079	—	£1,426 15 0
1863.				
February,	144	1,473	115 13 10½	

The above Return was extracted from original records in the possession of a Stake Weir Lessee, a gentleman of high character and respectability, and I have the best reasons to believe that it is a true and faithful return.

J. REDMOND BARRY.

APPENDIX,

ABSTRACT of STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators as

Number and Name of District.	General state of the Salmon and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.	Whether the Take of Salmon in 1862 was more or less productive than in 1861.	Average price of Salmon obtained by the Captors.	Whether Salmon purchased chiefly for Exportation or Home Consumption.
1.—Dublin,	On the whole the fisheries of this district are in rather a prosperous state, and there is an appearance of further improvement therein.	The take has been somewhat more than it was the preceding year, 1861.	From 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per pound.	Rarely for exportation.
2.—Wexford,	The general state of the fisheries of this district is good, but no sign of improvement therein.	The take of fish has been greater in 1862 than it had been in 1861.	From 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per pound.	Home consumption.
3.—Waterford,	More promising and productive than they have been for the past twenty years. The same extraordinary improvement noticed last year still continues here, as appears manifest from the large sales being double those of the past year—so that the improvement in 1862 has been even of a more marked character than in 1861.	1862 has been far more productive than the preceding year, as the fish-house, book, sheds, and general experience, must acknowledge this year to have been more abundant than any of the twenty years previous had been.	The captors of salmon obtained from 1*s.* 1½*d.* to 2*s.* per lb. from local fishmongers, to whom they all sell them. The price is governed chiefly by the English market.	About two-thirds purchased for exportation, and one-third for home consumption.
4.—Lismore,	Very good.	The take in 1862 exceeds that of 1861, and the fish heavier, and in the finest condition.	Average for season, 1*s.* per lb.	Almost exclusively for exportation.
5.—Cork,	Improved, and prospect of further improvement.	1862 more productive in the take of salmon than preceding year had been.	1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.	Nearly seven-eighths for exportation.
6[1].—Skibbereen,	There is a marked improvement the past year, and further improvement expected.	The take of salmon in 1862 has been equal to the quantity taken for the two previous years, together.	6*d.* per lb.	Chiefly for home consumption.
6[2].—Bantry,	Very bad; no sign of improvement.	A good deal less taken in 1862.	6*d.* per lb.	All for exportation.
6[3].—Kenmare,	Injured by bag-nets; but there has been a slight improvement in 1862 over 1861, and from the quiet state of the waters here for months past, a further improvement in the number of salmon is hoped for.	Increased about one-fifth over the take in 1861.	6*d.* per lb.	All sent to Dublin market, except about two per cent., which is consumed in the locality.
7.—Killarney,	Very good, and good prospect of improvement.	Much more productive in 1862.	6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.	Almost all for exportation.
8.—Limerick,	Very satisfactory, as regards number taken; their size and weight, which improved the past year, and the prospect of further improvement is good.	More productive.	1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. at present.	Chiefly for exportation; home consumption very small.
9.—Galway,	Most satisfactory, and a good prospect of further improvement.	The last year has been more productive than any previous year recollected.	About 10*d.* per lb.	A good deal exported. The salmon are generally sent to Dublin and England—about one-tenth consumed here.
10[1].—Ballynakill,	Some slight improvement.	A little more productive.	6*d.* per lb.	Home consumption.

No. 6.

to the State of the Salmon and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

The amount of Protection during Close Season of 1862, as compared with preceding year of 1861.	Whether the quantity of Breeding Fish observed in the Rivers has been greater or less than preceding Year.	Whether Offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished.	Suggestions from Conservators.
About the same.	The quantity reported to have been seen was greater.	The use of illegal instruments for fishing seldom occurs here; but fishing for salmon, under pretence of fishing for other fish, is on the increase, and bids fair to undermine the present Fishery Laws.	A revision and consolidation of the present Fishery Laws urgently required.
Not so good.	Greater.	Increased, but fewer prosecutions.	Rod-fishing should not be allowed during the close season, as it is impossible for water-bailiffs to detect persons killing salmon under pretence of fishing for pike. Bag-nets are also destructive to the fisheries.
The protection of the salmon has been about the same during the last two years; but the state of the waters afforded the best protection during much of those close seasons.	Greater; and the number of spawners appear to be getting still more numerous in these rivers.	If anything, diminished.	—
The same protection.	Far greater. For many years there had not been so many as have been in 1862.	Increased. The breeding fish have been so numerous on the spawning beds this year, that it has been found difficult to protect them.	Fishing begins too early. It commenced this year when a great number of fish was on the spawning beds, and the destruction of them, consequently, was very great.
In general, greater.	Much greater.	Fewer offences, except in the tidal portion of the River Lee, where salmon are taken under the pretext of sprat and herring fishing between Cork and Blackrock.	That the use of draft-nets in fresh water portions of all rivers be suppressed by an enactment, and to have passes made over all mill and other weirs at the expense of the owners, and Queen's gaps in all fishing weirs.
There have been four water bailiffs on the Ilen, and the Constabulary Police rendered very great service during the past year in reference to protecting the fish, &c.	Much more than preceding year.	Increased considerably. Over twenty convictions have been obtained at one petty sessions.	The extension of the season for rod fishing for fourteen days longer would tend to increase the funds by having a larger number of licenses taken out, and thereby enable the Conservators to give increased protection, and would not be injurious to any extent.
The same.	Double the quantity observed in 1862 as compared with 1861.	Diminished.	—
About the same.	Much the same, but chiefly young fish. The bag-nets catch all the spring fish, which is detrimental to fisheries, as one old fish is better than ten young ones, whose spawn do be weak and do not come to perfection.	Diminished.	If bag-nets be not done away with, the Conservators are of opinion that in years to come salmon will become scarce in this country. From practical experience the Inspector of Fisheries here is enabled to give the following statement relative to Lord Ashtown's fishery on the river Sheen since 1856:—In 1856 the take of salmon was only 434; in 1857, more protection being afforded, it was 1,134 fishes; in 1858 it was 1,105; in 1859 it was only 396, as the bag-nets were numerously set that year; in 1860 it was only 391, being less than previous year; in 1861, from increased protection of the fish, although the slaughter of fish by the bag-nets was great, the number taken at Lord Ashtown's fishery was 506 fishes; in 1862 the take has been 720, being an increase over previous year. The great evil of bag-nets is, they are stationary day and night. The salmon generally keeps the shores returning back to the rivers, and never can escape. Several people keep bag-nets who have no rivers for breeding fish whatsoever, and it is a great hardship on those who pay out of their own private funds to be breeding salmon for those living along the sea coasts, who have only to set bag-nets and kill the fish others get so much trouble in protecting. If bag-nets be not checked, salmon will become a very rare fish in this locality.
Better protection last year.	Greater.	About the same.	—
£50 11s. more paid for protection in 1862 than was paid for same in 1861.	Considerably greater.	Rather increased, owing to the poverty of the labouring class in some parts of the District, as well as to the great increase of breeding fish.	—
Considerably greater. £150 more expended on protection than had been expended on same in any previous year.	Much greater.	More convictions for breaches of the Fishery Laws have been had in 1862 than had been in 1861; but the lowness of the waters was tempting to lads to take a fish.	Lough Mask being, for the first time, fairly open, and salmon freely passing through the canal made suitable for that purpose by Messrs. Ashworth, proprietors of the Galway Salmon Fishery, about 770,000 ova were planted in the streams of Lough Mask last December, which are now in a flourishing state of hatching, large numbers of them having already come to life. It will be necessary to adopt stringent means to prevent fishing of any kind in the salmon-pass between Lough Mask and Lough Corrib, otherwise the fish passing through such a narrow and shallow stream would be utterly destroyed. This subject should in time receive the serious consideration of the Commissioners.
Considerably less.	Greater.	Increased.	The discontent occasioned by the injuries done the fisheries here by the tidal fixed engines, and other unrestricted modes of killing fish, is such, that if some change is not effected, the duties devolving on the Conservators are likely to be entirely disregarded. Last season has been a little better, but if a decrease goes on at the rate of previous years, the river will be thought not worth preserving; and we attribute last season's increase to the fact (if it be such) of Hector's bag-nets having been carried away in June last.

APPENDIX,

ABSTRACT of STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators as

Number and Name of District.	General state of the Salmon and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.	Whether the take of Salmon in 1862 was more or less productive than in 1861.	Average price of Salmon obtained by the captors.	Whether Salmon purchased chiefly for Exportation or Home Consumption.
10[2].—Bangor,	Very improved.	Twice as much taken in 1862.	10*d.* per lb.	All exported.
11.—Ballina,	Improved, and prospect of further improvement.	More productive than 1861.	4*d.* to 6*d.* per lb.	The greater portion exported.
12.—Sligo,	Very good, and likely to improve further.	The take has been greater in 1862 than in 1861.	—	Home consumption.
13.—Ballyshannon,	A prospect of improvement in this district.	Much the same each year.	6*d.* per lb.	Nearly all exported.
14.—Letterkenny,	Improved.	More productive in 1862.	—	Chiefly for exportation, but any purchased for home use, may be had at exporter's price.
15[1].—Londonderry,	Nil.	A little more in 1862.	Nil.	Greater part exported.
15[2].—Coleraine,	Most flourishing here. Much improved, and a prospect of further improvement.	A great deal more productive this year than in 1861, particularly in the inland portion of the district.	From 6*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb.	About two-thirds purchased for exportation, and the remaining one-third consumed at home.
16.—Ballycastle,	Improving. There is some prospect of being better.	Much the same.	From 6*d.* to 2*s.*	About four-fifths for exportation, and the remainder for home supply.
17.—Drogheda,	Good. They have improved here since last report, in consequence, it is believed, of better protection of breeding fish, and the wetness of the seasons latterly has also been favourable to the fisheries. It is the general opinion that, from the increase of bag-nets, no amount of protection will be sufficient to meet the over capture by these engines.	Something more than in 1861.	About 1*s.* per lb.	About ninety-five per cent. purchased for exportation.

APPENDIX,

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES payable in each District in

District.	1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets for Pollen.	7. Pole Nets.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
1. Dublin,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
2. Wexford,	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
3. Waterford,	0 10 0	1 6 8	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 6 8
4. Lismore,	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
5. Cork,	0 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	Tidal. 1 10 0 / Up. Waters. 2 0 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
6[1]. Skibbereen,	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
6[2]. Bantry,	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
6[3]. Kenmare,	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
7. Killarney,	0 10 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
8. Limerick,	0 10 0	1 6 8	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 6 8
9. Galway,	0 10 0	1 10 0	1 2 6	2 5 0	2 5 0	1 2 6	1 10 0
10[1]. Ballynakill,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
10[2]. Bangor,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
11. Ballina,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
12. Sligo,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
13. Ballyshannon,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
14. Letterkenny,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
15[1]. Londonderry,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
15[2]. Coleraine,	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 10 0	1 0 0
16. Ballycastle,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
17. Drogheda,	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0

No. 6—*continued.*

to the State of the Salmon and Inland Fisheries of Ireland—*continued.*

The amount of Protection during Close Season of 1862, as compared with preceding year of 1861.	Whether the quantity of Breeding Fish observed in the Rivers has been greater or less than preceding Year.	Whether Offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished.	Suggestions from Conservators.
£189 19*s.* 6*d.* paid by the Conservators, and as much by the occupiers of the fisheries, for protection.	Much greater.	Increased.	One of the Conservators, Mr. Petrie, would wish to get leave to fish the Munhim fishery in the month of January, as the best part of the Munhim season is over on the 1st of February, when he has leave to fish.
£11 10*s.* more paid for protection this year.	About the same.	Much the same.	—
The same.	Much more this year.	Rather more offences the past year.	—
The same.	Greater in 1862 than in 1861; but the state of the waters in 1862 rendered them more easily seen than in preceding year.	Increased, and more prosecutions.	—
—	Greater in 1862 than preceding year.	About the same.	—
About the same.	Greater.	Increased.	There should be greater facility for prosecuting in cases of illegal fishing.
There are one inspector, two deputy-inspectors, and forty water-bailiffs, at a cost of £376 per annum. These have permanent appointments.	Greater than preceding year. The spawning continued during the whole of the close season, and great hopes are entertained of vastly increased numbers being captured in 1863.	Diminished in some parts of the District, and increased in other parts of it.	The total abolition of draft-nets in Lough Neagh is required. Besides the great injury done to the pollen fishery, considerable injury is done to the salmon fry. A system of drafting, or, as it is called, "snaring" (to which reference was made more fully in last year's Report, and to which it is begged to call attention), is likely to destroy the pollen fishery altogether in Lough Neagh. Were draft-nets abolished altogether, and no nets but trammel or set nets permitted in Lough Neagh, it would do an incalculable amount of good to the salmon as well as to the pollen fishery. Even those who use draft-nets admit that if it was the *law* not to use draft-nets they would be glad, and would stop at once.
Much alike.	Much greater.	Increased very much during last close season.	—
It has been much better than in 1861.	Far greater the past season, and over a more extensive spawning ground, in consequence of ladders, passes, &c., provided to facilitate their ascent.	Rather diminished and likely to decrease, the Conservators having prosecuted to conviction, under the advice of the law officers of the Crown, four parties for offences against the Fishery Laws. The fines and costs imposed in these cases being remitted, the Conservators being, therefore, at the expense incurred thereby, thought it useless to proceed against other engines still existing.	The Conservators should be consulted before any fine for a Fishery Law offence be remitted.

No. 7.

Ireland on Engines used for Fishing, on 31st March, 1863.

8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Coghills.	16. Loop Nets.
£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—
5 0 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—	—
3 6 8	3 6 8	10 0 0	2 0 0	3 6 8	0 13 4	—	—	—
5 0 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—	—
5 0 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	5 0 0	0 10 0	—	—	—
2 10 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—	—
2 10 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—	—
2 10 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	—
3 10 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	2 0 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—	—
3 6 8	3 6 8	10 0 0	2 0 0	3 6 8	0 10 0	—	—	—
3 15 0	3 15 0	11 5 0	2 5 0	3 15 0	0 15 0	—	—	—
5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—
5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—
5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—
5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—
5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—
5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	0 10 0	—	—	1 0 0
5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—
5 0 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—	—
5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—
5 0 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—	—

STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST of IRELAND to 1st January, 1863, pursuant to the

NAME OF DISTRICT.	BOUNDARIES.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1862.			2nd Class employed in 1862.			Total employed in 1862.			1st Class employed in 1863.		
			Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
Dublin, .	From Whip of Water, Nth., to the Breaches, South.	Loftus Robinson, .	65	220	56	115	283	55	180	503	111	47	141	47
Arklow, .	From the Breaches to Sluice River.	G. M. Balfour, .	104	635	77	106	520	40	210	1,155	117	120	722	85
Wexford, .	From Sluice River to Bannow, Co. Wexford.	J. H. Cave, .	33	177	2	243	1,044	32	276	1,221	34	31	161	1
Waterford, .	From Bannow to Ballyvoile Bridge, Co. Waterford.	G. M. Purvis, .	46	173	14	261	939	33	307	1,112	47	38	143	13
Youghal, .	From Ballyvoile to Garrarow.	J. A. St. Leger, .	60	338	23	254	1,135	88	314	1,473	111	60	338	23
Queenstown,	From Ballycotton Bay to Ringabella Bay, Queenstown Harbour.	George D. Broad,	42	152	15	277	975	50	319	1,127	65	50	185	15
Kinsale, .	From Flat Head to Inchy Bridge.	C. T. Dench, .	49	303	25	476	2,629	88	525	2,932	113	48	374	31
Skibbereen,	From Hollyinchy Bridge to Three Castle Head.	Sam. P. Townsend,	22	119	33	727	3,451	591	749	3,570	624	23	124	43
Bantry, .	From Three Castle Head to Glengariff.	W. Townsend, .	7	28	–	232	1,053	–	239	1,081	–	5	25	–
Castletown,	From Shot Head to Sneem, Co. Kerry.	W. Bailey, . .	6	25	4	441	2,442	357	447	2,467	361	7	28	4
Westcove, .	From Sneem to River Eroyknock.	J. K. White, .	7	14	6	120	390	80	127	404	86	8	16	8

No. 8.

5th and 6th Vict., cap. 106, showing the Increase or Decrease in the different Districts since January, 1862.

2nd Class employed in 1863.			Total employed in 1863.			Increase since 1862.			Decrease since 1862.			Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commanders of Coast-Guards and other Registering Officers, up to the 1st January, 1863.
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	
49	98	49	96	239	96	–	–	–	84	264	15	There is an improvement in the general condition of the fisheries of this district, and signs of further improvement. The last year has been rather more productive than the preceding year in the take of fish. The salmon fisheries have improved. No new mode of capturing them has been introduced in the district. There is no Fish Curing Establishment in the district. The fishermen are orderly and peaceable, having no conflicts between parties pursuing different modes of fishing. The registry of vessels perfect in the district.
114	560	40	234	1,282	125	24	127	8	–	–	–	The boats and gear of this district are in good condition, and some improvement in nets latterly for herring fishing; they are deeper, but owing to a bar forming across the mouth of the harbour, which might be remedied, the boats were frequently prevented from putting out from Arklow, and consequently the fishery has been less productive the last year than it was in 1861. The same may be said of Courtown harbour. The salmon fisheries continue about the same as last year; but the practice of shooting the salmon off the headlands is detrimental to the fisheries, as wounded fish die, and sharks often follow them. No Fish Curing Establishment in the district. The fishermen are orderly and peaceable, having no conflicts between them. Registry of vessels complete here.
212	946	31	243	1,107	32	–	–	–	33	114	2	Cannot make a comparison between the fisheries of this district now and in 1844; but there is no sign of their improvement of late years. The produce from fishing has not been so good the last year as it was in 1861. Salmon fisheries have not improved here—bag-nets and seines only used to take them. There is no Curing Establishment for fish in the district. The fishermen are orderly and peaceable. Registry perfect for vessels of this district.
271	974	36	309	1,117	49	2	5	2	–	–	–	No improvement in boats, gear, &c., scarcely, and the take of fish has been less this year, if anything, than it was in 1861 in this district. Salmon fishing has been successful during the season, particularly by bag-nets. No Curing Establishment in the district. No conflicts among fishermen; they are orderly and peaceable. Vessels correctly registered for district.
138	983	88	198	1,321	111	–	–	10	116	152	–	In this district there has been a great reduction of boats, yet there is sign of improvement. Take of round fish less in 1862 than in 1861; but there has been an immense take of sprats. Salmon fishery improved. Bag and fly nets successfully used for capturing them. No Curing Establishment for fish in this district. No conflicts between the fishermen; they are peaceable. Registry of vessels in a confused state in this district.
235	947	30	285	1,132	45	–	5	–	34	–	20	The condition of the fisheries of this district is decidedly bad, and no sign of improvement whatever. The last year has been less productive in the take of fish than 1861. Salmon are scarcer than ever. Bag-nets only used in taking them. No Curing Establishment for fish here. The fishermen have had fewer conflicts this year than last year; they are generally orderly and peaceable. The registry of vessels perfect for the district.
386	2,178	29	434	2,552	60	–	–	–	91	380	53	The fisheries of this district are not improving, except boats and gear, which are better than they had been; nor is there any appearance of improvement. Less take of fish in 1862 than in 1861. Salmon fisheries bad; only a few taken in the Bandon River, with little success. Two Curing Establishments in the district, but they are little used. Fishermen have no conflicts; they are orderly and peaceable. All vessels registered properly in the district.
819	3,813	290	842	3,937	333	93	367	–	–	–	291	For several years past the condition of the fisheries has been getting worse in this district, as regards boats, gear, &c., and considerable decrease of men and material. The severe winters of late years have caused many boats to be much injured, which the inhabitants are too poor to restore with gear, &c. There is no chance, from all appearance, of any improvement, unless some considerable pecuniary assistance is afforded to enable the fishermen to procure fresh tackling, &c.; their poverty is such, that the fisheries must deteriorate unless some assistance be given to them. I would suggest that the Commissioners advance a sum sufficient to repair the boats, nets, &c., charging a per-centage thereon. A Fish Curing Establishment was formed at Schull, some years ago, which did not succeed, and had to be abandoned. There is no such establishment at present in the district. The fishermen are orderly and peaceable; no conflict of any kind has taken place among them. Registry of vessels appears to be perfect for the district.
232	1,053	–	237	1,078	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	The general condition of this district fisheries has not improved, nor is there any sign of improvement. The take of fish less productive last year than the preceding year. Salmon fisheries not improved. There are some Curing Establishments in the district, where fish are cured. Conflicts between the fishermen having different modes of fishing less frequent the past year; the fishermen are generally very peaceable. A pier is much required at Bantry. Boats returning from fishing at low water cannot get in, though it may be blowing strong. Registry of vessels perfect in this district.
465	2,578	374	472	2,606	378	25	139	17	–	–	–	The condition of the fisheries of this district much the same as in 1844, except boats, which are much improved. The produce from fishing has been much the same in 1862 as it was in 1861, in consequence of the boisterous weather both years. The salmon fisheries in this district very limited; no new mode of capture introduced. There is no Fish Curing Establishment in the district, but the efforts of individual fishermen at curing has been very successful. No conflicts occur between the fishermen; they are both orderly and peaceable. Notwithstanding the great abundance and variety of fish on the coast, the fisheries are conducted on a very limited scale. A majority of the fishermen are indigent; many others hold small farms, on which they mainly depend for support. The formation of companies would tend greatly to the improvement of these fisheries. The registry of vessels is not perfect in this district, in consequence of the large number of boats gone to decay, and many others have changed ownership; also, because of the recent change in the boundary of the district. It is therefore suggested that a revision of the registry be ordered, and that the same take place periodically, say every tenth year.
131	400	80	139	416	88	12	12	2	–	–	–	The condition of the fisheries remains much the same in this district these many years, without any appearance of improvement. The produce of fishing much the same in 1861 and 1862. At Blackwater there were more salmon taken last season than there was in 1861, but in other parts of the district the take both years was nearly alike. No Fish Curing Establishment in the district. The fishermen are orderly and peaceable. All boats in district registered.

APPENDIX,

STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST of IRELAND to 1st January, 1863, pursuant to the

NAME OF DISTRICT.	BOUNDARIES.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1862.			2nd Class employed in 1862.			Total employed in 1862.			1st Class employed in 1863.		
			Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
Knightstown,	From Enagh River to Castlemaine.	R. Wilcox, . .	1	5	–	198	1,006	6	199	1,011	6	1	5	–
Dingle, .	From Cromane Point (Bull Head) to Blennerville.	J. B. Field, . .	13	60	2	130	690	–	143	750	2	10	40	–
Ballyheigue,	From Blennerville to Cashen River.	A. Kennedy, .	–	–	–	7	42	–	7	42	–	–	–	–
Kilrush, .	From Cashen River to Kilbaraha.	W. J. Pollard, .	–	–	–	Boats, 24	68	–	197	638	–	–	–	–
						Canoes, 173	570	–						
Seafield, .	From Blackhead to Farrihie Beach.	F. Parke, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Galway, .	From Farrihie to Mason Island.	W. H. Phipps, .	193	714	25	739	2,218	30	932	2,932	55	165	483	76
Clifden, .	From Mason Island to Ruana Point.	J. W. Webb, .	61	169	7	527	2,003	30	588	2,172	37	65	180	9
Westport, .	From Doobeg to Ruana Point.	G. H. Loveridge, .	14	42	9	233	930	413	247	992	422	17	48	9
Keele, .	From Ballycray Castle to Bony Glen.	W. C. Pyper, .	11	44	11	484	2,218	–	495	2,262	11	11	42	–
Belmullet, .	From Butter Point to Doona Head.	T. Bate, . .	4	14	1	211	617	91	215	631	92	2	4	–
Ballycastle, .	From Brandy Point, Broad Haven, to the centre of Bartra Isle, Killala Bay.	W. C. S. Sullivan,	–	–	–	184	983	21	184	983	21	–	–	–
Pullendiva, .	From Sligo Bridge to Ballina Bridge.	R. K. Thompson, .	1	3	–	107	594	–	108	597	–	1	3	–
Sligo, . .	From Abbey Point to Sligo Bridge.	W. K. Shoveller, .	4	12	–	148	865	55	152	867	55	7	25	2

No. 8—*continued.*

5th and 6th Vict., cap. 106, showing the Increase or Decrease in the different Districts since January, 1862.

2nd Class employed in 1863.			Total employed in 1863.			Increase since 1862.			Decrease since 1862.			Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commanders of Coast-Guards and other Registering Officers, up to the 1st January, 1863.
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	
220	1,121	6	221	1,126	6	22	115	–	–	–	–	In this district the fisheries are improved in boats, gear, &c. The take of herrings has been greater this year than last year, but less of coarse fish and ling taken. Salmon fisheries have improved. There were two Fish Curing Establishments at Portmagee, one of which was in existence up to this year, but now discontinued. The fishermen are orderly and peaceable. Fish abounds on the coast, and the fisheries could be greatly improved here if some capital were employed for the purpose. Registry of vessels perfect for this district.
118	598	–	128	638	–	–	–	–	15	112	2	Boats and gear much improved in this district since 1844, but continue in much the same state these few years. The take of fish last year has been very indifferent, and salmon fishing very inferior also. No Curing Establishment in the District. The Royal Irish Fishery Company broke up and sold their boats. The fishermen are quite orderly and peaceable. Registry of vessels perfect here.
7	66	–	7	66	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	As regards boats, gear, &c., and the general state of the fisheries of this district, there has been no improvement these many years, nor is there any sign of them being better. The last year has been more productive in the take of fish than the year preceding was. Salmon fisheries same as reported for 1861. No Curing Establishment for fish here. The fishermen are very orderly and peaceable. The vessels in the district properly registered.
171 Boats & Canoes.	520	–	171	520	–	–	–	–	26	118	–	The only improvement in this district fisheries is in salmon fishing, which has much improved last season, bag-nets being used successfully for taking them; deep sea fishing greatly fallen off, and produced much less fish the last year than it did in 1861. No Fish Curing Establishment here. Salmon are merely packed in ice. Fishermen very peaceable. I would recommend that the stakes of the salmon weirs should be removed during winter, as dangerous to boats proceeding along shore in dark nights. The registry of vessels very imperfect for the district; as there is no fishing trade requiring registered boats or vessels, interference is unnecessary.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	There are no boats, only canoes, the number of which, as far as ascertained, is about the same as these years past, in the district. The past year has been more productive than the preceding year's fishing; but there are only two bag-nets for taking salmon, and they have not been very successful this year. No Fish Curing Establishment here. The fishermen are orderly and peaceable.
462	911	26	627	1,394	102	–	–	47	305	1,538	–	The general condition of the fisheries in this district is much worse than it was in 1844, and no sign of improvement. The take of fish has been similar to that of 1861. Bag-nets have been successful in capturing salmon at Hare Island. No Curing Establishment for fish in the district. Conflicts between the fishermen using different modes of fishing similar to last year. It would be desirable that a gun-boat, during the herring fishery, should visit the bay to keep order. Registry of vessels perfect for this district.
580	2,308	36	645	2,488	45	57	316	8	–	–	–	The boats, gear, &c., in this district, has been decreasing since 1844, but there is little sign of improvement latterly. The take of fish greater the last than the preceding year, in these fisheries. Salmon, also, more numerously taken last season. No bag-nets used here. No Curing Establishment for fish in the district, but the salmon are preserved in tins. No conflicts among the fishermen; they are orderly and peaceable. Registry of vessels perfect in district.
260	1,033	413	277	1,081	422	30	89	–	–	–	–	The general state of the fisheries in this district very much improved. Great improvement in boats, gear, &c. The last year has not been so productive of fish in deep sea fishing as 1861 was, owing to the changeable weather—herring fishing more productive, by 2½ per cent., than the preceding year. Salmon fisheries improved 10½ per cent. over the preceding year. No bag-nets or new modes for taking salmon on the coast or estuaries have been introduced here. No Fish Curing Establishment in the district. The fishermen have not had any conflicts amongst them of late years; they are most orderly and peaceable. Registry of vessels perfect for the district.
493	1,824	–	504	1,866	–	9	–	–	–	396	11	The fisheries of this district same as last report—no sign of improving. Less fish taken the last year than in 1861 in this district. Salmon have been successfully captured with bag-nets last season. There are Curing Establishments for fish in the district. Fewer conflicts between the fishermen last year than had been in years previous; they are orderly and peaceable. Registry of vessels perfect here.
189	578	–	191	582	–	–	–	–	24	49	92	There is no appearance of any improvement in the condition of this district fisheries. Last year has been less productive in all kinds of fish than the take of 1861, except salmon. Salmon were taken more plentifully than for many years previous during the last season. There was a Fish Curing Establishment formed in the district, but it had to be given up; there is none in it at present for that purpose. Registry of vessels pretty accurate.
172	1,026	32	172	1,026	32	–	43	11	12	–	–	The general condition of the fisheries of this district much the same as in 1844, without any sign of improvement. 1862 far less productive of fish than the preceding year, in consequence of the boisterous state of the weather, which greatly impeded sea fishing last season. Salmon fishery improved; three bag-nets used in this district. There is no Curing Establishment for fish here. No conflicts occur amongst the fishermen; they are orderly and peaceable. Registry of vessels perfect for this district.
106	467	–	107	470	–	–	–	–	1	127	–	This district fisheries remain without alteration; if any, they are rather improved in condition. The produce in the take of fish has been greater this year than it was last year. Salmon fisheries rather improved. No Curing Establishment in the district. The fishermen are orderly and peaceable, having no conflicts. Registry of vessels for district perfect.
136	730	34	143	755	36	–	–	–	19	112	19	The fisheries of this district have greatly fallen off, except as to boats and gear, which are, if anything, better now than they were some years ago. Herring fishing has been considerable during last season. The salmon fisheries are not improving, neither stake nor bag nets introduced in the district during the past year. No Fish Curing Establishment here. The fishermen are orderly and peaceable.

STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST of IRELAND to 1st January, 1863, pursuant to the

NAME OF DISTRICT.	BOUNDARIES.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1862.			2nd Class employed in 1862.			Total employed in 1862.			1st Class employed in 1863.		
			Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
Killybegs,	From Donegal to Gweebarra Bar.	J. Adam,	13	50	5	378	1,921	363	391	1,971	368	13	50	5
Rutland,	From Gweebarra Bar to Bloody Foreland.	Richard Edwards,	–	–	–	492	1,968	200	492	1,968	200	–	–	–
Sheephaven,	From Bloody Foreland to Fannet Point.	F. C. Fitzgerald,	2	10	2	900	2,956	150	902	2,966	152	8	24	7
Rathmullen,	From East side of Leenan Bay, West side of Fannet Point, to Lough Swilly, Ramelton.	M. Knox,	7	21	–	91	273	88	98	294	88	–	–	–
Carne and Greencastle,	From the Hawk's Nest, Inch. to Magilligan Point.	Webb E. Stone,	–	–	–	74	430	16	74	430	16	11	32	4
			9	28	–	54	214	–	63	242	–	–	–	–
Ballycastle,	From Downhill to Nappan.	W. G. Douglas,	–	–	–	720	2,120	70	720	2,120	70	–	–	–
Carrickfergus,	From Mountain Stream, near Garron Point, to Belfast.	W. Swinburn,	7	28	–	198	524	87	205	552	87	61	163	16
Donaghadee,	From Belfast to Newcastle Quay.	S. F. Douglass,	73	320	22	561	1,033	180	634	1,353	202	79	330	23
Strangford,	From Newcastle Quay to Sheepland Head.	J. B. Hockley,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newcastle,	From Sheepland Cove to River Foot.	H. J. Grant,	2	8	1	218	909	58	220	917	59	2	8	1
Carlingford,	From Ballagan Point to Omeath.	Marcus Knox,	4	21	–	261	1,115	12	265	1,136	12	2	12	–
Dundalk,	From Maiden Tower, near Drogheda, to Omeath.	Chs. T. W. G. Cerjat,	5	28	–	263	1,025	42	268	1,053	42	4	23	3
Malahide,	From South side of mouth of Boyne to Howth.	M. B. Cockcraft,	35	241	26	43	164	8	78	405	34	61	394	49
Howth,	From Howth to Whip of Water.	John J. Boileau,	12	70	9	8	8	4	20	78	13	22	150	20
		Total,	912	4,072	375	10,678	42,325	3338	11,590	46,407	3713	979	4,273	494

No. 8—*continued.*

5th and 6th Vict., cap. 106, showing the Increase or Decrease in the different Districts since January, 1862.

2nd Class employed in 1863.			Total employed in 1863.			Increase since 1862.			Decrease since 1862.			Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commanders of Coast-Guards and other Registering Officers, up to the 1st January, 1863.
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	
386	1,971	373	399	2,021	378	8	50	10	–	–	–	In comparison with 1844, the boats of this district are improved, but the condition of the gear not so good, and there is no appearance of improvement therein. The take of fish has been less in 1862 than in 1861 by about one-fourth; but the deficiency in the take is attributed more to the boisterous weather than any other cause. The salmon fisheries continue much the same—no bag-nets used for their capture. There are two Fish Curing Establishments in the district, one at St. John's Point, and one at Teelin. The fishermen are quiet and orderly. Registry of vessels perfect here.
403	1,360	271	403	1,360	271	–	–	71	89	608	–	The general condition of the fisheries of this district much the same as in 1844. A few are substituting boats for currochs. Last year's fishing less productive than 1861. Kelp-burning on the coast is found more remunerative. Salmon fisheries were productive last season—bag-nets used for taking them. There is no Fish Curing Establishment in the district. The fishermen have no conflicts between them. Herrings having deserted this coast, and the people do not seem inclined to fish, not being dependent on it. Vessels correctly registered here.
778	2,377	441	786	2,401	448	–	–	296	116	565	–	This district fisheries are not so productive of fish as they were in 1844, but boats, gear, &c., have improved. There is no sign of improvement latterly. The take of fish has been less in 1862 than it was in 1861, except salmon, which produced about the same each year. There is one Fish Curing Establishment at Portnabla, near Dunfanahy, which is the only one in the district. There have been no conflicts amongst the fishermen; they are quite peaceable. Registry of vessels perfect in this district.
403	1,360	271	403	1,360	271	305	1,066	183	–	–	–	There has been a falling off in the condition of this district fisheries since 1844, and no sign of improvement. The take of fish much the same each year, 1861–2. No Fish Curing Establishment in this district. Conflicts amongst the fishermen have been less this than they were the preceding year; they are peaceable. Registry of vessels correct here.
196	927	38	207	959	42	70	287	26	–	–	–	There has been a great decrease in the fisheries of this district for the last year, the take of fish being one-third less than it was the preceding year. Salmon fisheries improved very much last season. No Curing Establishment for fish here. The fishermen are orderly and peaceable. The registry of vessels as perfect as it can be for district, except a few boats within the estuary of Lough Foyle.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
710	2,100	60	710	2,100	60	–	–	–	10	20	10	The condition of the fisheries in this district continues much the same as for several years past, and no sign of improvement. The take of fish in 1861 was greater than last year's take. No improvement in salmon fisheries—the usual mode of taking salmon here is by bag-nets. No Curing Establishment in the district. Less conflicts occur between the fishermen; they are orderly and peaceable, generally. Registry of vessels for district perfect.
235	677	40	296	840	56	91	288	–	–	–	31	The fisheries are in bad condition in this district; boats and gear very bad, and no sign of improvement in any way. The last year's fishing appears to be less productive than that of 1861. There are only two salmon fisheries in the district, and less salmon have been captured therein in 1862 than there were in 1861; bag-nets used for taking them. No Fish Curing Establishment in this division. No conflicts occur between the fishermen; they are orderly and peaceable. The registry of vessels perfect for this district.
570	1,043	183	649	1,373	206	15	20	4	–	–	–	This district fisheries remain in the same condition for many years past, and no sign of improving. No improvement in salmon fishing. No Fish Curing Establishment in the district. The fishermen are orderly and peaceable. Registry of vessels perfect for the district.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	The general state of this fishery district much the same as for several years past, and no sign of improvement. No salmon fishery. No Curing Establishment, nor attempt made to cure fish in the district. No conflicts between the fishermen; they are orderly. It would be desirable that each Coast-Guard Division should register its own boats.
218	885	44	220	893	45	–	–	–	–	24	14	The fisheries of this district are not in as good a condition as they were in 1844, and there is no sign of improvement. The take of fish has been much the same, in comparison, for each of the last two years. Salmon fisheries not improved—bag-nets, out of repair, used for taking them, but with bad success. No Curing Establishments for fish in the district. Fishermen orderly and peaceable. Registry of vessels complete here.
241	1,001	7	243	1,013	7	–	–	–	22	123	5	The state of the fisheries in this district is very indifferent, and no sign of being better. Except herrings, the take of fish has been very little this year. No salmon fishery in the district. No Curing Establishment for fish here. The fishermen are orderly and peaceable, not having any conflicts. All boats in this district registered.
245	873	56	249	896	59	–	–	17	19	157	–	This district continues in much the same state as regards its fisheries as it has been for several years, without any improvement. The fishing less productive last year than it was in 1861. Salmon fishing a little improved. No Curing Establishment for fish in the district. The fishermen are orderly and peaceable. Registry of vessels perfect here.
39	152	–	100	546	49	22	141	15	–	–	–	In comparison with 1844, the condition of the fisheries of this district are fluctuating at Howth and Skerries—boats and gear very good; at Rush stationary; at Baldoyle and Balbriggan much worse; Malahide boats and gear much the same. The Balbriggan fishermen are stated to be in indigence and great want. Herring fishing "stationary" everywhere in district, except Howth, where there has been "great improvement" last year, which is the only increase of fish taken here over last year's take. There are two Fish Curing Establishments at Rush, which it's feared will be discontinued. The fishermen are generally orderly and peaceable. The harbours of Rush and Balbriggan require attention; both are silting up. Registry of vessels perfect for district.
6	18	–	28	168	20	8	90	7	–	–	–	The fisheries here are in very good condition, as regards boats, gear, &c., and great improvement in herring fishing; but 1862 not so productive in cod fishing as 1861. No success in capturing salmon—only a bag-net used for taking them. No Curing Establishment for fish in this district. The fishermen are orderly and peaceable, having no conflicts. The boats trading between the Wicklow Mines and Lord Howth's Quarries, empty their ballast—cinders and other refuse—into Howth Harbour and Channel, and which, being injurious to fish, I would suggest that the boats be prevented taking in that sort of ballast. The registry of vessels is nearly perfect in this district.
10,396	40,456	3378	11,375	44,729	3872	793	3,184	724	1,008	4,862	565	

APPENDIX, No. 9.

APPLICATIONS for BY-LAWS, RULES, &c., received by COMMISSIONERS.

District or Place.	Nature of Application.	Observations.
Killarney District,	Change of season,	Granted.
Wexford Coast,	To regulate oyster fisheries,	Ditto.
Clare-Galway or Turloughmore River,	To prohibit netting therein,	Ditto.
Dundalk Bay,	To rescind by-law prohibiting trawling,	Under consideration.
Donegal Bay,	Ditto, ditto,	Ditto.
Ballinakill District,	Change of season,	Not granted.
Ballycastle District,	Ditto,	Ditto.
River Shannon,	To prohibit draft nets from 20th July to 1st November, between the Lax Weir and Graigue Island,	Granted.
Ditto,	To prohibit draft nets of a mesh less than one three-fourth inch in tidal parts of River Shannon, or rivers flowing into Shannon,	Ditto.
River Lee, Cork,	To prohibit, during close season, draft nets between Patrick's Bridge and Blackrock Castle,	Ditto.
Wexford District,	To increase licence duties on bag and draft nets,	Ditto.
Sligo District,	To increase licence duties on rods,	Not granted.
Killarney District,	Further change of season,	Ditto.
Oldbridge Weir, Drogheda,	To alter Queen's Gap,	Under consideration.
Argideen River,	Change of season,	Ditto.
Drogheda District,	To increase licence duty on bag nets,	Granted.
Bangor District,	Change of season,	Under consideration.
Cork District,	Ditto,	Ditto.

APPENDIX, No. 10.

BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., made by the COMMISSIONERS during year 1862.

District or Place affected by By-Law, &c.	Nature of By-Law, Order, &c.	Date.
Wexford Coast,	Regulating oyster fisheries,	8th April, 1862.
Clare-Galway or Turloughmore River,	Prohibiting netting therein,	22nd December, 1862.
Killarney District,	Change of season,	16th September, 1862.
River Shannon,	To prohibit draft nets from 20th July to 1st November between the Lax Weir and Graigue Island,	22nd November, 1862.
Ditto,	Prohibiting draft nets of a mesh less than one and three-fourth inch in tidal parts of the River Shannon, or rivers flowing into Shannon,	22nd November, 1862.
River Lee,	To prohibit, during close season, draft nets between Patrick's Bridge and Blackrock Castle,	7th January, 1863.

APPENDIX, No. 11.—TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in the different Districts in Ireland, as fixed by Statute Law, or the Order of the Commissioners, 31st March, 1863.

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Tidal.	Fresh Water.	Rod Fishing (Up-waters).	Date of last change.
1. Dublin, . .	Skerries to Wicklow.	From Howth to Dalkey Island, between 31st July and 1st January. For remainder of District, between the 31st Aug. and 1st Feb.	In all Rivers flowing into the Sea between Howth and Dalkey Island, between 31st July and 1st Feb. For remainder of Dist. between 31st Aug. & 1st Mar.	In all Rivers flowing into the Sea between Howth and Dalkey, between 15th Oct. and 1st March. For remainder of Dist. between 28th Sep. & 1st Mar.	10th Dec. 1861.
2. Wexford, . .	Wicklow to Bagenbon Head.	Between Cahore Point and Kiln Bay, between 15th Sept. and 1st April; but fixed nets between 31 Aug. and 1st. April, and for remainder of District, Between 28th September and 1st March, (but *fixed* Nets between 15th September and 1st March.)	Between Kiln Bay and Cahore Point, between 15th September and 1st April, and for remainder of District, Between 28th September and 1st March.	Between Kiln Bay and Cahore Point, between 28th September and 1st April, and for remainder of District, Between 28th September and 1st March.	28th Feb. 1862.
3. Waterford, .	Bagenbon to Helvick Head.	,, 15th September and 1st March; but for Electoral Division A, between 31st August and 12th February,	,, 15th September and 1st March.	,, 28th September and 1st March.	6th Dec. 1860.
4. Lismore, . .	Helvick Head to Ballycotton.	,, 15th September and 13th February.	,, 15th September and 13th February.	,, 9th October and 14th February.	30th Dec. 1858.
5. Cork, . .	Ballycotton to Galley Head.	,, 15th Sept. and 12th Feb., for Electoral Division A (between Ballycotton and Barry's Head, East of Oyster Haven). ,, 31st August and 1st March, for Electoral Division B (between Barry's Head, East of Oyster Haven, and Galley Head).	Between 15th Sept. and 1st April, for Electoral Division C. Between 31st August and 1st April, for Electoral Division D.	Between 9th October and 12th Feb., for Electoral Division C. Between 15th October and 1st March, for Electoral Division D.	22nd June, 1859. 22nd June, 1859.
6[1]. Skibbereen, .	Galley Head to Mizen Head.	,, 15th September and 1st April.	Between 15th September and 1st April.	Between 15th October and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1856.
6[2]. Bantry, . .	Mizen Head to Crow Head.	,, Do. do.	,, Do. do.	,, Do. do.	,,
6[3]. Kenmare, . .	Crow Head to Lamb Head.	,, Do. do.	,, Do. do.	,, Do. do.	,,
7. Killarney, .	Lamb Head to Dunmore Head, including the Blaskets.	,, 31st July and 1st January, save Rivers Maine and Inny, and Tributaries. For River Maine, to its mouth, and Tributaries, and River Inny, above Ferry House, between 15th September and 1st May.	Between 31st July and 18th January, save Rivers Maine and Tributaries, and Inny, and save also Currane Lake, down to old bridge at Waterville. For River Maine and its Tributaries, and River Inny, above Ferry House, between 15th September and 1st May. Currane Lake and Tributaries, down to old bridge at Waterville, 31st July and 1st April.	Between 15th September and 18th January, except for River Maine and its Tributaries, and Inny, and Currane Lake, to old bridge at Waterville. For River Maine and its Tributaries, and River Inny, above Ferry House, 28th September and 1st May. Currane Lake and Tributaries, to old bridge at Waterville, 15th September and 1st April.	16th Sept. 1862.
8. Limerick, . .	Dunmore to Hags Head.	Between 20th July and 12th February; but fixed engines between 6th July and 12th February; but between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head, 15th September and 1st April, save Rivers Cashen, Feale, and Geale, and their Tributaries. For Rivers Cashen, Feale and Geale and their Tributaries, between 12th August and 1st May.	Between 20th July and 12th February; but for Electoral Divisions C and D, 12th August and 1st May; and Rivers between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head, 15th Sept. and 1st April, save Rivers Cashen, Feale, and Geale, and their Tributaries. For Rivers Feale, Geale, and Cashen, 12th August and 1st May.	Between 15th Sept. & 12th Feb.; but between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head, 15th October and 1st April, save Rivers Feale, Geale, and Cashen, and their Tributaries. For Rivers Feale, Geale, and Cashen, and their Tributaries, 15th October and 1st May.*	27th Mar. 1862.
9. Galway, . .	Hags Head to Slyne Head.	Between 31st August and 1st February.	Between 31st August and 1st March.	Between 28th September and 1st March.	
10[1]. Ballinakill, .	Slyne Head to Emlagh Point.	,, Do. do.	,, Do. do.	,, Do. do.	14th July, 1849.
10[2]. Bangor, . .	Emlagh Point to Benwee Head.	,, Do. do.	,, Do. do.	,, Do. do.	14th July, 1849.
11. Ballina, . .	Benwee to Coonamore.	,, 19th August and 1st February.	,, 19th August and 1st February.	Between 19th August and 1st February for Salmon; but between 28th September and 1st March for Trout.	
12. Sligo, . .	Coonamore to Mullaghmore.	,, Do. do.	,, Do. do.	Between 28th September and 1st February. And for Drumcliffe River and Glencar Lake 15th October and 1st February.	2nd Sept. 1857. 23rd Aug. 1861.
13. Ballyshannon, .	Mullaghmore to Rossan.	,, Do. do.	,, Do. do.	Between 19th Aug. and 1st Feb. for Salmon; but between 28th Sept. and 1st March for Trout; and for River Inver, between 28th Sept. and 1st March; and all rivers running into the sea between Rossan Point and Muckross Point, between 28th Sept. and 1st Feb.; and for River Bundrowes and Lough Melvin, between 15th Sept. and 1st Feb.	27th Aug. 1858. 17th April, 1860. 24th Nov. 1860.
14. Letterkenny, .	Rossan to Malin Head.	,, 19th August and 1st Jan., and one mile above Tideway,	,, 19th August and 1st March.	Between 28th September and 1st March.	2nd Sept. 1857.
15[1]. Londonderry, .	Malin to Downhill Boundary.	,, 31st August and 15th April.	,, 31st August and 15th April.	,, Do. 15th April.	27th Jan. 1862.
15[2]. Coleraine, .	Downhill Boundary to Portrush.	,, 19th August and 1st February.	,, 19th August and 1st March.	,, Do. 1st March.†	15th Dec. 1856.
16. Ballycastle, .	Portrush to Donaghadee.	,, Do. do.	,, Do. do.	,, Do. do.	15th Dec. 1856.
17. Drogheda, .	Donaghadee to Skerries.	,, 19th August and 12th February, from Skerries to Cranfield Point; but between 28th September and 1st March, from Cranfield Point to Donaghadee.	Between 19th August and 12th Feb. from Skerries to Cranfield Point; but between 28th Sept. and 1st March, from Cranfield Point to Donaghadee.	,, 28th September and 12th February.	15th Dec. 1856.

* Close Season for Fixed Engines for the capture of Eels, between the 10th January and 1st July, save in the River Shannon, which is between the 1st January and 1st July.

† Pollen Fishing by Trammel Nets in Lough Neagh, 29th September and 1st March.

Future changes will be notified at each Station, to which the most particular attention is requested.

NOTE.—By the 35th section of the 5th & 6th Vic., c. 106, the Close Season for any District cannot be changed until after the expiration of three years from the commencement of last change.

APPENDIX.

Abstract of By-laws, Orders, &c.

APPENDIX, No. 12.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., made by the COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES IN IRELAND, to 31st March, 1863.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	AGAINST TRAWLING.
Dublin Bay, . . (10th Oct., 1842.)	Prohibiting Trawling inside lines drawn from the Bailey Light-house at Howth, to the Eastern-most point of the rocks called the "Mugglins;" thence by a straight line to the Southern point of Dalkey Island; thence by a straight line across Dalkey Sound, in the direction of the signal station on Killiney Hill.
East Coast, . . (14th Feb., 1851.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from the Nose of Howth, to the Eastern point of St. Patrick's Island (Skerries); thence to Clogher Head; thence to Dunany Point; thence to Cranfield Point, in the County Down.
Dundrum Bay, &c., (3rd Dec., 1851.)	Prohibiting Trawling from Hellyhunter Rock, off Cranfield Point, to St. John's Point, both in the County Down.
Belfast Lough, . (25th Oct., 1854, and 16th Feb., 1857.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line drawn from the Castle of Carrickfergus, to Rockport, in the County Antrim, and from 1st December to 1st April, and the use of Nets of less mesh than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot (except Draft Nets for Herrings).
Lough Swilly, . (27th June, 1844.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line from Knockalla Battery on the West side, to Linsfort Church on the East side of the Lough.
Donegal Bay, . (16th Feb., 1857.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from the Bian Rock, to a place called Doorin Point; and from a place called the Blind Rock, to the Northern point of the Townland of Rossnowlagh, Lower; and from thence to Kildoney Point; and from thence to a place called Pointinchose.
Galway Bay, . . (22nd March, 1843, and 9th Jan., 1854.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line from Barna Pier to Gleninagh Castle. Also when large shoals of Herrings shall have set in in the Bay, and while Boats are engaged in Drifting for Herrings or Mackerel, and when Boats shall commence Fishing for Herrings or Mackerel, that Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of three miles from them.
Brandon Bay, . (23rd Aug., 1860.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from Brandon Point to Coosanea.
Dingle Bay, . . (2nd March, 1852, and 28th Jan., 1862.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from Bull's Head, near Dingle, to Cununna, near Valentia. Repealing By-Law prohibiting Trawling.
Bantry Bay, . . (27th March, 1858.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from Crowdy Point to Carrigskye Rock; and from thence to Reenavanny Point, on the North Shore of Whiddy Island. Prohibiting Trawling between sunset and sunrise.
Glandore Harbour, (11th Sept., 1861.)	Prohibiting Trawling between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of October in each year, within that part of the Harbour of Glandore, lying to the northward of a straight line from the Telegraph or Signal Tower at "Foilnashark," or "Filenashawk," on the north-eastern point of the entrance to the Harbour, and Sheela Point, on the western shore.
Waterford Harbour, (2nd March, 1852, and 12th Sept., 1860.)	Prohibiting Trawling by Boats exceeding five tons measurement, within a line drawn from Creden Head to Temple Church.
Wexford Coast, . (20th April, 1849.)	Prohibiting Trawling in all places where there are Boats engaged in Herring or Mackerel Drift Net Fishing; and that Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of at least three miles from all boats fishing for Herrings or Mackerel, with Drift Nets. And whenever Herring or Mackerel Boats shall commence Drift Net Fishing in any place, on or off the Coast of Wexford, the Trawl Boats shall depart therefrom, and keep at least three miles distant from the Drift Net Herring or Mackerel Boats.
	TRAMMEL NETS.
Dungarvan Bay, . (4th July, 1849.)	Prohibiting the use of Trammel and every other Fixed or Moored Net (except Bag or other Nets for the taking of Salmon) in Dungarvan Bay, within the limit formed as follows, namely, the space lying between a line passing due East and West, through the Northernmost point of Helvick Head, and a line passing due East and West through the Southernmost point of Ballinacourty Head, in the Co. Waterford; but to the North and East of the line through Ballinacourty Head, and to the South and West of the line through Helvick Head, such Trammel or Moored Nets may be set, and remain set in the water from Three o'Clock, p.m., of one day, until Nine o'Clock, a.m., in the following day, during January, March, October, November, and December in each Year; and from Five o'Clock, p.m., of one day, to Seven o'Clock, a.m., in the following day, during May, June, July, August, and September. Also prohibiting such Nets athwart or within 200 yards of any boat, which at the time of setting such Net shall be moored, and the Crew thereof engaged in Line Fishing; and to every train of such Trammel or Moored Nets shall be attached at least one floating buoy or board, upon which shall be painted in legible characters not less than one inch in length, in white upon a black ground, the Letter of the District, and the name of the Owner to which such Net belongs.
Inver Bay, . . (24th Sept., 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of Trammel Nets within or to the North-east of a line drawn from the Mouth of the Bunlaghy River to Doorin Point.
River Slaney, Co. Wexford, (25th March, 1854, and 4th March, 1862.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon, the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever, between Ferrycarrig Bridge and the Town of Enniscorthy. Prohibiting, during the Open Season for Salmon, the use of Nets with meshes of less size than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, between Ferrycarrig Bridge and the Town of Enniscorthy.
River Lee, Co. of the City of Cork,	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon, the use of Draught Nets, or any other Net or Nets used as a Draught Net, having a foot-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, within the following limits, viz.:—in that part of the River Lee, situate between Patrick's Bridge, in the City of Cork, and a line drawn across the said River Lee, from Blackrock Castle, on the south, to the Western extremity of the Townland of Dunkettle, on the North.
Argideen River, . (24th Feb., 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in the tidal part of the river known as the Argideen River, in the County of Cork, situated between the junction of the Owenkeagh or Blind River with the said Argideen River and the Bridge of Timoleague, all in the Barony of the East Division of East Carbery, and County of Cork.
River Shannon, . (5th Feb., 1856.)	Prohibiting Net Fishing in that part of the River Shannon between Wellesley Bridge and the Railway Bridge, between 1st June and 12th February.
River Shannon, .	First.—Prohibiting, between the 20th day of July and 1st day of November in each year, the use of Draught Nets, or any other Net or Nets used as a Draught Net, having a foot-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, within the following limits, viz.:—in that part of the River Shannon situate between the Fishing Weir known as the Lax Weir, and a line drawn due North and South across the said River Shannon at the Western extremity of Graigue Island. Second.—Prohibiting Draught Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, of a mesh less than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, to be measured along the side of the square, or seven inches, to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet, in the tidal parts of the River Shannon, or in the tidal parts of any of the Rivers flowing into the said River Shannon.
Lough Ree, River Shannon, (27th August, 1858.)	Permitting the use of Nets in Lough Ree, having a mesh of Five inches in the round measured when the Net is wet.
Castlemaine Estuary, (27th Oct., 1858.)	Prohibiting, during the Salmon Close Season, the use of Draft Nets having a foot rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, in the Estuary of Castlemaine inside the Bar of Inch.
Lough Neagh, . (22nd April, 1846, and 24th Feb., 1860.)	Permitting Pollen to be taken by Trammel or Set Nets composed of Thread or Yarn of a fine texture, not less than ten hanks to the pound weight, doubled and twisted with a mesh of not less than One inch from knot to knot, from the 1st of March to the 29th September.
Galway River, Lough Corrib, &c., (24th July, 1846.)	Prohibiting the use of the Instrument, commonly called Strokehaul or Snatch, or any other such instrument, in River Galway, Loughs Corrib or Mask, or their Tributaries.
Clare and Clare-Galway or Turloughmore Rivers, Co. Galway,	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in any part of the Rivers known as the Clare and the Clare-Galway or Turloughmore Rivers, in the County of Galway, above the junction of the said Rivers with Lough Corrib, in the County of Galway.
Teelin Estuary, . (24th Feb., 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, with meshes of less than one inch from knot to knot, (to be measured along

APPENDIX No. 12—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., made by the COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES IN IRELAND, to 31st March, 1863.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet,) on that part of the coast of the County of Donegal inside, or to the North-east and North of lines drawn from Rossan Point to Teelin Head, and from Teelin Head to Carrigan Head, and from Carrigan Head to Muckross Point, all in the Barony of Bannagh, and County of Donegal.
	OYSTERS.
Coasts of Wicklow and Wexford, (22nd April, 1846.)	Permitting, during the month of May, the Dredging for Oysters from any of the Public Beds below level of lowest water of Spring Tides, on that part of the Coast between Wicklow Head and Raven Point, north of Wexford Harbour, for purpose of replenishing and supplying Artificial Oyster Beds or Layings, or other Beds or Layings, the exclusive property of any person, *but for no other purpose whatever.*
Wexford Coast, .	First.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters off the said Wexford Coast, south of Raven Point, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Oyster Bed, Rock, Strand, or Shore, off said Wexford Coast, south of Raven Point, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground off the said Wexford Coast, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
Cork Harbour, . (28th Oct., 1853.)	First.—That between the 1st May and 1st September, no boat shall have on board any dredge or other implement for taking Oysters. Second.—Every fisherman shall, on the fishing ground, cull all Oysters, and shall not remove any Oyster of less dimensions than two and a-half inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall throw back into the Sea all gravel and fragments of shells as he shall raise while engaged in such fishing. Third.—All persons are prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious to the Oyster Fishery. Fourth.—No person shall, between Sunset and Sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters within the Harbour of Cork.
Tralee Bay, . . (28th Sept., 1860.)	First.—That between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of November in any year, being the Close Season for Oysters in the said Bay of Tralee, no boat, in the said Bay of Tralee, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Bay of Tralee, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of said Bay of Tralee, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or
	Oyster Fishing Ground in the said Bay of Tralee, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or things injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
Achill Sound, Clew Bay, & Blacksod Bay, (15th Dec., 1860.)	First.—That between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in any year, being the Close Season for Oysters in said Clew Bay, Achill Sound, and Blacksod Bay, no boat, in the said Clew Bay, Achill Sound, and Blacksod Bay, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Clew Bay, Achill Sound, and Blacksod Bay, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, bed, or shore of said Clew Bay, Achill Sound, and Blacksod Bay, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in said Clew Bay, Achill Sound, and Blacksod Bay, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within said Clew Bay, Achill Sound, and Blacksod Bay; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.
Carlingford Lough, (17th April, 1860.)	First.—That between the 1st day of March and 1st day of November in any year, it shall not be lawful for any person to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Brood within the said Lough of Carlingford, or off or from any of the shores or rocks of said Lough, and any person offending against this By-Law shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds. Second.—That between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of November in any year, no boat, in the said Lough of Carlingford, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds. Third.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Lough of Carlingford, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of said Lough of Carlingford, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fourth.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in the said Lough of Carlingford, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.

APPENDIX.

Mouths of Rivers defined by the Commissioners.

APPENDIX, No. 13.

MOUTHS of RIVERS defined by the COMMISSIONERS, to 31st March, 1863.

By the 22nd section of the 5th and 6th Vic. c. 106, it is prohibited for any person (save and except the proprietor of a several Fishery) to erect any FIXED ENGINE or Contrivance for placing a Net WITHIN ONE MILE of the Mouth of a River; and by the 27th section of same Act it is prohibited for any person (save such proprietor of a several Fishery) to shoot, draw, or use any Net for taking Salmon WITHIN HALF-A-MILE OF SUCH MOUTH.

Name of River.	Where Mouth Defined.
Liffey,	By a straight line drawn from the eastern extremity of the North-wall to the Long-wall at Ringsend.
Bray,	By a straight line drawn from the Martello Tower on the north, to Martello Tower on south side of river.
Owenavarragh, or Courtown,	By a straight line drawn between the eastern extremities of the two piers forming Courtown Harbour.
Slaney,	By a straight line drawn northerly from Rosslare Point to the opposite shore.
Suir, Nore, & Barrow,	By a straight line drawn from the Magazine Tower, near the N.E. Point of Passage East, to the Point due south of Ballyhack church, commonly called the Church Point.
Blackwater,	By a straight line drawn from S.W. corner of road at Moll Goggins' corner, in an easterly direction, to the opposite shore.
Ouvane, or Ballylickey,	By a straight line drawn from the southern point of the Townland of Barnagearagh, due east, to the opposite shore or bank.
Snave, or Coomhola,	By a straight line drawn from the western to the eastern side of the new Snave Bridge.
Glengariffe,	By a straight line drawn at the fall below Cromwell's Bridge.
Argideen,	By a straight line drawn through the centre of Bridge, at Timoleague, from east to west.
Adrigole,	By a straight line drawn from the southern side of the church in Townland of Adrigole, to southern side of chapel in Townland of Drumgarvan.
Owenshagh,	By a straight line drawn from the N.W. corner of the Quay Buildings to eastern point of Carrignafarnogue Rock.
Croanshagh,	By a straight line drawn from the north part of Carrigacappul, otherwise Horse Rock, to Reenkillia Point.
Clonee,	By a straight line drawn from the north point of the beach of Arday Strand, due north, to Leillaun Peninsula.
Sheen,	By a straight line drawn from the eastern point of Old Kenmare Church to the west gable of John Lane's house.
Roughty,	By a straight line drawn from the boundary between the Townlands of Gurtagass and Killowen to nearest point of marsh on south side of river.
Blackwater,	By a straight line drawn from the "Outer Fishing Rock," on west side of river, to nearest point on opposite shore in Townland of Dromore Demesne.
Sneem,	By a straight line drawn from the "Oyster House" to the north point of Einaun Island.
Finnehy,	By a straight line drawn in direction from Reenagappul Point to Tubbrid Point.
Curraan,	By a straight line drawn from the south point of Townland of Waterville to north-east point of Townland of Basslycaun.
Inny,	By a straight line drawn from the Ferry House on north side, to nearest point of Murreagh Sand Bank.
Carra,	By a straight line drawn from Reennanalagane Point due N. to Black Point on opposite shore.
Laune,	By a straight line drawn from Lansharragh Point to mouth of small creek leading to Reen Quay.
Maine,	By a straight line drawn from the S.W. point of pier under Stone House at Callinaferey, to the opposite point called "Keel Point."
Cashen,	By a straight line drawn from the point of the baronial boundary, in the Townland of Ballyeagh, in a direction south-west, to opposite shore.
Corrib,	By a straight line drawn from the east point of Nimmo's Pier to the south-west of Rinmore, called Rinmore Point.
Spiddle,	By a straight line drawn from Corrahowna Point to the opposite shore, meeting the townland boundary.
Ass, or Errive,	By a straight line drawn from the W. point of the Great Rock, due west, to the opposite shore.
Delphi, or Bundorragha,	By a straight line drawn from the Pier of Bundorragha to Pullavale Rock, on east side.
Ballycroy,	By a straight line drawn from Gubbaunduff, or Black Point, to Blainakearagh Point, on opposite shore.
Dunmoran,	By a straight line drawn across the northern extremities of the piers or jetties built by Board of Works.
Erne,	By a straight line drawn in a direction from point of headland, called South Rock, on the south, to the road leading to Fern's Hill, on the north.
Bunduff,	By a straight line drawn along the shore at low water mark in a direction from the Pulling Hole, N.E. across the river, to opposite shore.
Bundrowes,	By a straight line drawn along from Pointinchose, County Antrim, to Magheracar, County Donegal.
Teelin,	By a straight line drawn along from Doonan Point in a S.W. direction across the river, to opposite shore.
Kilcar, or Ballydoo,	By a line drawn in a direction north-east and north-west across said river, 3,500 feet seaward of Kilcar Bridge.
Foyle,	By a straight line drawn from Culmore Fort to north-west angle of Culkeeragh House.
Roe,	By a straight line drawn from Ball's Point to the point of "Dargan's Embankment."
Bann,	By a straight line drawn from west extremity of Rabbit Warren, in direction of the dome of Downhill House, to opposite shore.
Glenariffe,	By a straight line drawn from "Waterfoot" Point, due south, to opposite shore.
Annagassen, or Glyde and Dee.	By a straight line drawn in a direction from Annagassen Mills, on the south, to the coal store on right side of road from Annagassen to Castlebellingham.
Boyne,	By a straight line drawn in a direction from Maiden Tower to Baltray Point.

List of Licences granted by the Commissioners to plant Artificial Oyster Beds.

APPENDIX, No. 14.

LIST of LICENCES GRANTED by the COMMISSIONERS to plant ARTIFICIAL OYSTER BEDS, to 31st March, 1863.

Licence granted to.	For what place.
Lord Charles P. Clinton,	Berehaven, county Cork.
Thomas Eccles, Esq.,	Harbour of Glengariffe, co. Cork.
Rev. Denis and John Mahony,	Estuary of River Kenmare.
Hon. David Plunket,	Killary Harbour, co. Galway.
J. K. Boswell, Esq.,	Bay of Ballyconnelly, co. Galway.
William Foreman, Esq.,	Bay of Ardbear, co. Galway.
A. C. Lambert, Esq.,	Killary Harbour, co. Galway.
Archdeacon Magee,	Bays of Streamstown and Cleggan, county Galway.
John Richards, Esq.,	Bay of Blacksod, county Mayo.
J. C. Garvey, Esq.,	Bay of Westport, county Mayo.
Thomas Whyte, Esq.,	Bay of Ballisodare, county Sligo.
J. O. Woodhouse, Esq.,	Bay of Mulroy, county Donegal.
Burton Bindon, Esq.,	Lough of Carlingford, co. Louth.
Rev. R. Wall, D.D.,	Mannin and Ardbear Bays, county Galway.
Knight of Kerry,	Valentia Harbour, county Kerry.
W. M'Cormick, Esq.,	Achill Sound, county Mayo.
Captain Houston,	Killery Bay, county Mayo.
Ebenezer Pike, Esq.,	Lough Mahon, Estuary of Lee, co. Mayo.
M. C. Cramer, Esq.,	Oyster Haven, county Cork.
William Pike, Esq.,	Achill Sound, county Mayo.
Edward Browne, Esq.,	Ballinakill Harbour, co. Galway.
Colonel Roberts,	Mweenish Bay, county Galway.
James Walker, Esq.,	Carrickfergus, Belfast Lough.
R. W. C. Reeves, Esq.	Clonderlaw Bay.
George Clive, Esq.	Achill Sound, Blacksod Bay.

MAP
OF
IRELAND

SHEWING THE SITES OF THE DIFFERENT FIXED ENGINES, USED FOR THE CAPTURE OF SALMON, DURING THE YEAR 1862, AND THE BOUNDARIES OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS, FORMED BY THE

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 11 & 12 VICTORIA, CAP. 92.

To accompany the Annual Report of the Commissioners of Irish Fisheries for 1862.

Scale of Statute Miles

Reference

Names, Numbers and Boundaries of Fishery Districts are shewn in Red

Names of Coast Guard Divisions and their Boundaries are shewn in Blue

The principal Station of each Coast Guard District thus .....

Bag Nets are shewn .....

Stake Nets, Fly Nets, Head Weirs &c .....

Dº ..... *Dº* ..... *with Bag Nets attached* .....

APPENDIX, No. 15.

FISHERIES.—EXTRACTED from the CONSTABULARY GENERAL CODE of REGULATIONS.

	Sec.		Sec.
List of Acts,	711	Close Season,	718
Limitation to Public Interests,	712	Analysis of the Acts,	719
Cases in which to act,	713–16	Rewards,	720
Chief Duties,	717		

NOTE.—The numbers of the paragraphs refer to the Sections of the Code.

711. *List of Acts.*—The Constabulary are to exercise their utmost vigilance in enforcing the strict observance of the Fishery Laws as far as may be compatible with the prior and more pressing duty of preserving the public peace. The following are the Acts referred to:—

5 and 6 Vic., c. 106.	9 and 10 Vic., c. 114.
7 and 8 Vic., c. 108.	11 and 12 Vic., c. 92.
8 and 9 Vic., c. 108.	13 and 14 Vic., c. 88.

712. *Limitation to Public Interests.*—It is to be understood that this branch of the duties of the force is limited to the protection of the public interests—a limitation which should be kept strictly in view; and that whilst the Constabulary, without respect of persons, enforce the provisions of the Acts as now directed, no interference whatever should take place in the protection of merely private interests, or in questions of private right—as, for example, in the cases of persons using lawful means of fishing, but in places stated to be exclusively the right of others. Nor should the enforcement of the provisions referred to be employed with the view, or for the purpose of settling questions of right; nor are the Constabulary to interfere with any person whatsoever fishing at the lawful season in a manner not contrary to the provisions which they are to enforce.

713. *Cases in which to Act.*—The Constabulary will act in enforcing the provisions of the Fishery Laws as follows, viz.:—

714. In all cases of offences committed in their presence, whether off or on duty, provided that, in the latter case, it can be done without impediment to the duty on which actually engaged:—

715. In all cases of offences arising in their immediate neighbourhood, of which they get credible information, and to which they can attend without prejudice to their other duties:—

716. In all cases of offences at night, and of having or using any light or fire, spear, gaff, strokeall, or other such instrument, with intent to take salmon or other fish in or on the banks of any river or lake, or disturbing spawning fish, it is particularly desirable that every exertion should be made to enforce the provisions relating thereto.

717. *Chief Duties.*—The Schedule shows the provisions of the Fishery Acts, which the Constabulary are empowered to enforce, and that the chief duties required of them are, the observance of the annual and weekly close time, the preservation of the fry and spawn of salmon, trout, and eels, and the prevention of all modes of fishing, except rod and line, in the works or watercourses appurtenant to mills or factories.

718. *Close Season.*—A schedule of the Close Season, in the several districts in Ireland, as at present fixed, will be found on page 27. Future changes in the seasons will be duly notified, at each station, by the Commissioners of Fisheries.

719. *Analysis of the Acts.*—To the Schedule of provisions to be enforced are added the sections which point out the means to be used* and the manner in which cases are brought to trial. Generally it will be desirable to proceed by summons to the petty sessions; but where parties are caught in the commission of the offences during the close season, it will be advisable to seize the illegal instruments used, or the legal instruments used illegally for fishing; and if the parties are unknown, and refuse to give a satisfactory account of themselves, to apprehend them, pursuant to the Acts, and bring them before a magistrate, to be dealt with according to law.

720. *Rewards.*—In cases of successful prosecution, or where zeal and efficiency shall have been manifested by members of the force, and that it shall be recommended that the portion of the penalty awarded to prosecutors be granted as a reward to the men concerned, such recommendation will be duly considered.

HENRY JOHN BROWNRIGG,
Inspector-General.

May 1st, 1860.

* The large powers of bailiffs in the execution of warrants and otherwise, are vested in the Constabulary in addition to their own.

SCHEDULE of the PROVISIONS of the FISHERY ACTS, 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106; 8 & 9 Vic., c. 108; 9 & 10 Vic., c. 114; 11 & 12 Vic., c. 92; and 13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, which the Constabulary are empowered to enforce, by the 7th and 8th Vic., c. 108.

See Secs. 717, 718 (above).

1. Annual Close Seasons, as fixed by the Commissioners—(see Schedule of Close Seasons in the different districts in Ireland.)

2. Close Season for Trout—same as that fixed by the Commissioners for Salmon—13 and 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 45.

3. The Close Season for Pollen or Fresh Water Herring—same as that fixed for Trout, except in Lough Neagh, in which Pollen may be taken by trammel or set nets, composed of thread or yarn of fine texture, not less than ten hanks to the pound weight, and having a mesh of not less than one inch from knot to knot—between 1st March and 29th September—13 and 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 1.

4. Close Season for Oysters—1st May to 1 September, except in Carlingford Lough, where it is between 1st March and 1st November—5 and 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 32.

5. It shall be lawful for Constabulary and Coast Guards, &c., and any person acting under authority of the Commissioners, when and as often as they or any of them shall, in any fishing weir, net, or contrivance, during the weekly or other Close Season, find any passage shut, closed, or obstructed, or during such Close Time, in any place find any net or other contrivance placed or used where the same are now by law, or may be prohibited by the Commissioners, or shall at any time find any obstruction in the Queen's share or free gap, through or over any fishing or other weir, or in the sluice passages appurtenant to any mill or factory at any time when the sluice gate of same shall be open, then and so often to open such passages, and remove all such obstructions, doing no unnecessary damage; *and to seize and remove all nets and parts of nets* which may be found so placed or used contrary to provisions of Act.† Nothing to exempt any person from the penalties and forfeitures prescribed by Act, in respect to any of the matters aforesaid—not liable for any damage caused by opening such passage, or removal of nets or obstruction—see section—8 and 9 Vic. c. 108, s. 10.

6. Any person taking or fishing for, or aiding or assisting in taking or fishing for Salmon or Trout during the Close Season, is liable to a penalty of any sum not exceeding ten pounds for every such offence, and forfeiture of fish and engine by which the same may have been taken—5 and 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 36. And any person buying, selling, or exposing for sale, or having in his possession any Salmon or Trout, or any part thereof, so caught in the Close Time, he shall forfeit such fish and a sum not exceeding two pounds for each fish: and having in possession shall be *prima facie* evidence of the fish having been caught in Close Season—13 and 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 35. And any person using nets or other modes of catching fish in any weir during Close Season, shall be liable to a penalty of any sum not exceeding ten pounds, and forfeiture of such net, &c., and proof that such person is the occupier of the weir shall be *prima facie* evidence that such nets were set by him—5 and 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 36. And any person dredging for, taking, catching, or destroying, having in his possession, selling, or buying any Oysters, or Oyster Brood during the Close Season for Oysters, shall forfeit such Oysters, and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds—minimum of penalties in any of the foregoing cases, ten shillings—11 and 12 Vic., c. 92, s. 42.

† NOTE—There is no power given to seize boats.

APPENDIX.

Extracts from the Constabulary General Code of Regulations.

7. Constabulary, &c., empowered to seize fish in Annual Close Season—13 and 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 35.

8. All machinery, nets, &c., for fishing to be removed during Close Time within thirty-six hours after expiration of Open Season—penalty not less than two pounds, and not exceeding ten pounds, and forfeiture of net, &c.—see section—5 and 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 37; and 13 and 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 34.

9. Weirs for taking white fish exempt, if regularly licensed by the Commissioners of Fisheries—13 and 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 39.

*Weekly Close Time.**

(NOTE—There is no power to seize fish caught during Weekly Close Season.)

10. Weekly Close Time in inland lakes and rivers, between six of the clock on Saturday evening, and six of the clock on Monday morning. In the sea or estuaries, or tideways, between the low water next in point of time, before six of the clock on Saturday night, and the low water next in point of time, before six of the clock on Monday morning—5 and 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 40; and 13 and 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 38.

11. All fishing of every description (with rod and line, and nets or baskets, &c., used for the taking of eels excepted) prohibited during weekly Close Season; Queen's share to be opened in all fixed nets, &c., and leaders of all nets to be removed—see sections.

12. Penalty for non-observance, or for using any means or device to prevent the free passage, or frightening or scaring, or attempting to frighten or scare any Salmon or other fish from passing, or taking any Salmon or other fish during the time specified—not less than ten pounds and not exceeding fifty pounds: provided such person shall not be prevented by floods, storm, or stress of weather from removing leaders, or making openings—13 and 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 46.

Fry, Spawn, and Unclean or Spent Fish.

13. Penalties for taking, selling, purchasing, or having in possession, &c., or disturbing Spawning-beds, or hindering free passage of, or taking in Eel weirs, &c.—5 and 6 Vic., c. 106, ss. 73, 74, and 77.

(NOTE—No power to seize foul, or unclean or spent Fish during Open Season.)

Queen's Share—Free Passage of Fish.

14. No fishing of any description whatever shall be carried on in any part of any free gap or Queen's share, in any weir in any river, nor shall any net basket, or other engine for taking fish, or preventing or deterring fish from going up or down the same, be used within fifty yards above or below any part of such weir. Nor shall any gravel, clay, stones, or other matter be thrown into the same; nor shall the water be beaten; nor any bridge, board, cloth, or other thing be set in, over, or across the same, to prevent the free passage of fish at all periods of the year—penalty twenty pounds—5 and 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 57.

15. No obstruction is to be placed in or near, nor any fishing carried on in any fish passage made in any natural obstruction, or in any mill weir, or other similar works—penalty twenty pounds—5 and 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 64.

Mills and Factories.

16. No person is at any time of the year to take fish in any mill pool, or mill dam, or in works appurtenant to mills, or in any watercourse leading the water to or from such mill, by any means *save rod and line only*, and rendering the mill owner liable, if real offender not known or found—5 and 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 75.

17. The sluices which admit the water to the wheels of mills or factories to be kept shut for twenty-four consecutive hours, between six o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and six o'clock on Monday morning, so that the water may flow freely through any existing gap or waste gate—5 and 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 63.

18. The waste sluices or waste gates, or overfalls shall, at all seasons of the year, when the mill shall not be used for milling purposes, be kept open if no passage for fish be provided; and when such passage is provided, then they shall be kept shut down so as to force the water through such passage for fish. Owners of mills liable—penalty ten pounds—13 and 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 39.

Disturbing Spawning Fish, &c.—Fishing at Night with Lights, Damming or Teeming or Emptying Rivers to take Fish.

19. Section 78 provides penalty not exceeding ten pounds, and forfeiture of instrument, &c., for having or using in or on the banks of any river or lake, between sunset and sunrise, any light or fire of any kind, or any spear, gaff, strokeall, or other such instrument, with intent to take Salmon or other fish—or at any time chasing, injuring, or disturbing spawning fish, or fish on the spawning beds, or attempting to catch fish in such places (except with rod and flies only), or damming or teeming or emptying any river or mill race, for the purpose of taking or destroying any Salmon or Trout, or the fry thereof—5 and 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 78.

20. Prohibits the use of any otter spear, lyster, gaff, strokeall, dree draw, &c., at any time of the year—penalty not less than four pounds—13 and 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 40.

Means provided for the enforcement of Fishery Acts.

21. *Powers of Water Bailiffs* now extended to the Constabulary, by 7 and 8 Vic., c. 108, s. 1; and 5 and 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 84.

22. Justices may grant warrants to enter places not included in above powers—5 and 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 85.

23. Offenders may be apprehended who refuse to tell their names, or who continue the offence—5 and 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 87.

24. Persons using violence or menace to prevent lawful prosecution of any fishery, may be apprehended—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 88.

25. Penalty on assaulting persons empowered to enforce the provisions of the Act—5 and 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 90.

26. How offences against Act may be tried; levy of penalty and expenses; extension of jurisdiction of Magistrates to offences committed at sea; disposal of illegal nets or legal nets used illegally; evidence; witnesses; offences on mearing rivers; limitation of actions—5 and 6 Vic., c. 106, ss. 94–110.

27. Definition of terms used in Act—13 and 14 Vic. c. 88, s. 1.

Application of Penalties.

28. One-third of every sum of money levied as a fine or penalty shall be paid to the informer, or person who shall be the means of bringing to justice any person offending against the provisions of the Act; the other two-thirds to the conservators of the district—21 and 22 Vic., c. 100, s. 28; 11 and 12 Vic., c. 92, s. 35.

Summons.

29. To be served personally, or left at or on board the vessel, or posted on the known residence of the person for whom intended—5 and 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 94.

30. Illegal nets or engines, or nets or engines of a legal form and size used illegally, may be retained until the next sitting of the Petty Sessions Court, or any adjournment thereof, in the district where the same may be seized, when they are to be brought before the Magistrates to be disposed of, or destroyed, as the case may be, as directed by section 103 of the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106—5 and 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 103.

* As this provision protects the distribution of the fish, the admission of a share to upper proprietors, who thereby become interested in the protection of breeding fish, and provides for the early stocking of the rivers, it is deemed of great importance to enforce it: and a penalty of not less than £10 is attached to the commission of an offence against this provision.

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APPENDIX, No 16.

Instructions for Coast Guards, &c., with Extracts from the Acts of Parliament relating to Irish Fisheries.

FISHERIES.—INSTRUCTIONS for COAST GUARDS, &c., &c., with EXTRACTS from the ACTS of PARLIAMENT relating to IRISH FISHERIES, compiled by T. F. BRADY, Fishery Department, Office of Public Works.

5 & 6 Vic., c. 106; 7 & 8 Vic., c. 108; 8 & 9 Vic., c. 108; 9 & 10 Vic., c. 114; 11 & 12 Vic., c. 92; and 13 & 14 Vic., c. 88.

THE following extracts from the Acts of Parliament in force in Ireland, for the regulation and protection of the Fisheries, are published with a view to the guidance of the Coast Guards in the discharge of their duties, and pointing out the particular powers they possess under the Statutes, which being extensive, should at all times be carried out temperately, yet firmly and strictly.

There are some provisions of the laws referred to in these Instructions applying to the fresh-water portions of rivers and lakes which may not come under the immediate cognizance of the Coast Guards, being remote from their stations. They are, however, included, in case their aid, in some instances, might be required.

Particular attention should be paid to the enforcement of a strict observance of the CLOSE SEASONS, both ANNUAL and Weekly, amongst all classes of fishermen, and with every description of fishing engine.

NOTE.—In case of seizure of any net or other engine by any person duly authorized to seize same, care should be taken that such net or other engine should be brought before the Magistrates at the NEXT SITTING OF THE PETTY SESSIONS COURT, as directed by the 103rd section of the 5th and 6th Vic. c. 106.

No power under the Fishery Laws to seize boats.

COAST GUARDS' POWERS.

1. It shall be lawful for such officers and petty officers belonging to the cruisers of Her Majesty's Navy, and for such officers and men of the Coast Guard Stations as shall be thereunto authorized by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, at such times and in all such places, and subject to such directions and regulations as the said Commissioners of Customs shall from time to time think fit to prescribe, to go on board any vessel employed in fishing and examine the certificate of registry and nets of such vessel, and whether the regulations of Act have been complied with, and whether the master and other persons on board such vessel are carrying on the said fishery in the manner required by law, and to seize any illegal nets or engines, or any nets or engines used contrary to the provisions of Act, or to any of the orders, regulations, or bye-laws made by the Commissioners; and *lawful for the officers and men employed in the Coast Guard Service in Ireland* to execute, for the purposes of Act, on sea or on land, the warrants of any Justice as fully and effectually as any person authorized and empowered to execute warrants of any Justice in Ireland, may now execute the same on land within their respective districts; and *to do all such other Acts on sea or land in relation to* the preservation of peace among persons engaged in fishing, and *the enforcement of the provisions of Act as any Constable* may lawfully do within his jurisdiction—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 86.

2. When any person shall be found at sea, or on rivers, lakes, or other waters, or on land, offending against any of the provisions of Act, by the use of any illegal net, engine, or device whatsoever for the taking of fish, or by the use of any net, engine, or device prohibited at such time, or in any other manner, it shall be lawful for any officer or person empowered to enforce the provisions of Act, or for any person interested in the fishery in which such illegal act may be committed, to require the person so found offending forthwith to desist from such offence, and also to tell his Christian name, surname, and place of abode; and in case such person shall, after being so required, refuse to tell his real name or place of abode, or shall give such a general description of his place of abode as shall be illusory, for the purpose of discovery, or shall wilfully continue such offence, it shall be lawful for the officer or person so requiring, as aforesaid, and also for any person acting by his order and in his aid, to apprehend such offender, and to convey him, or cause him to be conveyed, as soon as conveniently may be, before a Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with according to law: provided always, that *no person so apprehended shall, on any pretence whatsoever, be detained for a longer period than twenty-four hours from the time of his apprehension before he shall be brought before some Justice of the Peace;* and that if he cannot, on account of the absence or distance of the residence of any such Justice of the Peace, or owing to any other reasonable cause, be brought before a Justice of the Peace within such twelve hours, as aforesaid, then the person so apprehended shall be discharged, but may, nevertheless, be proceeded against for his offence by summons or warrant as if no such apprehension had taken place—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 87.

3. Where any persons, to the number of three or more together, shall be found by any officer of Her Majesty's Navy, or of the Coast Guard, or any water bailiff, or peace officer, by violence, intimidation, or menace, impeding or obstructing, or attempting to impede or obstruct, any other person or persons in the lawful prosecution of any fishery, it shall be lawful for such officer of the Navy, or Coast Guard, or water bailiff, or peace officer so requiring, and also for any person acting by his order or in his aid, to apprehend such offenders, and to convey them before a Justice of Peace, to be dealt with according to law; and every person so offending by such violence, intimidation, or menace, as aforesaid, and every person then and there aiding or

abetting such offender, shall, upon being convicted thereof, forfeit and pay for every such offence such penalty, not exceeding *Twenty Pounds*, as to the convicting Justice shall seem meet, together with the *costs of the conviction*, which said penalty shall be in addition to and independent of any other penalty to which any such person may be liable for any other offence against Act—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 88.

NETS.

4. No net or other engine covered with canvas, hide, or other material, by which unsizeable and young fish may be taken or destroyed, shall be used on the sea-coast, or within any estuary, except for the purpose of dredging for shell-fish.—Penalty not exceeding *Ten Pounds*, and forfeiture of net—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 6.

5. No person shall at any time, *between sunrise and sunset*, set, either in the sea or within the tideway in any estuary, any sea net for the catching of herrings, or any trammel net, or leave any drag or other net in the water between sunrise and sunset, *except stake or fixed nets for the catching of salmon*, and save, also, seines or drift nets for pilchards or herrings, provided such stake or fixed nets, and such seines or drift nets, be used at such times and places as may not be prohibited by any bye-law.—Penalty not exceeding *Ten Pounds*, and forfeiture of net—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 7; 7 & 8 Vic., c. 108, s. 7.

6. Every person who shall, between sunset and sunrise, have set, either in the sea or within the tideway in any estuary, any such net as is prohibited from being left set, or in the water between sunrise and sunset, shall before sunrise haul up and remove such net or nets.—Penalty not exceeding *Five Pounds*, and forfeiture of net. Proviso as to being prevented by storm or stress of weather—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 8.

7. Every person who shall use any trawl or trammel net at any season, or any place, either in the sea or within the tideway in any estuary, when or where the same shall have been prohibited by any bye-law, shall forfeit such net, and pay a penalty not exceeding *Twenty Pounds*—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 9.

8. No person shall set any net at or across the entrance of any bay or estuary, in any place, or at any time, which shall be prohibited by any bye-law.—Penalty not exceeding *Five Pounds*—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 10.

9. No stake weir, stake net, nor any leader, outrigger, or other work of any kind, shall be placed or erected, or suffered to remain in such a manner as that it shall extend to a greater distance than from high water to low water mark of spring tides, save and except in the case of ebb and flood weirs, commonly called head weirs, not fished by means of a fixed net; nor shall any such weir be so constructed as to be capable of taking young or unsizeable fish;—and the nets made use of in the formation and construction of such stake nets, and of the leaders of all bag or other fixed nets, shall be extended evenly in such a manner that the meshes shall be stretched to their full opening;—*and all bag nets shall be so placed and erected as that the netting of the leaders can be raised and kept out of water, and that clear openings can be made in all stake nets, &c.*—Penalty not exceeding *Ten Pounds*—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 26.

10. *For Bye-laws, see pages* 28, 29.

OYSTER FISHERIES.

11. Not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, destroy, or have in possession, sell or buy, any oysters or oyster brood, between *First* May and *First* September in any year.—Penalty *Five Pounds*—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, ss. 32, 36.

12. Any person stealing oysters or oyster brood from any oyster bed or laying, being the exclusive property of any person or persons, and sufficiently marked out and known as such, or from any oyster bed or laying, formed or planted with the permission, in writing, of the Commissioners, shall be deemed guilty of larceny, and be punished accordingly—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 11; 8 & 9 Vic., c. 108, ss. 18, 19; 13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, ss. 41, 42.

13. Any person unlawfully and wilfully *using* any dredge or net, instrument or engine, within limits of any oyster bed, being the exclusive property of any other person, and sufficiently marked out and known as such, *for purpose* of taking oysters or oyster brood, although none shall be actually taken, or dragging upon the ground or soil of such fishery, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished accordingly. Nothing to prevent any person from fishing for any floating fish within the limits of any oyster fishery with any net, &c., adapted for taking floating fish only—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 12.

14. NOTE.—Permission given to dredge for oysters, during month of May in each year, between Wicklow Head and Raven Point, north of Wexford Harbour.

See Bye-Laws, page 29.

BALLAST.

15. No person shall throw out, or unlade, from any vessel the ballast thereof, or any part thereof, within any estuary, harbour, or place, unless where the same may be allowed by the Commissioners, or by the local regulations of such harbour or place.—Penalty not exceeding *Ten Pounds*—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 14.

REGISTRY OF FISHING VESSELS.

16. At such of the Coast Guard Stations and Custom House Offices within such districts as the Commissioners shall appoint, subject to the consent and approbation of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, there shall be kept by such officer as the Commissioners may appoint, in books to be kept for that purpose, a registry of all vessels engaged in fishing, together with the names of the owners of such vessels, and of the ports to which they may belong, and the number of men usually employed in each such vessel. And the owners of such vessels are required to have registered their names, and the names of their vessels, and the ports to which they belong, and the number of their men. The owner of each vessel shall be furnished by the registering officer with a certificate of such registry, and pay for such certificate a sum not exceeding one shilling. And the number, mark, or letter which shall be assigned to each vessel by the registering officer, together with the name of the vessel, of the owner, or some one of the owners, and of the port to which such vessel belongs, shall be painted on the stern of such vessel, and such number, and mark, or letter, shall be also painted on the sails and bows, or quarters, and on the buoys attached to the nets used with such vessel, &c., in such manner as the Commissioners shall direct.—Penalty not exceeding *Five Pounds*. Provision as to vessels not permanently engaged in fishing—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 16.

ASSAULTING OR RESISTING.

17. If any person shall *assault*, *resist*, *or obstruct* any of the Commissioners, or any person acting by their authority, or any officer of Her Majesty's Navy or Coast Guard, or any person acting under him, or them, or any water bailiff in the execution of any of the powers conferred on him by Act, or by any rule, order, or bye-law, to be made in pursuance of Act, or if the master of any fishing vessel shall refuse to produce his certificate of registry when thereunto required, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding *Ten Pounds*—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 90.

CLOSE SEASONS.

18. For Annual Close Seasons, *see Schedule, page* 27.

19. Any person taking or fishing for, or aiding or assisting in taking or fishing for salmon or trout during the close season, is liable to a penalty of any sum not exceeding *Ten Pounds* for every such offence, and forfeiture of fish and engine by which the same may have been taken. And any person *buying*, *selling*, or *exposing for sale*, or *having in his possession* any salmon or trout, *or part thereof*, so caught in the close time, shall forfeit such fish and a sum not exceeding *Two Pounds for each fish; and having in possession* shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the fish having been caught in close season. And any person using nets or other modes of catching fish in any weir, shall be liable to a penalty of *Ten Pounds*, and forfeiture of such net, &c., and proof that such person is the occupier of weir shall be *primâ facie* evidence that such nets were set by him. And any person dredging for, *taking*, *catching*, *or destroying*, *having in his possession*, *selling*, or *buying* any oysters, or oyster brood, during the close season for oysters, shall forfeit such oysters, and pay a sum not exceeding *Five Pounds.—Minimum* of penalties in any of the foregoing cases, *Ten Shillings*—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 36; 13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 35; 11 & 12 Vic., c. 92, s. 42.

20. Any person in whose possession *any part or portion* of a salmon or trout shall be found or exposed for sale *during the close season* shall be in the like cases subject to like penalties and forfeitures; and all persons empowered to enforce the provisions of Act, shall be and are empowered to *seize all such salmon or trout*, or any such portion thereof as aforesaid, when so found in the possession of any person, or exposed for sale during the close season—13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 35.

21. During the close season for salmon, every occupier or farmer of any fishery shall remove and carry away, or cause to be removed and carried away, from such fishery, and the weirs, dikes, and dams connected therewith, and from the river, or stream in which such weirs, dikes, or dams are placed, and from the landing places adjoining thereto, all and every

engine, spear, hand net, or other net, inscale, hecks, and rails of all cruives, boxes, or cribs, used for the purpose of taking or killing salmon, and the tops of such cruives, boxes, or cribs, and all planks and temporary engines and fixtures used and required for the fishing of the same; and that all and every obstruction to the free passage of the fish in and through each and every such cruive, crib, or box be wholly removed and carried away *within thirty-six hours after the expiration of the open season*, and shall not be again placed or allowed to be placed or to remain therein *until within thirty-six hours of the commencement of such open season;* and in case any such occupier or farmer shall omit or neglect so to remove all and every such net, engine, or other tackle, and every contrivance, or obstruction as aforesaid, he shall forfeit all such nets, engines, or other tackle or contrivance as aforesaid, and shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not *exceeding Fifty Pounds*, and shall also *for every day* during which he shall suffer such obstacles and other things to remain and be unremoved beyond the period prescribed by Act, pay a sum not exceeding Five Pounds: Provided always that nothing shall be construed to render liable to any penalty any person who shall be prevented by floods, storm, or stress of weather, from removing any such net, engine, or tackle during the continuance of such prevention; and provided also, that the proprietor or farmer of any salmon weir, now legally entitled by patent, charter, or otherwise, to a right of fishing for eels in such weir, and who has exercised such right previous to the passing of Act, shall not be liable to any penalty on account of his placing, hanging, or using, coghill or eel nets or baskets in the eyes or gaps of such weir, if such coghill or eel nets or baskets be only used in conformity with the provisions of Act, and be only hung in four-fifths in number of the eyes or gaps of such weir, and the other one-fifth of such eyes or gaps, in addition to the Queen's or free pass, be kept open and unobstructed for the free passage of all kinds of fish; and provided also, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt such proprietor or farmer from liability to the penalties by Act directed in case any salmon or trout shall be killed, taken, or caught in such weir during close season, or in case he shall not keep open and unobstructed, according to the provisions of Act, one-fifth in number, as aforesaid, of the eyes or gaps of the said weir—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 37.

22. During the close season for salmon, every proprietor, lessee, or other person who shall be engaged in fishing for salmon by means of fixed engines, shall remove and carry away, or cause to be removed and carried away, from the poles or fixtures to which they shall be attached, all stake nets, bag nets, sole nets, fly nets, or other devices or engines used for the purpose of taking salmon, except where such nets, devices, or engines shall be formed of wood, iron, copper, or other rigid substance, in which case a clear opening of four feet in width shall be made, and maintained in and completely through the pouches, traps, or chambers, of all such nets, devices, or engines, *from the top to the bottom* of such pouches, traps, or chambers, and in the eyes of flood and ebb weirs, commonly called head weirs, so as to allow the free passage of salmon and other fish through the same, and effectually to prevent the catching or taking of any fish therein; and in case any such person shall omit or neglect to remove or carry away all such nets and engines, or, as the case may be, to make and maintain free from all obstruction such openings as aforesaid, during the times aforesaid, he shall *forfeit all such nets or engines*, and shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding *Fifty Pounds*, and shall also *for every day* during which such nets and engines shall remain and be unremoved beyond the period prescribed by Act, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding *Five Pounds;* provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to render liable to any penalty any person who shall be prevented by storm or stress of weather from removing such nets or engines, or making such openings as aforesaid, during the continuance of such prevention. Saving for weirs licensed by Commissioners to catch white sea fish—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, ss. 38, 39.

23. Every proprietor, lessee, or other person who shall be engaged in fishing for salmon by means of nets of any kind, shall remove and carry them away during the yearly close season under a penalty of not less than *Two Pounds*, and forfeiture of nets—13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 34.

WEEKLY CLOSE TIME.

24. "Weekly close time in inland lakes and rivers, between six of the clock on Saturday evening and six of the clock on Monday morning. In the sea or estuaries, or tideways, between the low water next in point of time, before six of the clock on Saturday night, and the low water next in point of time, before six of the clock on Monday morning"—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 40; 13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 38.

25. "*All fishing of every description (with rod and line only excepted) prohibited during weekly close season; Queen's share to be opened in all fixed nets, &c., and leaders of all nets to be removed.*"

26. In tideway from the low water next in point of time before six of the clock on Saturday night, and the low water next in point of time before six of the clock on Monday morning, and during such time in each stake, flood, ebb, or head weir and stake net, a clear opening of at least four feet in width shall be made, and kept from obstruction in the pouches, traps, chambers, or eyes of the same from bottom to top, so as effectually to allow of the free passage of salmon and other fish, and the *netting of the leader of every bag*, fly, sole, or other fixed net *shall be raised and kept out of the water*, and that in all rivers, lakes, and tideways, all other nets and baskets whatsoever, except those used for the taking of eels, shall be wholly removed and taken out of the water for the space of time above mentioned; and the inscales, or gates, and rails or framework of all such cribs, boxes, or cruives for the catching of salmon, &c., shall be removed out of, or opened in each such crib, &c., in every salmon or other weir wherein salmon may be caught, in such a manner that a clear opening of not less than four feet in width from the bottom to the top shall be left therein, and a free, direct, and uninterrupted space of said width shall be effectually secured for the passage of fish of all kinds, both up and down through such cribs, &c.—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 40.

27. Penalty for non-observance, or for using any means or device to prevent the free passage, or frightening or scaring, or attempting to frighten or scare any salmon from passing, or taking any salmon during the time specified,—not less than *Ten Pounds*, and not exceeding *Fifty Pounds:* provided such person shall not be prevented by floods, storm, or stress of weather from removing such leaders, or making such openings—13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 46.

28. During the weekly close season, the sluices which admit the water to the wheels of all mills or factories, shall at all seasons of the year be kept shut for twenty-four consecutive hours in each week, between six o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and six o'clock on Monday morning, so that the water may be allowed to flow freely through any existing gap in such weir, or any fish passage formed therein—or where no gap or fish pass, through the waste gate on the up-stream side of the wheel sluices of such mill, &c.—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 63.

29. It shall be lawful for Constabulary and Coast Guards, &c., and any person *acting under authority of the Commissioners*, when and as often as they or any of them shall, in any fishing weir, net, or contrivance, during the WEEKLY OR OTHER CLOSE SEASON, find any passage shut, closed, or obstructed, or during such close time, in any place find any net or other contrivance placed or used where the same are now by law, or may be prohibited by the Commissioners, or shall at any time find any obstruction in the Queen's share or free gap, through or over any fishing or other weir, or in the sluice passages appurtenant to any mill or factory at any time when the sluice gate of same shall be open, then and so often to open such passages, and remove all such obstructions, doing no unnecessary damage; and to seize and remove all nets and parts of nets which may be found so placed or used contrary to provisions of Act. Nothing to exempt any person from the penalties and forfeitures prescribed by Act, in respect to any of the matters aforesaid—not liable for any damage caused by opening such passage, or removal of nets or obstruction—8 & 9 Vic., c. 108, s. 10.

NOTE.—*No power given to seize fish caught in* WEEKLY CLOSE SEASON.—*This power confined to* ANNUAL *Close Season.*

LICENCES.

30. All engines, nets, instruments, or devices whatsoever used for the taking of salmon, trout, pollen, or fish of the salmon and trout kind, or for the taking of eels, and all fixed salmon, trout, or eel fisheries within any district, or on or off the sea-coast thereof, shall, before the same be used in any year, be duly licensed and rated, upon payment of the licence duty or rate, as the case may be—11 & 12 Vic., c. 92, s. 8.

31. For amount of licence duty, *see pages* 18 and 19.

32. Rods used singly for taking trout, perch, pike, or other fish, save and except salmon, shall not be subject to any licence duty—11 & 12 Vic., c. 92, s. 21.

33. Rods used for taking white trout subject to licence duty.—See definition of "white trout," section 1 of 13 & 14 Vic., c. 88.

34. Penalty for using engines subject to licence duty without the same being duly licensed for such year, not less than *double*, nor more than *treble* the licence duty which the engine would for the time be subject to, and forfeiture of engine; such engine to be sold or otherwise disposed of as the magistrates shall deem fit, and the *entire proceeds* thereof shall be added to the general funds of the district in which the same shall be used or erected—13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 12; 11 & 12 Vic., c. 92, s. 22.

35. Persons using engines for fishing, or having the same

erected or in fishing order, or found with the same *in his possession in or near any fishing place*, required to produce licence to any commissioner, conservator, inspector, or officers or men of the navy, coast guard, or constabulary, or water bailiff when demanded—11 & 12 Vic., c. 92, s. 29.

MESHES OF NETS.

36. Nets for the capture of salmon and trout to be of not less size than one and three quarter inches from knot to knot, measured when the net is wet—8 & 9 Vic., c. 108, s. 11.

NOTE.—*Any alterations made will be notified at each Coast Guard Station.*

ILLEGAL NETS.

37. In case any officer or person authorized and empowered to seize *illegal nets or engines*, or nets or engines of a *legal form* and size when *used contrary to the provisions of Act*, or any of the bye-laws to be made in pursuance hereof, shall seize the same, it shall and may be lawful for him to retain the same in his custody until *the next sitting of the* Petty Sessions Court, or any adjournment thereof, in the district where the same shall be seized, and at such Petty Sessions Court it shall and may be lawful for the Justices to order and direct the same *to be forfeited*; and in case the same shall be such *as cannot be legally used* under the provisions of Act, to order the *same to be destroyed*; and in case the same shall be *such as may be legally used* according to the provisions of Act, that then and in such case it shall be lawful for such Justices to order the *same to be sold*, and the money arising therefrom to be applied in the same manner as the penalties imposed for violation of the provisions of Act are directed to be applied—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 103.

SPEARS, &c.

38. It shall not be lawful in any freshwater river or lake, at any season of the year, to use for the purpose of taking fish, any otter, lyster, spear, strokehaul, dree draw, or gaff (except when the latter implement may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with rod and line, or for the purpose of removing fish from any legal weir or box by the owner or occupier thereof), under *penalty* of not less than *Four Pounds* nor greater than *Ten Pounds*—13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 40.

FRY.

39. If any person shall wilfully take, sell, purchase, or *have in his possession* the spawn, smolts, or fry of salmon, or of trout, or of eels, or in any way or by any device wilfully obstruct the passage of the said smolts or fry, or injure or disturb any such spawn or fry, or any spawning bed, bank, or shallow where the same may be, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding *Ten Pounds* for each and every such offence, and all *nets engines and devices* used in the taking of the same, or whereby any such injury shall be caused, *shall be forfeited*—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 73.

40. The word "salmon" shall extend to and include grilse, peal, sea trout, samlets, par, &c., and the spawn and fry thereof—13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 1.

UNCLEAN FISH.

41. If any person shall at any time wilfully take, kill, destroy, expose to sale, or *have in his possession any red, black, foul, unclean, or unseasonable salmon or trout*, such person shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Two Pounds for every such fish so taken, killed, destroyed, exposed to sale, or in his possession: provided always, that if any person shall take or catch any such fish accidentally, and return the same immediately to the water without injury, such person shall not be liable to the penalty aforesaid—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 74.

WEIRS, QUEEN'S SHARE, &c.

42. No person shall fish with rod and line or *in any other* manner, in any part of the free gap or Queen's share, in any weir in any river, or hang, fix, set or use, *within the space of fifty yards above or below* any part of such weir, any net, basket, or other engine for the taking of fish, or in order to deter or prevent fish from going up or down the same, *or place any obstruction*, or throw any gravel, clay, stones, or other matter into the same, nor shall beat the water or place, or set any bridge, board, cloth or any other thing in, over, or across the same, nor shall in any manner prevent the free and uninterrupted passage of fish through the same, at *all periods of the year*: penalty for every offence, a sum not exceeding Thirty Pounds; proof that such person is the occupier or owner of such weir shall be taken as *prima facie* evidence that such obstructions were placed by him—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 57.

43. No net, instrument, or device for taking fish (save and except rods and lines only) shall be used within *two hundred* yards of any weir used for supplying water to mills, &c., or for navigation, either above or below the same: penalty for every such offence, not less than Two Pounds, nor more than Ten Pounds, and forfeiture of net, &c.—13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 37.

44. Where such right has been exercised in any such place by any person lawfully possessed of a several fishery therein, for twenty years next before passing of Act, he shall not be subject to the penalty provided—13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 37.

FISH PASSAGES.

45. In all dams or weirs which shall be constructed after the passing of the Act, means shall be provided for the free migration of salmon and other fish, at the expense of the person forming such weir—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 63.

46. In all dams and weirs, means for migration of fish may be provided, no injury being done to navigation or power of mills. And where such means for migration of fish, or fish passes, have been built in weirs, the owners or occupiers of all such mills or factories are required at any time during which such mill or factory shall not be at work, or where the water wheel or watercourses thereof shall not be undergoing such repairs as shall require the water above such mill to be run off, to stop and close up in dry seasons, all other waste gates or overfalls, so as to direct and force the surplus water of such river or stream through the fish passage: penalty for non-observance, any sum not exceeding Five Pounds.

47. During the weekly close seasons the sluices, &c., shall at all seasons of the year be kept shut up for twenty-four consecutive hours in each week, so that the water may be allowed to go freely through any existing gap or passage in such weir, &c.

48. It shall not be lawful for any person to take, kill, or destroy any salmon or other fish, or hang, fix, use or set in such fish passages made through natural obstructions, mill dams, weirs, or other similar works, any net, basket, or other engine, or contrivance whatsoever for the taking of fish, or to place any obstacle or contrivance of any kind soever, in or near thereto, in order to deter fish from freely entering or passing up or down through the same, at all periods of the year, but the fish pass shall be kept and preserved free from every obstruction: penalty, any sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 64.

MILLS AND SLUICES.

49. The waste sluices, waste gates, or overfalls of the weirs of any mill or factory deriving their supply from rivers frequented by salmon, shall, at all seasons of the year when and during the time such mills or factories shall not be used for milling purposes, be *kept open, if no passage for fish be provided; and when such passage* for fish *shall be provided*, then the *sluices* which admit the water to such mills or factories, and the waste sluices, waste gates, or overfalls *shall be kept down or shut, to force the water through such passage for fish*, as provided by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106; and if the owners of any such mill or factory, not used for milling purposes as aforesaid, shall omit to keep any such sluice or sluices, waste gates, or overfalls, shut as aforesaid, or open as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay a sum *not less than Two Pounds, nor more than Ten Pounds, for every such offence*: provided always, that the opening or shutting of such sluices, waste gates, or overfalls shall not in any way injuriously interfere with the machinery or water-power of any mill or factory—13 & 14 Vic., c. 81, s. 39.

MILLS, DAMS, AND WATERCOURSES.

50. If any person shall, *at any season of the year*, in any mill pool or mill dam, or in any works appurtenant to any mill or factory, or in any of the watercourses leading the water to or from such mill or factory, *place, lay, set, or draw* any net, grate, creel, or other engine, or use any means or device whatsoever (save and except rod and line used subject to the provisions of Act), for the purpose of taking, destroying, or obstructing any salmon or other fish, or the fry thereof, every such person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding *Ten Pounds*, and shall also *forfeit* such nets or other engines; and in case the person who shall have actually committed any such offence shall not be known or found, and if such offence shall have been committed by means of shutting down or closing any gate or sluice which is under the exclusive power of the occupier of any mill or factory, or if such offence shall have been committed under such circumstances as shall appear to the Justice or Justices before whom any complaint thereupon shall be made to afford reasonable grounds for believing that such offence was committed by some person in the employment or under the control of the owner or occupier of such mill or factory, or that it was committed with the knowledge or connivance of such owner or occupier, or the person in charge of such mill or factory, or through the default of reasonable precaution on the part of such owner or occupier, to prevent such offence, then and in every such case *such owner or occupier of such mill or factory shall be deemed and taken to be liable to, and shall incur the penalty and forfeiture aforesaid*, as if such offence had been actually committed by him—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 75.

NIGHT.

51. If any person shall, between sunset and sunrise, *have*, or use any light or fire of any kind, or any spear, gaff, strokeall, or other such instrument, with intent to take salmon or other fish *in or on the banks of any lake or river*, or if any person shall be found at any time, *chasing*, *injuring*, *or disturbing spawning fish*, or fish on the spawning beds, or attempting to catch fish in such places (except with rod and flies only within the lawful period), or *damming*, *or teeming*, or *emptying any river or mill race* for the purpose of taking or destroying any salmon or trout, or the fry thereof, every person so offending in any of the cases aforesaid shall forfeit all such instruments, and shall also forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding *Ten Pounds*—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 78.

POISONOUS MATTER.

52. No person shall throw, empty, or cause to run or flow into any river or lake any dye-stuff or other deleterious or poisonous liquid, or shall throw into such river or lake any lime, spurge, or other deleterious or poisonous matter, or shall steep in such river or lake any flax or hemp; and if any person shall so offend, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding *Ten Pounds:* provided always, that nothing in Act contained shall extend or be construed to render any person liable to the penalties imposed for casting into any river or stream any *dye-stuffs* or other materials which are *not of a deleterious nature*, or which are *not* in a state *poisonous* to fish or other animals using the waters thereof—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 80.

POISONING RIVERS.

53. Any person found on the *bank of or near* any river, with any *deleterious matter* in his possession, under such circumstances as shall satisfy the court before whom he may be tried that such person had employed, *or was about to employ* such deleterious matter for the capture or destruction of fish, the said court is empowered to inflict on such person a penalty not less than *Five Pounds*, nor more than *Ten Pounds;* and any person *found taking fish* from any river or lake where it shall be proved to the satisfaction of any Justice that such fish has been wilfully poisoned, shall be subject to a penalty of *not less* than *Ten Shillings*, nor more than *Five Pounds*—13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 36.

APPLICATION OF PENALTIES.

54. One-third of every sum of money levied as a fine or penalty for any offence, under the provisions of the Acts (save and except penalties for non-payment of any such licence duty as aforesaid), shall be paid to the *informer or person* who shall be the means of bringing to justice any person offending against any of such provisions; and the other two-thirds shall, anything in the Acts to the contrary notwithstanding, be awarded to the Crown; except as regards all penalties under the 11 & 12 Vic., c. 92, which shall be applied as directed by that Act: provided that only one-third of the penalty be paid to the prosecutor, and the other two-thirds shall be applied to the purposes of Act, *for the district* formed under Act in which such offence shall have been committed. One-third of penalties to go to informer or prosecutor, and two-thirds to conservators of district—21 & 22 Vic., c. 100, s. 28; 11 & 12 Vic., c. 92, s. 35; 14 & 15 Vic., c. 90, s. 13.

55. MINIMUM of PENALTIES in certain cases mentioned in 36th section, 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106—11 & 12 Vic., c. 92, s. 42.

WHITE TROUT.

56. The word "salmon" shall extend to and include grilse, peal, *sea trout*, samlets, par, and all other fish of the salmon kind, and the spawn and fry thereof—13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 1.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

57. No person shall be convicted of any offence committed against the provisions of Act, unless the prosecution shall be commenced within *six calendar months* from the time of the commission of such offence—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 98.

SUMMONS.

58. To be served personally, or left at or on board the vessel, or posted on the known residence of the person for whom intended—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 94.

COMPLAINTS.

59. All offences against Act, or any bye-law, &c., may be determined in a summary way by one or more Justices, on the complaint, *verbal or otherwise*, *of any person*—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 94.

BYE-LAWS.

60. Copies of bye-laws obtained from the office of Clerk of Peace, or Clerk of Petty Sessions, are legal evidence of the existence of such bye-law—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 93.

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Instructions for Water Bailiffs, with Extracts from the Acts of Parliament relating to Irish Fisheries.

INSTRUCTIONS for WATER BAILIFFS, with EXTRACTS from the ACTS of PARLIAMENT relating to IRISH FISHERIES, compiled by T. F. BRADY, Fishery Department, Office of Public Works.

5 & 6 Vic., c. 106; 7 & 8 Vic., c. 108; 8 & 9 Vic., c. 108; 9 & 10 Vic., c. 114; 11 & 12 Vic., c. 92; and 13 & 14 Vic., c. 88.

THE following extracts from the Acts of Parliament in force in Ireland, for the regulation and protection of the fisheries, are published with a view to the guidance of Water Bailiffs, in the discharge of their duties, and pointing out the particular powers they possess under the statutes which, being extensive, should at all times be carried out with the utmost civility and respectful demeanour—at the same time a strict and faithful discharge of the duties will be required; and any remissness, improper conduct, or laxity of duty, cannot be excused.

The sections now printed are those which call for the special attention of Water Bailiffs, but there are many others contained in the Fishery Acts with which they should make themselves familiar.

Particular attention should be paid to the enforcement of a strict observance of the Close Season, both annual and weekly, amongst all classes of fishermen, and with every description of fishing engine.

NOTE.—In case of seizure of any net or engine by any person duly authorized to seize the same, care should be taken that it be brought before the Magistrates at the NEXT SITTING OF THE PETTY SESSIONS COURT, as directed by the 103rd section of the 5th & 6th Vic., cap. 106.
No power to seize boats.

WATER BAILIFFS' POWERS.

1. It shall be lawful for the Board of Conservators for each district to appoint as many Inspectors and Water Bailiffs as may be necessary for the protection of the fisheries in the district, and for generally enforcing the Fishery Laws within the same—11 & 12 Vic., c. 92, s. 19.

2. The appointment of a Water Bailiff under the 11th & 12th Vic., c. 92, by a Board of Conservators, is not subject to Stamp Duty, nor does it require the approval of the Justices at Petty Sessions, as in the case of appointments under the 5th & 6th Vic., c. 106.—11 & 12 Vic., c. 92, s. 36.

3. By the 82nd section of the 5th & 6th Vic., c. 106, proprietors of fisheries, in certain cases, are empowered to appoint Water Bailiffs, and such appointment must be confirmed by two or more Justices, at Sessions, and must be on a Five Shilling Stamp, under the 13th section of 8th & 9th Vic., c. 108.

4. Such Inspectors and Water Bailiffs as shall be appointed under the provisions of Act shall have, for the enforcement of Acts, the powers of Constables, and all the powers and authorities conferred on Water Bailiffs, or officers, or men of the Constabulary force, or Coast Guard, or Navy, under recited Acts or any of them—11 & 12 Vic., c. 92, s. 34.

5. Every Water Bailiff shall be empowered to exercise the powers and authorities of a Constable for the enforcement of the provisions of Act, and shall be at liberty, at all times and seasons, without any let or hindrance whatsoever, to *enter into and pass through or along the banks or borders of any lakes or rivers frequented by salmon or trout, or of the tributaries thereof, for the protection of the fisheries* whereof he shall be so appointed, and with boats or otherwise to enter upon all and every such lakes or rivers, and *to enter upon and examine all weirs, sluices, mill dams, mill races, and watercourses communicating therewith*, and to *pass along the same*, and to enter any boat or boats engaged in fishing, and to examine all standing, floating, or other nets whatsoever, *and to seize all illegal nets, engines, instruments, and devices whatsoever*, and all and every other *nets, engines, and instruments whatsoever*, when *used illegally*, and to do all such other acts and things as he shall be required to do, and the production of his certificate of appointment shall be sufficient warrant for such Water Bailiff so acting in any of the cases aforesaid: provided always, that nothing shall be construed to authorize any such Water Bailiff to enter any garden enclosed with a wall or paling, or any dwelling-house or the curtilage thereof (except where the ordinary road or passage to any weir, dam, or dike shall be through any such garden or curtilage as aforesaid), save when thereunto authorized by the warrant of a Justice of the Peace, as hereinafter provided—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 84.

6. It shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, upon an information on oath that there is probable cause to suspect any breach of the provisions of this Act to be committed within any of the *before excepted grounds and premises*, by warrant under his hand and seal, to authorize and empower by name any Water Bailiff to enter the *said excepted premises* for the purpose of detecting such offence, at such time or times, in *the day or night*, as in such warrant may be mentioned; provided that no such warrant shall continue in force for more than one week from the date thereof—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 85.

7. When any person shall be found at sea, or on rivers, lakes, or other waters, or on land, offending against any of the provisions of Act, by the use of any illegal net, engine, or device whatsoever for the taking of fish, or by the use of any net, engine, or device prohibited at such time, or in any other manner, it shall be lawful for any officer or person hereinbefore empowered to enforce the provisions of Act, *or for any person interested in the fishery* in which such illegal act may be committed, to require the person so found offending forthwith to desist from such offence, and also to tell his Christian name, surname, and place of abode; and *in case such person shall*, after being so required, *refuse to tell his real name* or place of abode, or *shall give such a general description* of his place of abode *as shall be illusory*, for the purpose of discovery, or *shall wilfully continue such offence*, it shall be lawful for the officer or person so requiring as aforesaid, and also for any person acting by his order and in his aid, *to apprehend such offender*, and to convey him, or cause him to be conveyed, as soon as conveniently may be, before a Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with according to law: provided always, that no person so apprehended shall, on any pretence whatsoever, be detained for a longer period than twenty-four hours from the time of his apprehension before he shall be brought before some Justice of the Peace; and that if he cannot, on account of the absence or distance of the residence of any such Justice of the Peace, or owing to any other reasonable cause, be brought before a Justice of the Peace within such twelve hours as aforesaid, then the person so apprehended shall be discharged, but may, nevertheless, be proceeded against for his offence by summons or warrant, as if no such apprehension had taken place—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 87.

8. Where any persons, to the number of three or more together, shall be found by any Water Bailiff or peace officer, by violence, intimidation, or menace, impeding or obstructing, or attempting to impede or obstruct, any other person or persons in the lawful prosecution of any fishery, it shall be lawful for such Water Bailiff or peace officer so requiring, and also for any person acting by his order or in his aid, to apprehend such offenders, and to convey them before a Justice of Peace, to be dealt with according to law; and every person so offending by such violence, intimidation, or menace as aforesaid, and every person then and there aiding or abetting such offender, shall, upon being convicted thereof, forfeit and pay for every such offence such penalty, not exceeding *Twenty Pounds*, as to the convicting Justice shall seem meet, together with the *costs of the conviction*, which said penalty shall be in addition to and independent of any other penalty to which any such person may be liable for any other offence against Act—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 88.

ASSAULTING OR RESISTING.

9. If any person shall *assault, resist, or obstruct* any Water Bailiff in the execution of any of the powers conferred on him by Act, or by any rule, order, or bye-law to be made in pursuance of Act, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding *Ten Pounds*—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 90.

CLOSE SEASONS.

10. *For Annual Close Seasons in the different Districts in Ireland, see Appendix.*

11. Any person taking or fishing for, or aiding or assisting in taking or fishing for salmon or trout during the close season, is liable to a penalty of any sum not exceeding *Ten Pounds* for every such offence, and forfeiture of fish and engine by which the same may have been taken. And any person *buying, selling, exposing for sale*, or *having in his possession* any salmon or trout, *or any part thereof*, so caught in the close time, shall forfeit such fish and a sum not exceeding *Two Pounds for each fish; and having in possession* shall be *prima facie* evidence of the fish having been caught in close season. And any person using nets or other modes of catching fish in any weir, shall be liable to a penalty of *Ten Pounds* and forfeiture of such net, &c., and proof that such person is the occupier of weir shall be *prima facie* evidence that such nets were set by him. And any person dredging for, *taking, catching, or destroying, having in his possession, selling*, or

buying any oysters, or oyster brood, during the close season for oysters, shall forfeit such oysters, and pay a sum not exceeding *Five Pounds.—Minimum* of penalties in any of the foregoing cases, *Ten Shillings*—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 36; 13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 35; 11 & 12 Vic., c. 92, s. 42.

12. Any person in whose possession *any part or portion* of a salmon or trout shall be found or exposed for sale *during the close season* shall be in the like cases subject to like penalties and forfeitures; and all persons empowered to enforce the provisions of Act shall be and are empowered *to seize all such salmon or trout*, or any such portion thereof as aforesaid, when so found in possession of any person, or exposed for sale during the close season—13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 35.

13. During the close season for salmon, every occupier or farmer of any fishery shall remove and carry away, or cause to be removed and carried away, from such fishery, and the weirs, dikes, and dams connected therewith, and from the river or stream in which such weirs, dikes, or dams are placed, and from the landing places adjoining thereto, all and every engine, spear, hand net, or other net, inscale, hecks, and rails of all cruives, boxes, or cribs used for the purpose of taking or killing salmon, and the tops of such cruives, boxes, or cribs, and all planks and temporary engines and fixtures used and required for the fishing of the same; and that all and every obstruction to the free passage of the fish in and through each and every such cruive, crib, or box be wholly removed and carried away *within thirty-six hours after the expiration of the open season*, and shall not be again placed or allowed to be placed or to remain therein *until within thirty-six hours of the commencement of such open season;* and in case any such occupier or farmer shall omit or neglect so to remove all and every such net, engine, or other tackle, and every contrivance or obstruction as aforesaid, he shall forfeit all such nets, engines, or other tackle or contrivance as aforesaid, and shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not *exceeding Fifty Pounds*, and shall also *for every day* during which he shall suffer such obstacles and other things to remain and be unremoved beyond the period prescribed by Act, pay a sum not exceeding Five Pounds: Provided always, that nothing shall be construed to render liable to any penalty any person who shall be prevented by floods, storm, or stress of weather from removing any such net, engine, or tackle during the continuation of such prevention; and provided also, that the proprietor or farmer of any salmon weir, now legally entitled by patent, charter, or otherwise, to a right of fishing for eels in such weir, and who has exercised such right previous to the passing of Act, shall not be liable to any penalty on account of his placing, hanging, or using coghill or eel nets or baskets in the eyes or gaps of such weir, if such coghill or eel nets or baskets be only used in conformity with the provisions of Act, and be only hung in four-fifths in number of the eyes or gaps of such weir, and the other one-fifth of such eyes or gaps, in addition to the Queen's or free pass, be kept open and unobstructed for the free passage of all kinds of fish; and provided also, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt such proprietor or farmer from liability to the penalties by Act directed in case any salmon or trout shall be killed, taken, or caught in such weir during close season, or in case he shall not keep open and unobstructed, according to the provisions of Act, one-fifth in number, as aforesaid, of the eyes or gaps of the said weir—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 37.

14. During the close season for salmon, every proprietor, lessee, or other person who shall be engaged in fishing for salmon by means of fixed engines, shall remove and carry away, or cause to be removed and carried away, from the poles or fixtures to which they shall be attached, all stake nets, bag nets, sole nets, fly nets, or other devices or engines used for the purpose of taking salmon, except where such nets, devices, or engines shall be formed of wood, iron, copper, or other rigid substance, in which case a clear opening of four feet in width shall be made and maintained in and completely through the pouches, traps, or chambers of all such nets, devices, or engines *from the top to the bottom* of such pouches, traps, or chambers, and in the eyes of flood and ebb weirs, commonly called head weirs, so as to allow the free passage of salmon and other fish through the same, and effectually to prevent the catching or taking of any fish therein; and in case any such person shall omit or neglect to remove or carry away all such nets and engines, or, as the case may be, to make and maintain free from all obstruction such openings as aforesaid, during the times aforesaid, he shall *forfeit all such nets or engines*, and shall forfeit and pay a sum *not exceeding Fifty Pounds*, and shall also *for every day* during which such nets or engines shall remain and be unremoved beyond the period prescribed by Act, forfeit and pay a sum *not exceeding Five Pounds:* provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to render liable to any penalty any person who shall be prevented by storm or stress of weather from removing such nets or engines, or making such openings as aforesaid, during the continuance of such prevention. Saving for weirs licensed by Commissioners to catch white sea fish—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, ss. 38, 39.

15. Every proprietor, lessee, or other person who shall be engaged in fishing for salmon by means of nets of any kind, shall remove and carry them away during the yearly close season under a penalty of not less than *Two Pounds* and forfeiture of nets—13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 34.

WEEKLY CLOSE TIME.

16. "Weekly close time in inland lakes and rivers, between six of the clock on Saturday evening, and six of the clock on Monday morning. In the sea or estuaries, or tideways, between the low water next in point of time, before six of the clock on Saturday night, and the low water next in point of time before six of the clock on Monday morning"—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 40; 13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 38.

17. "*All fishing of every description (with rod and line only excepted) prohibited during weekly close season; Queen's share to be opened in all fixed nets, &c., and leaders of all nets to be removed.*"

18. In tideway from the low water next in point of time before six of the clock on Saturday night, and the low water next in point of time before six of the clock on Monday morning, and during such time in each stake, flood, ebb, or head weir and stake net, a clear opening of at least four feet in width shall be made, and kept from obstruction in the pouches, traps, chambers, or eyes of the same from bottom to top, so as effectually to allow of the free passage of salmon and other fish, and the *netting of the leader of every bag*, fly, sole, or other fixed net *shall be raised and kept out of the water*, and that in all rivers, lakes, and tideways, all other nets and baskets whatsoever, except those used for the taking of eels, shall be wholly removed and taken out of the water for the space of time above mentioned; and the inscales, or gates, and rails, or framework of all such cribs, boxes, or cruives for the catching of salmon, &c., shall be removed out of, or opened in each such crib, &c., in every salmon or other weir wherein salmon may be caught, in such a manner that a clear opening of not less than four feet in width from the bottom to the top shall be left therein, and a free, direct, and uninterrupted space of said width shall be effectually secured for the passage of fish of all kinds, both up and down through such cribs, &c.—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 40.

19. Penalty for non-observance, or for using any means or device to prevent the free passage, or frightening or scaring, or attempting to frighten or scare any salmon from passing, or taking any salmon during the time specified, not less than *Ten Pounds*, and not exceeding *Fifty Pounds:* Provided such person shall not be prevented by floods, storm, or stress of weather from removing such leaders, or making such openings—13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 46.

20. During the weekly close season, the sluices which admit the water to the wheels of all mills or factories shall at all seasons of the year be kept shut for twenty-four consecutive hours in each week, between six o'clock on Saturday afternoon and six o'clock on Monday morning, so that the water may be allowed to flow freely through any existing gap in such weir, or any fish passage formed therein, or where no gap or fish pass, through the waste gate on the up-stream side of the wheel sluices of such mill, &c.—See 13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 39; 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 63.

21. It shall be lawful for Constabulary and Coast Guards, and any person *acting under authority of the Commissioners*, when and as often as they or any of them shall, in any fishing weir, net, or contrivance, during the weekly or other close season, find any passage shut, closed, or obstructed, or during such close time, in any place find any net or other contrivance placed or used where the same are now by law, or may be prohibited by the Commissioners, or shall at any time find any obstruction in the Queen's share or free gap, through or over any fishing or other weir, or in the sluice passages appurtenant to any mill or factory at any time when the sluice gate of same shall be open, then and so often to open such passages, and remove all such obstructions, doing no unnecessary damage; and to seize and remove all nets and parts of nets which may be found so placed or used contrary to provisions of Act. Nothing to exempt any person from the penalties and forfeitures prescribed by Act, in respect to any of the matters aforesaid—not liable for any damage caused by opening such passage, or removal of nets or obstruction—8 & 9 Vic., c. 108, s. 10.

22. No stake weir, stake net, or any leader, outrigger, or other work of any kind shall be placed or erected, or suffered to remain in such a manner as that it shall extend to a greater distance than from high water to low water mark of spring tides, save and except in the case of ebb and flood weirs, commonly called head weirs, not fished by means of a fixed net; nor shall any such weir be so constructed as to be capable of taking young or unsizeable fish; and the nets made use of in the formation and construction of such stake

nets, and of the leaders of all bag or other fixed nets, shall be extended evenly in such a manner that the meshes shall be stretched to their full opening;—*and all bag nets shall be so placed and erected as that the netting of the leaders can be raised and kept out of water, and that clear openings can be made in all stake nets, &c.—Penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds*—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 26.

LICENCES.

23. All engines, nets, instruments, or devices whatsoever, used for the taking of salmon, trout, pollen, or fish of the salmon and trout kind, or for the taking of eels, and all fixed salmon, trout, or eel fisheries within any district, or on or off the sea-coast thereof, shall, before the same be used in any year, be duly licensed and rated, upon payment of the licence duty or rate, as the case may be. For amount of licence duty, see *Appendix*—11 & 12 Vic., c. 92, s. 8.

24. Rods used singly for taking trout, perch, pike, or other fish, save and except salmon, shall not be subject to any licence duty—11 & 12 Vic., c. 92, s. 21.

25. Rods used for taking white trout subject to licence duty.—See definition of "White Trout," section 1 of 13 & 14 Vic., c. 88.

26. Penalty for using engines subject to licence duty without the same being duly licensed for such year, not less than *double*, nor more than *treble* the licence duty which the engine would for the time be subject to, and forfeiture of engine; such engine to be sold or otherwise disposed of as the magistrates shall deem fit, and the *entire proceeds* thereof shall be added to the general funds of the district in which the same shall be used or erected.—(See 35)—13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 12; 11 & 12 Vic., c. 92, s. 22.

27. Persons using engines for fishing, or having the same erected or in fishing order, or found with the same *in his possession in or near any fishing place*, required to produce licence to any Commissioner, Conservator, Inspector, or officers or men of the Navy, Coast Guard, or Constabulary, or Water Bailiff, when demanded—11 & 12 Vic., c. 92, s. 29.

MESHES OF NETS.

28. Nets for the capture of salmon and trout to be of not less size than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, measured when the net is wet—8 & 9 Vic., c. 108, s. 11.

Note.—Commissioners of Fisheries are empowered to alter the size of meshes of nets by any bye-law.

ILLEGAL NETS.

29. In case any officer or person hereby authorized and empowered to seize *illegal nets or engines*, or nets or engines of a *legal form* and size when *used contrary to the provisions of Act*, or any of the bye-laws to be made in pursuance of Act, shall seize the same, it shall and may be lawful for him to *retain the same in his custody until the next sitting of the Petty Sessions Court*, or any adjournment thereof, in the district where the same shall be seized, and *at such Petty Sessions Court* it shall and may be lawful for the Justices to order and direct the same *to be forfeited*, and in case the same shall be such *as cannot be legally used* under the provisions of Act, to order the *same to be destroyed*, and in case the same shall be *such as may be legally used* according to the provisions of this Act, that then and in such case it shall be lawful for such Justices to order *the same to be sold*, and the money arising therefrom to be applied in the same manner as the penalties imposed for violation of the provisions of Act are directed to be applied—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 108.

INLAND RIVERS.

30. In the inland and freshwater portions of rivers and lakes in *Ireland*, no person, *save the owner of a several fishery within the limits thereof*, shall, at any period of the year, lay, draw, make use of, *or fish with haul, draft, seine, or other net* for the taking of salmon or trout, unless in cases where a general public right of fishing for salmon with such nets, in the nature of a common piscary, has been enjoyed for a space of twenty years next before the passing of Act; and if any person shall offend contrary hereto, such person so offending shall forfeit all such nets so used, and shall also forfeit and pay a sum *not exceeding Ten Pounds*—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 65.

SEVERAL FISHERY.

31. If any person or persons, not being authorized by the owner, lessee, *or occupier of a several fishery*, shall enter into or upon such several fishery for the purpose or under the pretence of killing fish therein, or taking fish therefrom, or shall kill fish therein, or take fish therefrom, he or they shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum *not less than Ten Shillings, nor more than Five Pounds*, the same to be recoverable in a summary way before a Justice or Justices—11 & 12 Vic., c. 92, s. 41.

32. The words "Several" Fisheries shall mean and include all fisheries lawfully possessed and enjoyed as such under any title whatsoever, being a good and valid title at law, *exclusively of the public*, by any person or persons, *whether in navigable waters or in waters not navigable*, and whether the soil covered by such waters be vested in such person or persons, or in any other person or persons—13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 1.

SPEARS, &c.

33. It shall not be lawful in any freshwater river or lake, at any season of the year, to use for the purpose of taking fish, any otter, lyster, spear, strokehaul, dree draw, or gaff (except when the latter implement may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with rod and line, or for the purpose of removing fish from any legal weir or box by the owner or occupier thereof), under *penalty* of not *less than Four Pounds*, nor *greater than Ten Pounds*—13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 40.

FRY.

34. If any person shall wilfully take, sell, purchase, or *have in his possession* the spawn, smolts, or fry of salmon, or of trout, or of eels, or in any way or by any device wilfully obstruct the passage of the said smolts or fry, or injure or disturb any such spawn or fry, or any spawning bed, bank, or shallow where the same may be, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not *exceeding Ten Pounds* for each and every such offence; and all *nets, engines, and devices* used in the taking of the same, or whereby any such injury shall be caused, *shall be forfeited*—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 73.

35. The word "salmon" shall extend to and include grilse, peal, sea trout, samlets, par, &c., and the spawn and fry thereof—13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 1.

UNCLEAN FISH.

36. If any person shall at any time wilfully take, kill, destroy, expose to sale, *or have in his possession any red, black, foul, unclean, or unseasonable salmon or trout*, such person shall forfeit and pay any sum *not exceeding Two Pounds* for every such fish so taken, killed, destroyed, exposed to sale, or in his possession; provided always, that if any person shall take or catch any such fish accidentally, and return the same immediately to the water without injury, such person shall not be liable to the penalty aforesaid—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 74.

WEIRS, QUEEN'S SHARE, &c.

37. No person shall fish with rod and line, or *in any other* manner, in any part of the free gap or Queen's share in any weir in any river, or hang, fix, set, or use, *within the space of fifty yards above or below* any part of such weir, any net, basket, or other engine for the taking of fish, or in order to deter or prevent fish from going up or down the same, *or place any obstruction*, or throw any gravel, clay, stones, or other matter into the same, nor shall beat the water or place, or set any bridge, board, cloth, or any other thing in, over, or across the same, nor shall in any manner prevent the free and uninterrupted passage of fish through the same, at *all periods of the year:* penalty for every offence, a sum *not exceeding Thirty Pounds;* proof that such person is the occupier or owner of such weir shall be taken as *prima facie* that such obstructions were placed by him—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 57.

38. No net, instrument, or device for taking fish (save and except rods and lines only) shall be used within *two hundred* yards of any weir used for supplying water to mills, &c., or for navigation either above or below the same. Penalty for every such offence not *less than Two Pounds*, nor *more than Ten Pounds*, and forfeiture of net, &c.—13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 37.

39. Where such right has been exercised in any such place by any person lawfully possessed of a several fishery therein, for twenty years next before passing of Act, he shall not be subject to the penalty provided.

FISH PASSAGES.

40. In all dams or weirs which shall be constructed after the passing of Act, means shall be provided for the free migration of salmon and other fish at all periods of the year, and at the expense of person forming such weir, &c., and in such manner as the Commissioners shall approve—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 63.

41. In all dams or weirs, means for migration of fish may be provided, no injury being done to navigation or power of mills. And where such means for migration of fish, or fish passes, have been built in weirs, the owners or occupiers of all such mills or factories are required at any time during which such mill or factory shall not be at work, or where the water wheel or watercourses thereof shall not be undergoing such repairs as shall require the water above such mill to be

run off, to stop and close up in dry seasons all other waste gates or overfalls, so as to direct and force the surplus water of such river or stream through the fish passage. Penalty for non-observance, any sum *not exceeding Five Pounds.*

42. During the weekly close seasons the sluices, &c., shall at all seasons of the year be kept shut up for twenty-four consecutive hours in each week, so that the water may be allowed to go freely through any existing gap or passage in such weir, &c.

43. It shall not be lawful for any person to take, kill, or destroy any salmon or other fish, or hang, fix, use, or set in such fish passages made through natural obstructions, mill dams, weirs, or other similar works, any net, basket, or other engine, or contrivance whatsoever for the taking of fish, or to place any obstacle or contrivance of any kind soever, in or near thereto, in order to deter fish from freely entering or passing up and down through the same, at all periods of the year, but the fish pass shall be kept and preserved free from every obstruction. Penalty, any sum *not exceeding Twenty Pounds*—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 64.

MILLS AND SLUICES.

44. The waste sluices, waste gates, or overfalls of the weirs of any mill or factory deriving their supply from rivers frequented by salmon, shall, at all seasons of the year when and during the time such mills or factories shall not be used for milling purposes, *be kept open, if no passage for fish be provided; and when such passage for* fish *shall be provided*, then the *sluices* which admit the water to such mills or factories, and the waste sluices, waste gates, or overfalls *shall be kept down or shut, to force the water through such passage for fish*, as provided by 5 and 6 Vic., c. 106; and if the owners of any such mill or factory, not used for milling purposes as aforesaid, shall omit to keep any such sluice or sluices, waste gates, or overfalls shut as aforesaid, or open as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay a sum *not less than Two Pounds, nor more than Ten Pounds for every such offence;* Provided always, that the opening or shutting of such sluices, waste gates, or overfalls shall not in any way injuriously interfere with the machinery or water-power of any mill or factory—13 & 14 Vic., c. 81, s. 39.

MILLS, DAMS, AND WATERCOURSES.

45. If any person shall, *at any season of the year*, in any mill pool or mill dam, or in any works appurtenant to any mill or factory, or in any of the watercourses leading the water to or from such mill or factory, *place, lay, set, or draw* any net, grate, creel, or other engine, or use any means or device whatsoever (save and except rod and line used subject to the provisions of Act) for the purpose of taking, destroying, or obstructing any salmon or other fish, or the fry thereof, every such person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum *not exceeding Ten Pounds*, and shall also *forfeit* such nets or other engines; and in case the person who shall have actually committed any such offence shall not be known or found, and if such offence shall have been committed by means of shutting down or closing any gate or sluice which is under the exclusive power of the occupier of any mill or factory, or if such offence shall have been committed under such circumstances as shall appear to the Justice or Justices before whom any complaint thereupon shall be made to afford reasonable grounds for believing that such offence was committed by some person in the employment or under the control of the owner or occupier of such mill or factory, or that it was committed with the knowledge or connivance of such owner or occupier, or the person in charge of such mill or factory, or through the default of reasonable precaution on the part of such owner or occupier to prevent such offence, then and in every such case *such owner or occupier of such mill or factory shall be deemed and taken to be liable to and shall incur the penalty and forfeiture aforesaid*, as if such offence had been actually committed by him--5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 75.

NIGHT.

46. If any person shall, between sunset and sunrise *have*, or use any light or fire of any kind, or any spear, gaff, stroke-all, or other such instrument, with intent to take salmon or other fish *in or on the banks of any lake or river*, or if any person shall be found at any time *chasing, injuring*, or *disturbing spawning fish*, or fish on the spawning beds, or attempting to catch fish in such places (except with rod and flies only, within the lawful period), or *damming, or teeming, or emptying any river or mill race* for the purpose of taking or destroying any salmon or trout, or the fry thereof, every person so offending in any of the cases aforesaid shall forfeit all such instruments, and shall also forfeit and pay any sum *not exceeding Ten Pounds*—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 78.

POISONOUS MATTER.

47. No person shall throw, empty, or cause to run or flow into any river or lake any dye-stuff or other deleterious or poisonous liquid, or shall throw into such river or lake any lime, spurge, or other deleterious or poisonous matter, or shall steep in such river or lake any flax or hemp; and if any person shall so offend, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum *not exceeding Ten Pounds;* Provided always, that nothing in Act contained shall extend or be construed to render any person liable to the penalties hereby imposed for casting into any river or stream any *dye-stuffs* or other materials which are *not of a deleterious nature*, or which are *not* in a state *poisonous* to fish or other animals using the waters thereof—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 80.

POISONING RIVERS.

48. Any person found on the *bank of or near* any river with any *deleterious matter* in his possession, under such circumstances as shall satisfy the Court before whom he may be tried that such person had employed *or was about to employ* such *deleterious matter* for the capture or destruction of fish, the said Court is empowered to inflict on such person a penalty not less than *Five Pounds* nor more than *Ten Pounds;* and any person *found taking fish* from any river or lake where it shall be proved to the satisfaction of any Justice that such fish have been wilfully poisoned, shall be subject to a penalty of *not less* than *Ten Shillings*, nor *more than Five Pounds*—13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 36.

ENTERING LANDS.

49. If any person or persons shall enter upon any lands or premises for the purpose or under the pretence of fishing or angling in any lake, river, stream, pond, or water, without authority *in writing* from the proprietor or occupier of such lands or premises, every such person shall forfeit and pay a sum *not exceeding the sum of Two Pounds* for every such offence—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 71.

APPLICATION OF PENALTIES.

50. One-third of every sum of money levied as a fine or penalty for any offence, under the provisions of the Acts (save and except penalties for non-payment of any such licence duty as aforesaid), shall be paid to the *informer or person* who shall be the means of bringing to justice any person offending against any of such provisions; and the other two-thirds shall, any thing in any Acts to the contrary notwithstanding, be applied to the purposes of Act, *for the district* formed under Act in which such offence shall have been committed. One-third of penalty to go to prosecutor, and two-thirds to conservators of district—21 & 22 Vic., c. 100, s. 28; 11 & 12 Vic., c. 92, s. 35.

51. MINIMUM OF PENALTIES in certain cases mentioned in 36th section of the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106.—*See 11 and 12 Vic., c. 92, sec. 42.*

WHITE TROUT.

52. The word "salmon" shall extend to, and include grilse, peal, *sea trout*, samlets, par, and all other fish of the salmon kind, and the spawn and fry thereof—13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, s. 1.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

53. No person shall be convicted of any offence committed against the provisions of Act, unless the prosecution shall be commenced within *six calendar months* from the time of the commission of such offence—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 98.

SUMMONS.

54. To be served personally, or left at or on board the vessel, or posted on the known residence of the person for whom intended—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 94.

COMPLAINTS.

55. All offences against Act, or any bye-law, &c., may be determined on in a summary way by one or more Justices, on the complaint, *verbal or otherwise, of any person*—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 94.

BYE-LAWS.

56. Copies of bye-laws obtained from the office of Clerk of Peace, or Clerk of Petty Sessions, are legal evidence of the existence of such bye-law—5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, s. 93.

POLLEN.

57. Close season for pollen same as that fixed for trout or salmon.

APPENDIX.

Instructions for Water Bailiffs, with Extracts from the Acts of Parliament relating to Irish Fisheries.

WARRANT FOR WATER BAILIFF OF FISHERIES.

WE, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being three of the Conservators acting in and for the District of under the provisions of an Act passed in the 11th & 12th years of the reign of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act for the Protection and Improvement of Salmon, Trout, and other Inland Fisheries of Ireland," do hereby, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us by said Act vested, nominate and appoint a Water Bailiff for the protection of the Fisheries in said District, and for generally enforcing the Fishery Laws within the same.

And the said is hereby authorized to do all lawful acts and the several Acts therein recited or referred to.

Board Room, *day of* 18

_____
_____ } *Conservators.*
_____

(Seal.)

To all whom it may concern.

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DUBLIN: Printed by ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORT

OF

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

ON

THE OPERATION OF THE ACTS RELATING TO TRAWLING FOR HERRING

ON

THE COASTS OF SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH:
PRINTED BY MURRAY AND GIBB,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1863.

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COMMISSION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith ;—To Our Trusty and Well-beloved LYON PLAYFAIR, Doctor of Medicine, Companion of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath ; THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY, Esquire ; and CHARLES FRANCIS MAXWELL, Esquire, Lieutenant-Colonel in Our Army,—Greeting ! Whereas We have deemed it expedient that a Commission should issue to inquire into the operation of the Laws relating to Trawling for Herrings on the Coasts of Scotland, having special reference to the Acts of Parliament of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Year of Our Reign, Chapter Twenty-six ; the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Year of Our Reign, Chapter Ninety-two ; and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Year of Our Reign, Chapter Seventy-two.

NOW KNOW YE, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your fidelity, discretion, and integrity, have authorized and appointed, and by these presents do authorize and appoint, you, the said Lyon Playfair, Thomas Henry Huxley, and Charles Francis Maxwell, to be Our Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid.

And for the better discovery of the truth in the premises, We do by these presents give and grant unto you, or any two of you, full power and authority to call before you, or any two of you, such persons as you shall judge necessary by whom you may be the better informed of the truth in the premises.

And We do further by these presents give and grant unto you, or any two of you, full power and authority to inquire into the premises, and every part thereof, by all lawful ways and means whatsoever.

And We do also give and grant to you, or any two of you, full power and authority to cause all persons to bring and produce before you, or any two of you, all and singular Books, Records, Papers, and other Writings touching the premises, which shall be in the custody of them, or any of them.

And Our further will and pleasure is, that, upon due examination of the premises, you do report to Us in writing, under your hands and seals, within the space of six months after the date of these presents, what you shall find touching or concerning the premises upon such inquiry aforesaid, with the opinion formed by you thereon.

And We do further will and command, and by these presents ordain, that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, Our said Commissioners, or any two of you, shall, and may, from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

Given at Our Court at St James's, the Twelfth day of August 1862, in the Twenty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

G. GREY.

REPORT.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,

1. We, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by your Majesty to inquire into the Operation of the Laws relating to Trawling for Herrings on the Coasts of Scotland, and to report thereon, humbly certify, in manner following, our proceedings in the execution of your Majesty's Commission.

Places visited.

2. We reached Edinburgh on the 12th of August, and examined the books and records of the Board of Fisheries, in relation to the subject of our inquiry.

On this occasion, and during the whole course of our investigations, we received efficient and impartial assistance from the Secretary of the Board, the Honble. B. F. Primrose, and from the intelligent Fishery Officers at the various fishing stations.*

We then proceeded to Loch Fyne, where your Majesty's ship 'Jackal,' Lieutenant Lodder commanding, was placed at our disposal by the Board of Fisheries. In this loch and its neighbourhood we spent nearly a month, examining into the operation of the Acts relating to trawling for herring. Afterwards we went to the Kyles of Bute, Arran, and Campbeltown. We then visited Greenock, in order to take the evidence of the fish-curers and others in that important seaport, and also to the coast of Ayrshire, with the view of obtaining information respecting the fishing at Ballantrae.

Having obtained sufficient information in this part of Scotland, we next travelled to Oban; from thence to Mull, and afterwards to Skye. Having remained a few days at Portree, we sailed for Stornoway, in the island of Lewis, and thence passed by Gairloch to Inverness, where we were met by your Majesty's ship 'Lizard,' commanded by Lieutenant Spratt, and were conveyed to Wick. After returning to Edinburgh, we visited the fishing stations on the coast of Fife, and Dunbar. We went also to Glasgow, for the purpose of taking the evidence of fishcurers and salesmen in that town.

Manner in which herrings are caught.

3. Before entering into the results of our inquiries, we venture to describe the manner in which herrings are taken, legally and illegally, on the coasts of Scotland.

The legal method of capture is by a series of nets termed 'drift nets.' These nets have meshes, which, by the 12th section of the Act 48 Geo. III., c. 110, must measure not less than an inch from knot to knot, or have thirty-six squares to the yard.

Drift nets.

The usual practice is to carry in the boat a number of these drift nets, which are joined in lengths by a rope, to which buoys are attached, so as to allow the 'train,' as the connected lengths are termed, to drift with the tide, the lower part being sunk by weights. Three classes of boats are used in drift-net fishing: boats of the first class measure thirty feet and upwards in the keel, those of the second from eighteen to thirty, and those of the third less than eighteen feet. All these boats have sails as well as oars, and their price varies, according to their size, from L.20 to L.100. They are manned by crews of from three to six men. It is the practice of fishermen to measure the length of net by barrels, each separate piece of net being as much as a barrel will hold. A barrel contains about 100 yards of net, which, after being mounted and buoyed, costs from L.4 to L.5. The number of barrels used in the train is determined by the size of the boat and the means of the fisherman. The smaller class of boats have from six to eight barrels; the larger have sometimes twice as many. The train of nets, when drifting, may therefore vary from 600 to 2000 yards in length. The vertical measurement of the net is from twenty to twenty-four feet; but it may be sunk at different depths in the water, according to the length of the buoy ropes. As the fishing is almost always prosecuted at night, the drift-nets are placed in position, generally before it is dark, and then the fishermen have nothing further to do, unless they have mistaken the position of the shoals of herring. The nets remain most of the night in the water, drifting with the tide; the herrings meeting these nets, try to pass the obstacle, and mesh themselves. It is obvious that this practice of fishing with meshes of the uniform standard of an inch is not adapted for catching herrings of a very large size, and that it allows all herring fry to escape.

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* To Mr Lawrence Lamb, the Assistant Inspector of Fisheries stationed at Greenock, we are under much obligation for his constant attention in promoting the object of our inquiries.

The Seine net improperly termed 'The Trawl.'

4. We now proceed to describe the mode in which trawling for herring is carried on. This mode of fishing is comparatively recent, having been introduced about the year 1838, although it did not become a system till 1846. It is limited in its practice to the West of Scotland, and to one or two localities on the East Coast. The boats employed in it are chiefly rowing boats, and cost from L.14 to L.15 per boat. Each boat is manned with from four to five men; and two boats are commonly used for a trawling operation. The trawl net, when mounted, costs from L.15 to L.20. Although termed the 'trawl,' both in common language and in the Act of Parliament, the net is in reality not a 'trawl,' but a 'seine,' though without a distinct 'cod' or pocket such as an ordinary seine is provided with. It is usual to have the trawl net of the legal mesh of one inch from knot to knot; but the trawlers sometimes diminish the size of the mesh, and, instead of thirty-six squares to the yard, have as many as forty or forty-five squares.

The mode of using the trawl net is similar to the operation of seining. Drag ropes are attached to the net, which is buoyed by corks, and one rope is held on shore while the net is taken out by a boat, which rows round in a semicircle, determined by the size of the net and length of the drag rope. The boat, after paying out the net in its course, now comes to the shore with the second drag rope; the two crews hauling in both ropes, gradually approach each other, until the net becomes a bag containing the fish enclosed in the space which it has surrounded. The fish are, of course, of various kinds, although herring form the chief bulk of the take, the ground being selected where the latter are found to be abundant.

Sometimes the net, instead of being landed on shore, is hauled into one of the boats. In this case the first boat remains stationary at a favourable place, while the second rows from it, paying out the net as in the ordinary seining; but, instead of approaching the shore, it returns to the first boat, on board of which the net is hauled, care being taken to raise the bottom of the net so as to form a bag. Both these operations are performed in shallow water, although there is also a means of using the net for circle-net fishing in deep water. When two boats are used for this purpose, one remains stationary as before, while the other rows round in a circle paying out the net until it reaches the first boat, on board of which the net is drawn. Occasionally one boat only is used in this operation, a buoy being substituted for the stationary boat.

Seining rendered illegal by 14 and 15 Vict., c. 26.

5. The methods of seining or trawling thus shortly described, were rendered illegal by the 14 and 15 Vict., c. 26 (1851). By this Act the drift net is recognised as the only legal net for catching herrings, the use of all other nets being prohibited. The Act authorizes the seizure of all nets not being drift nets, if used for the capture of herring, but it does not prohibit their employment for other kinds of fish.

Increased powers by 23 and 24 Vict., c. 92.

6. The Act of 1851 was not very effectual for the purpose of repressing trawling, and increased powers were given to the Fishery Board by the Act 23 and 24 Vict., c. 92 (1860). This Act contains numerous and stringent provisions against trawling, and compels all nets which might be used illegally for the capture of herring, to be laid aside during the herring fishing; but while it gives power for the siezure of such nets, and for the prosecution of persons using them, it leaves the boats and the fish caught entirely free from seizure and confiscation. It was found, however, that the nets were so easily sunk and concealed on the approach of the persons engaged in the repression, that the Act, although more effectual than that of 1851, was insufficient to extinguish trawling as a mode of fishing; while the fishermen, as they discovered the weak points of the law, became more bold and skilful in its evasion. The Act of 1860 introduced a close time into the herring fishery for one portion of the Scottish coasts. It was enacted that no herrings should be caught on the West Coasts of Scotland up to Point Ardnamurchan from the 1st of January to the 31st of May; and from the north of Ardnamurchan to Cape Wrath from the 1st of January to the 20th May. The East Coasts of Scotland were left free in their fishing as before. Though the Act of 1860 was ineffective to repress trawling for herring, it was found to destroy a fishery which was certainly not primarily included in its intentions. The fishing for sprats is actively carried on in the Firth of Forth during the winter months, and supplies an abundant and much-prized food to the poorer part of the population. This fishery requires a trawl or seine net with small meshes; but as this was prohibited by the Act of 1860, much misery was produced among those fishermen who had been accustomed to depend upon sprat-fishing for their subsistence.

Close time established.

New Act of 24 and 25 Vict., c. 72.

7. Accordingly a new Act was passed in 1861, which, while it legalized the capture of sprats in certain localities, at the same time gave increased powers for repressing trawling for herrings by enabling the Fishery Board and its officers to seize boats and fish as well as nets, when there is reason to believe that the boats have been engaged in trawling, or the fish have been captured by that system of fishing. The operation of this Act has been as complete as could have been desired by its promoters, and under it trawling has been effectively, and almost entirely, suppressed on the West of Scotland.

The Fishery Board was not the promoter of these Acts.

Before dealing with the operation of these Acts, we ought to state that the Acts of 1860 and 1861 were not promoted by the Board of Fisheries, but arose out of the ill-will and conflicts engendered among the rival sets of fishermen, and from the influence brought to bear in Parliament by the large body of drift-net fishermen, the fishcurers, and others whose immediate interests were deeply concerned in obtaining a repression of trawling, which interfered with the prevalent system of fishing, and lessened its gains.

Trawlers dissatisfied with these Acts.

8. It may easily be conceived that the trawlers are by no means satisfied that the law is a just one, but regard themselves as sacrificed to a class who pursue the fishing in a different way, and dislike encroachments on their ancient methods. Before expressing our own views on the subject, we shall, as an introduction to it, endeavour to state succinctly the case as brought before us by the supporters of the two different systems of fishing.

Statement of drift-net fishermen in support of the Acts.

9. Since 1809 the standard mesh of the drift net has been one inch, so that only herrings of a certain size can be taken, while the young and small herring escape capture. The nets float in the sea, drifting with the tide, and mesh the herring in the position in which they swim, so that the shoals are not frightened by the capture of a portion of them. The fish caught by the drift nets are already sorted in size, and are better adapted for the curers than unassorted fish, where both large and small are caught together. The method of drift-net fishing requires that the boats should be of a certain size, and be possessed of sails, so that it is alleged to afford a good training for seamen. The drift-net fishermen and their supporters object to the introduction of seining as a legal mode of fishing, for the following reasons:—(1.) Because immature herring may be caught by it. (2.) Because, as they consider, the seine nets disturb and disperse the shoals of fish in entering the estuaries from the sea, and in consequence the fish desert the waters which they would otherwise have frequented. They term this 'breaking the eye of the fish,' and assert that when the shoal is thus scattered, it does not again unite. (3.) They state that the seine fishers sweep across the beds where the fish are depositing their spawn, and not only take the spawning herring, but destroy the spawn which has been deposited. (4.) They consider that the herring caught by the seine are not fit for curing, on account of the injury received by them in their capture. (5.) They accuse the trawlers or seiners of being a turbulent set of men, who wanton in mischief, and love to cut away drift nets, or stab the buoys which float them, and thus produce much damage to property. (6.) They deny that the two systems can be carried on together in narrow waters, as the trawlers get foul of the drift nets, and drive away the fish which would have meshed themselves. (7.) They state that the extravagant gains of the trawlers, monopolized by a few, alter the market prices by sudden fluctuations to the great detriment of the drift-net fishermen, who prosecute their labour in a more steady and less gambling manner. We place in the Appendix a Petition from the Inverary Fishermen to the House of Commons, as giving their own statement of their grievances. (App. A.)

Statement of trawlers in defence of their system.

10. The trawlers, on the other hand, deny these allegations, and rest their case on the following grounds:—(1.) They admit that, when the mesh of the net is less than the legal standard, they catch immature fish; but they deny that it is their interest as a class to do so, and state that larger and finer herrings were caught by the trawl than can be got by the drift net. (2.) They deny that the enclosure of herring in a circle by a net drawn gently round them in a retired locality on the coast can disturb the general shoal of fish so much as their meeting numerous walls of netting, often miles in length, let down into the sea to obstruct their progress. (3.) They deny interference with the spawning-beds, asserting that there is only a small market for full fish on the West Coast, and that it is not their interest to catch fish in that condition. They state that the destruction of the spawning-beds was not produced by them, but by the drift-net fishermen on the coast of Ayrshire, who sunk their drift nets as trammels to catch the fish in the act of spawning. (4.) They assert that the fish caught by trawling is, by the admission of all, good for the fresh market, and that it is this market which they desire to supply. They deny, however, that the fish so caught are unfit for curing, and give as the reason for an occasional inferiority in this respect, the rapid and careless handling to which the fish are subjected in the prosecution of an illegal fishing, which may at any time be interrupted. (5.) They wholly deny, as a class, that they injure the nets of the drift-net fishermen: they point to the records of collisions between the drift-net fishermen themselves before trawling was introduced, and say that the alleged instances of mischief on the part of the trawlers have never been substantiated when submitted to official investigation. (6.) They see no difficulty in carrying on the two systems of fishing together, as the trawlers chiefly fish close to the shore in shallows, where the drift nets are rarely placed. They further assert that, instead of frightening the fish away so that they will not mesh in the drift nets, they drive the shoals out of the shallow into deeper water, where the drift nets are enabled to capture

them. (7.) They assert that the large hauls got by the trawler are of great benefit to the consumer of fish, by enabling him to get herring at a much cheaper rate than he could by the old method of drift-net fishing; and that the poor especially benefit by the abundance of fresh fish thus thrown into the market. As we have done in the case of the drift-net fishermen, we give a Memorial prepared by the Trawlers in support of their case. (App. B.)

Evidence taken in regard to the two systems.

11. Finding these contradictory opinions to prevail, we took the evidence of many drift-net fishermen and trawlers, in regard to the operation of the existing laws, as well as that of landowners, fishcurers, and other persons interested in the prosperity of the fishery. To publish this evidence in detail would be useless, as it would merely give individual repetitions of the general statements which we have already indicated as being made on both sides. We prefer, therefore, to give the general results of our inquiries in as condensed a form as possible, under the following heads :—

1. The systems of fishing as followed on the West Coasts of Scotland, including in that term the coasts on which Close Time is established by Law.
2. The fishery on the East Coasts of Scotland.
3. The Natural History and Habits of the Herring, as bearing on these systems of fishing.
4. The effects of legislative interference on the growth and maintenance of the Herring fishery.
5. Our conclusions from the previous inquiries.

A.—West Coast of Scotland.

Geographical character of coasts on the West of Scotland.

12. An inspection of the map, from the Mull of Galloway on the south to Cape Wrath on the north, will suffice to strike the observer with the number of small estuaries which abound on the Western Coast of Scotland. These estuaries of the sea are termed lochs, and in these, with few exceptions, herrings are found at certain seasons of the year; while simultaneously, or at slightly different periods, they are to be caught also in the numerous channels which divide the islands from the mainland. In examining this extensive line of coast, it will be convenient to divide it into several districts. (1.) The coast line bounded by the Ayrshire coast on the east, by Cantire on the west, and by Argyleshire on the north,—a district which includes the Firth of Clyde, the Sound of Kilbrannan, Loch Fyne, the Kyles of Bute, and Loch Long. As this district embraces that in which trawling is chiefly practised, the general subject will be principally discussed under this head. (2.) The coast from the Mull of Cantire on the south, to Point Ardnamurchan on the north, which includes the Sounds of Jura and Mull, Loch Linnhe, and various smaller lochs. And, (3.) The coast from Point Ardnamurchan on the south, to Cape Wrath on the north, which includes the islands of Skye and Lewis and the coasts of Ross and Sutherland.

Loch Fyne district.

13. The first district to which we have referred is by far the most important for the subject of our inquiry, as it embraces Loch Fyne, where trawling has been chiefly practised. Loch Fyne begins at Skipness Point, and goes upwards with a tolerably uniform breadth of from four to five miles to Otter; there it narrows to an average breadth of one and a half or two miles up to Inverary. From thence to Kilmorich it becomes still more contracted. We shall speak of the broad part as the Lower Loch, and the narrow part as the Upper Loch.

In Loch Fyne there are, on an average of seven years from 1855 to 1861, 518 boats of all sizes fishing in the loch, and almost exclusively employed in the herring fishery.

The value of these boats is upwards of L.6000, and the value of the nets used in them amounts to about L.10,000. The number of fishermen engaged in manning these boats is nearly 1500.

The general annual average of herrings taken in Loch Fyne, for each five years from the year 1834 to 1862, is as follows:—

General annual average	from 1834 to 1838,	. .	17,869 barrels.
,, ,,	1839 ,, 1843,	. .	20,119 ,,
,, ,,	1844 ,, 1848,	. .	15,427 ,,
,, ,,	1849 ,, 1853,	. .	19,149 ,,
,, ,,	1854 ,, 1858,	. .	25,744 ,,
,, ,,	1859 ,, 1862,	. .	42,165 ,,

As each barrel contains about 1000 herrings, the number of herrings caught can readily be calculated.

All along the coasts of Loch Fyne, fishing villages and stations are to be found; but the most important of them are Tarbert, Ardrishaig, and Inverary. Tarbert is the head-quarters of the trawlers, as Inverary may be said to be of the drift-net men.

System of repression unequally carried out.

14. The suppression of trawling in Loch Fyne was fitfully carried into execution, owing to various causes. In 1852, the repression was tolerably effective. It was less efficient in 1853, owing to an accident to H.M. vessel, the 'Porcupine,' which was engaged in enforcing the law. In 1854, the repression was again attempted, but less effectively, as the Russian war took away the superintending steamers. In the years 1855, 1856, trawling revived, receiving a great impulse in the latter year from the Report of a Treasury Commission. This Report, which was laid before Parliament on 23d February 1857, had the following recommendation:—'We earnestly recommend the repeal of a statute which has no other result than to keep a considerable population in the habitual and successful violation of law.' The Fishery Board, believing that Government would adopt the recommendation, relaxed the repressive administration of 1851, so that trawling was pursued with little molestation until the years 1858 and 1859, when the drift-net fishermen, being pressed in the narrow waters of Upper Loch Fyne by encroachments of trawlers, and incensed at the apparent immunities which they had obtained, resolved to take the law into their own hands, and put down trawling by force. In this state of feeling, and with a serious disturbance of the peace imminent, the Acts of 1860 and 1861 were introduced, and they have been entirely effectual in the suppression of trawling.

Government Commission of 1857.

Returns of the fisheries in Loch Fyne, from 1844 to 1862.

15. It becomes at once of interest to ascertain the results of the herring fishing in Loch Fyne in the years during which trawling had been successively repressed and permitted. The following Table gives the returns of the fishings since 1844, being two years previous to the introduction of trawling as a regular system of fishing:—

RETURN showing the Herrings caught in Loch Fyne, distinguishing the proportion thereof *Cured* and the proportion *used Fresh*, with the general average every five years:—

Years.	*BARRELS.*						*Average every Fifth Year.*
	Cured.	*Used Fresh.*			*Total caught.*	*Total every Five Years.*	
		Shipped in Boxes.	*Otherwise disposed of.*	*Total used Fresh.*			
1844	6,986	4,830	2,000	6,830	13,816		
1845	6,923	5,700	2,125	7,825	14,748		
1846	7,210	...	...	10,400	17,610		
1847	4,403	...	...	11,000	15,403		
1848	5,060	...	...	10,500	15,560		
						77,137	15,427
1849	3,759	11,115	1,000	12,115	15,874		
1850	3,183	8,345	3,440	11,785	14,968		
1851	9,884	18,342	4,500	22,842	32,726		
1852	3,440	4,690	2,500	7,190	10,630		
1853	4,399	13,650	3,500	17,150	21,549		
						95,747	19,149
1854	4,335	9,664	3,000	12,664	16,999		
1855	7,550	14,616	2,195	16,811	24,361		
1856	10,553	18,385	2,485	20,870	31,423		
1857	7,910	16,682	2,230	18,912	26,822		
1858	11,884	15,054	2,330	17,384	29,268		
						128,873	25,774
1859	10,046	14,783	2,335	17,118	27,164		
1860	21,520	16,965	2,870	19,835	41,355		
1861	8,344	9,902	2,000	11,902	20,246		
1862	46,859	30,834	2,200	33,034	79,893		
						168,658	42,165

It is impossible, from these returns, to believe that the practice of trawling has decreased the quantity of herrings in Loch Fyne, when we find that the capture steadily increases with the occasional variations which always occur in fisheries of this nature. This steady increase cannot be due to an augmented number of drift-net boats; because, as will be seen by the following return, the number of these boats is subject to little fluctuation,—the only striking exception being in the last year, when the unusual prosperity of the fishing brought additional boats into the district, besides the numbers added by the suppression of trawling.

RETURN of Trawl and Drift Net Boats in Loch Fyne from 1850 to 1862.

Years.	*Drift Boats.*	*Trawl Boats.*	*Total.*	*Years.*	*Drift Boats.*	*Trawl Boats.*	*Total.*
1850	538	48	586	1857	409	121	530
1851	518	60	578	1858	377	143	520
1852	515	55	570	1859	409	122	531
1853	490	60	550	1860	405	90	495
1854	475	72	547	1861	432	84	516
1855	407	103	510	1862	772	...	772
1856	414	106	520				

The capture of herrings increased during the years of trawling.

16. During the six years when trawling was permitted and reached its maximum,—viz., from 1854 to 1859,—the annual average take of herrings is 26,000 barrels; while the annual average take of the ten preceding years, when trawling was slowly growing into a system, is only 17,288 barrels. The average annual produce of the five years previous to 1838—that is, when trawling was unknown—was 17,869 barrels.

Decrease of fishing in 1861 attributed to trawling.

17. Although the six years of active trawling did not, during this period, produce any diminution in the amount of the fishing, the sudden decline in 1861, when the take was only 15,068 barrels, is attributed by the drift-net fishermen to the effects of trawling being at last manifested. It is to be observed, however, that in the period of ten years before trawling became active, there were no less than seven years in which the fishing produced about, or less than, 15,000 barrels; so that the decrease of 1861 is by no means a remarkable instance, when drift-net boats are alone employed. The trawlers affirm, on the other hand, that the bad success of 1861 was entirely due to the suppression of trawling, inasmuch as the herrings were abundant, but too small in size to be taken by the drift net with the legal mesh. They contend that, if trawling had been permitted, they could have supplied the fresh market and the curers with an abundance of herring in this year. To see what truth there is in this allegation, we have examined the records of the Fishery Board, and extract the following passage from the Annual Report of the Fishery Officer, dated 31st December 1861 :—

Assertion is denied by the trawlers.

'The deficiency of the catch in Loch Fyne is not attributed to the want of herrings on the usual fishing grounds, as the fishermen constantly affirmed that herrings never were more plentiful in Loch Fyne than during the whole season of 1861; but it is ascribed more to the size of the herrings, which for the last few years have much deteriorated, both in size and quality, and which has been very apparent during the past season, when the average size of the herrings taken, from Tarbert to Inverary, was fully 1300 to the barrel; so that netting of the legal size merely captured the largest of the herring.'

Increase of fishery in 1862.

18. The fishing of 1862, amounting to 79,893 barrels, has been unusually successful, and is brought forward as evidence that the repression of trawling has improved the fishery. At all events, it is undoubted evidence that the practice of trawling has not ruined the fishery; for if the fishing be so susceptible to the influence of trawling, that the beneficial effects of repression are apparent in two years, we ought to have seen the pernicious influence more obviously exercised during the fifteen years when trawling was more or less in practice. But instead of noting, as might have been expected had the argument been valid, a destruction of the herring fishery, we observe that this long period ended in 1860, with a fishing amounting to 41,355 barrels,—a prosperity only surpassed by that of the year 1862. As it is an important feature in the inquiry, that the last year of the long period during which trawling was carried on was marked by unusual abundance, and not by a diminution of herrings, it is interesting to examine the Annual Report for the fishing of that year. The following extract from the Report of Mr George Thomson, the Fishery Officer of the district, describes the general character of the fishing :—

'The fishing of 1860 in Loch Fyne has been a successful one; and, unlike that of the previous few years, when the best fishing was in the upper part of the loch, the best fishing ground of the past year was from Otter to Ardlamont Point; and both trawl and drift net fishermen agree in saying, that herrings were never more abundant in Loch Fyne than during the whole year of 1860; and that if trawling were now allowed, the quantity taken would have been immense.'

It had been previously asserted, that the trawlers had swept away the fish from the lower loch, where their operations were chiefly prosecuted, although, as it suits the accidents of the fishing, we find alternately the lower and the upper loch brought forward as evidence of the destruction.

If we grant the assertion of the drift-net fishermen, that the bad fishing of 1861 was in consequence of previous trawling, and that the good fishing of 1862 was due to its suppression by the Act of the preceding year, then the same principle of deduction must be allowed to the trawlers, who, with at least equal reason, might point to the unprece-

dentedly bad fishing of 1852 (when the take was only 10,630 barrels) as a proof of the pernicious influence of the Act of 1851, in repressing their method of fishing; and again might point to the sudden rise in 1853, when the repressive measures were relaxed, as corroborative evidence that the fishing gained and improved by their system.

Returns show that trawling has thrown an additional supply of fish into the market.

19. The general result that the fishing of the loch steadily and largely augments, in periods sufficient to cover the accidents of annual fluctuations, has convinced us that, so far from there being truth in the assertion that the system of trawling has diminished the supply of fish from Loch Fyne, the evidence is conclusive that it has thrown an additional quantity into the market during a long succession of years.

But as it may be asserted that the evil may be found in some other parts of the West of Scotland, though not in Loch Fyne, we refer to Table I. in the Appendix, giving the total number of drift-net boats and trawl boats, and the approximative take of fish for the whole West of Scotland since 1845. The same general result is apparent for the whole West Coast of Scotland as for Loch Fyne,—viz., that while the drift-net boats have remained nearly stationary, the trawl boats having been variable, there is no falling off but an actual increase, in the fishing during periods of five years. This is shown in the following abstract of the return (*vide* App. C.) :—

Abstract of Return of the whole Fishing of the West Coast of Scotland.

Periods of 5 Years.	*Annual Average of Drift-Net Boats.*	*Annual Average of Trawl Boats.*	*Approximative Gross Take.*		*Gross Cure.*	
			In 5 Years.	*Annual Average.*	*In 5 Years.*	*Annual Average.*
1845 to 1849	4,691	40	516,102	103,220	364,527	72,905
1850 to 1854	4,278	68	542,758	108,551	428,471	85,694
1855 to 1859	4,461	163	595,403	119,081	488,511	97,702

Increase cannot be attributed to augmented numbers of drift-net boats or nets.

It is impossible, with such results, to believe the assertion that the system of trawling has injured the fishing either in Loch Fyne or on the West of Scotland as a whole. On the contrary, with drift-net boats nearly stationary, and trawl boats increasing up to the year 1860, it is necessary to ascribe to the latter, part at least of the improvement which has taken place in the aggregate fishing. To the superior quality of the drift nets some part of the improved fishing may fairly be attributed, but not any large amount of it, as there is no marked increase in the square yards of drift net used. The money value is somewhat diminished, from the substitution of cotton for flax nets; but, at the same time, the nets are of a more regular character than formerly, from being made in manufactories instead of in the houses of the fishermen.

Square Yards and Value of Netting in the Inverary District, 1855 to 1861.

Years.	*Square Yards Netting.*	*Estimated Value.*
1855	5,675,550	L.19,113
1856	5,734,560	19,397
1857	5,882,710	19,500
1858	6,002,820	19,605
1859	5,932,940	18,015
1860	6,021,550	16,875
1861	5,625,600	14,925

Constant fluctuations in Loch Fyne fishing.

20. When we look back to the records of the fishing in Loch Fyne for the last fifty or sixty years, we find many periods of bad fishing and gloomy depression on the part of the fishermen. In such times of panic they have always been ready to demand legislative protection against other classes of fishermen who were supposed to be interfering with their interests. Thus, in 1836, the Fishery Officer at Loch Fyne, expressing the views of the fishermen there, entreats the Board to protect that loch from ruin, by putting down all fishing on the East Coasts of Scotland during the only months when it was productive, because the West Coast fishermen are persuaded that it is the fish of the West Coast which travel to the East Coast to spawn. In fact, every time that there is a panic, the reasons assigned for the failure of the herring alter, but are strongly pressed upon the Fishery Board as demands for immediate prohibitory measures.

Objections of drift-net men to trawlers.

21. Having come to the conclusion that trawling has in no respect hitherto diminished the herring fishery in Loch Fyne, we have now to consider the validity of the other objections brought by the supporters of the repressive Acts to the system of trawling. These are :—

1. That the fish are injured in their capture, and are unfit for curing.
2. That the trawlers destroy the fishing-gear of the drift-net men.
3. That the trawlers capture herring fry as well as large fish.
4. That the trawlers injure the white fishing.

Assertion that trawled fish are not fit for the curer.

22. It is asserted that the trawlers injure the herring so that they are not fit for curing, and that the fish are occasionally abandoned in the water, as being unfit for any purpose. The scale of the herring is stated to be much rubbed off, and the flesh to be discoloured by the bruising which it has received. The blood-vessel which runs along the backbone is also said to be frequently gorged with blood. It is to be borne in mind that the herrings caught by the seine are in mass, and not meshed separately as in the drift net. It is therefore probable, that when the hauls are very heavy, the herring may be crushed in the handling and have their scales partially removed. On this account the curers generally pay a somewhat lower price for them than for drift-net herring. But we have in evidence that the largest curers in the trade had agents at Tarbert and at Ardrishaig, to purchase trawled herring, for the purpose of curing. The trawlers, in their evidence, allege that the reason of the inferiority of trawled herring for curing purposes is entirely incidental to the mode in which this illegal fishing was carried on. They were in constant dread of being captured by the Fishery Officers, and hence had to conduct all their operations with the utmost haste. The herrings were hastily tumbled into the boat, and all hands were employed at the oars to get back to port. It was impossible to prevent the herring from being rudely handled in such circumstances. The trawlers assert that when the trawled herrings are leisurely handled, and the boat kept dry by the use of the pump, the fish are in as excellent condition for curing as drift-net herring, and that for such fish they have often got higher prices than the drift-net men obtained. They further argue that this would be a normal condition, if trawling were a legal mode of fishing and the operation were conducted in a leisurely manner. They wholly deny that they ever abandoned trawled herring from the injury done to them by the trawl. In the few instances of abandonment, the trawlers were either surprised by the boats of the cruisers, or the net broke and allowed the fish to escape.

Our own experiments on the state of trawled fish.

23. In order to examine the state of the herring caught by the trawl, we made three experiments with the trawl-net. On one occasion we employed a crew of Tarbert men, but the haul of fish got by them was small in quantity. On two other occasions we employed the men of H.M. ship 'Jackal;' in one of these hauls the take was so great that the net broke. In all three instances, the herring were delivered on board the 'Jackal' in excellent condition. The scales were not rubbed off, the flesh was not discoloured, and there was no unusual amount of blood in the vessel which runs along the backbone. The herrings captured were of a saleable size, and had no herring under six inches mixed with them.

Experience of Irish and Norwegian fisheries as to trawled herring.

24. These experiments, though in support of the statements made by the trawlers, so far as they go, are obviously insufficient to decide the question. We therefore requested the Fishery Commissioners of Ireland to give us a statement of the condition of the trawled herrings in that country, where trawling is not rendered illegal. An interesting Report by Mr Barry, the Inspecting Commissioner of Fisheries, will be found in the Appendix (*vide* App. D.). In one of the Irish districts the injury to the fish is complained of, but in the other districts it is unknown. Mr Barry himself reports, 'I am, from my own experience, enabled to state that the herrings taken by the seine used to be considered in a better state, when carefully handled, than those taken by the drift nets, in which they mesh and struggle, to the great injury of the scale.' In order to obtain further evidence on this subject, we applied, through the Foreign Office and Board of Trade, for a Report on the Capture of Herrings in Norway, from Mr Crowe, H.M. Consul-General at Christiania. The great increase in the imports of cured herrings from Norway, which has sprung up from 2952 cwt. in 1854, to 101,404 cwt. in 1860, has recently attracted much attention, as they have in various markets, even in this country, come into successful competition with our own produce (vide *Return E. in Appendix*). Almost all the curers of herring, whose evidence we have taken, admitted that the cure of the Norwegian herring is excellent. As will be seen by the replies to the queries sent by us, a large proportion of the fishing in Norway is done by small drag-nets, within an enclosure made by lock-nets. Mr Crowe's interesting Report on this subject will be found in the Appendix (*vide* App. F.). Again, the large herrings imported from Newfoundland and Labrador are, as we are informed, caught by small seine or tuck-nets, and their cure is admittedly good.

Trawled herrings are fit for the curer if properly handled.

25. With such evidence before us, we are satisfied that trawled herrings are quite fit for the purposes of the curer, if they are properly handled and not subjected to the hasty treatment involved in the prosecution of an illegal fishing. But, while we state our conviction from an examination of the evidence, it is right to mention that the trawlers

profess an indifference to the accusation that the fish captured by them are unfit for curing. They prefer to supply the fresh market, and not that of the curers, and they contend that by doing so they lower the price of fresh herring, and thus allow the poor to have them at a cheaper rate than they could obtain them when the curers come into competition for fish which they desire to have for the purpose of salting. The trawlers further believe that it is the lowering of price of the cured fish by the abundant supply of fresh fish which they throw into the market, which has brought upon them the hostility of the influential body of curers whom they assert to have been the chief promoters of the prohibitory Acts.

Evidence of Mr Macdonald, a fish-curer and drift-net fisherman.

26. The curers as a body are no doubt strongly opposed to trawling, but there are exceptions. Mr Lewis Macdonald of Helensburgh, who has been a curer for forty years, and a drift-net fisherman for twenty, gives his opinion as follows: 'The operation of the Trawling Acts has been to remove the large and sudden supplies of trawled fish from the fresh market, so that they do not now enter into competition with the curers for drift-net fish. The price is thus necessarily raised, and the consumer suffers. In bad years of fishing this tells in a marked manner; and in consequence, foreign cured herrings, like the Norwegian fish, are able to push us out of our own markets. Of course, my personal interest as a curer is against trawling, for it deranges the market for cured fish. I have found, for instance, when I came from the north with a good supply of cured herrings, that the fresh market was so glutted by the herrings taken by the trawlers of Loch Fyne, that my sale was much injured. But it is the interest of the consumer rather than that of the curer which should be consulted. I think trawling is an improved method of fishing, because it is less noisy, and not so likely to frighten the fish as hundreds of drift boats all at one place with their vast quantity of netting.' Why do you not allow fishing to be practised in a way which is both cheaper and better than the old plan? If land can be ploughed, have you a right to compel a man to delve it with a spade? If you can catch herrings for sixpence a hundred by the trawl, what right have you to make the consumer pay two shillings and sixpence for herrings taken by the drift?'

Assertion that trawlers injure the fishing-gear of drift fishermen.

27. We now pass to the charge that the trawlers are a turbulent set of men, who destroy the fishing-gear of the drift-net fishermen. From the nature of the occupation of the latter, who shoot their nets and allow them to float at a considerable distance from their boats, it is quite easy for evil-disposed persons to injure the nets by stabbing the buoys or cutting the meshes, and it is difficult to discover the aggressor. It is further probable, that among a set of fishermen like the trawlers, who are generally young active men engaged in their occupation in defiance of the law, there were individuals or even crews, who perpetrated malicious damage; but the accusation that the body of trawlers, as a class, have been guilty of such acts, though constantly made, has not been supported by any evidence submitted to us. In the state of unpleasant feeling between the drift-net fishermen and the trawlers, it is natural that the former should ascribe all injury suffered by them to the latter. We have searched the Fishery books and records of the police for proofs to substantiate these allegations, but without effect. In one case, the complaint was of so precise a character, that Mr Lamb, the Assistant-Inspector of Fisheries, was directed to report upon the subject. The following is an extract from his Report, of 8th November 1858:—

'With reference to your letter of the 30th October, instructing me to collect evidence of the alleged depredations of trawlers, I now beg to report, that after full inquiry made of the fishermen who suffered damage by cutting of nets and loss of buoys, I find that none of them are in possession of what can be considered as evidence that this damage was done by trawlers. What they state is, that they saw trawlers passing near them on the nights of the damage, but they also state that cutting of nets and stealing of buoys was going on before any of the trawlers had come. My own opinion, from what we have seen since we came, is, that most of the damage must have been caused by the trains getting foul of each other. The channel here is so narrow, and the fleet of boats was so large, that almost every night we fell in with trains of drift nets foul of each other, and had to warn the fishermen that no nets were to be allowed to be cut without the knowledge and consent of the owners.' In looking back at the records of the Fishery Board, we find the same complaints made long before trawling was discovered. Thus, in 1817, the Fishery Officer writes to the Board, 'A considerable number of fishermen are making complaints against each other for stealing and robbing and committing depredations. They are the most unruly set of fishermen in Loch Fyne that are this day in existence.' But what is still more to the point is, that the same complaints are made in the year 1862, when trawling is wholly abolished. Mr Thomson, the Fishery Officer, in his Report of last December (App. G.), says,—'Owing to the large number of boats from different places, a large amount of loss, by wilful and intentional cutting, was done to netting.'

Undoubtedly, as a police question, it is more difficult to keep order in narrow waters,

where there are two kinds of fishing of a different character, than where only one system prevails.

Causes of the bad feeling between the drift-net men and the trawlers.

28. In 1859, the trawlers, who, since the Act of 1851, had no legal right to fish in the loch except with drift-nets, went to the narrow waters of the Upper Loch, above Otter Point, and, mixing with the drift-net fishermen, produced such bad feeling that the latter combined to expel them from the Upper Loch. The riots at one time assumed a menacing character, fire-arms being taken into the boats; but order was restored by one of H.M. vessels employed to superintend the fishery. Let us inquire into the causes which produced this bad feeling. These undoubtedly are not limited to the mere difficulty of fishing in the same locality without coming into collision. In all times and in all occupations, the discovery of new and more productive methods of prosecuting an industry leads to much dissatisfaction and discontent in the minds of those who prosecute the old and less successful methods of the same industry. Such discontent constantly finds expression in a riotous interference with the new kinds of labour. The formidable riots of handloom weavers are a matter of history; but the obstructions offered to mechanical improvements in manual processes are at this moment engaging attention in Sheffield and other manufacturing towns. The introduction of trawling was a serious innovation on the habits of the drift-net fishermen. The trawlers not only became formidable and illegal competitors with them, but by their sudden and frequently enormous hauls of herring lowered the price of fish to the consumer, and rendered it unproductive to the drift-net fishermen. The following extracts from some of the Reports to the Fishery Board will show that trawling is generally more productive than drift-net fishing to those engaged in it, though it is not uniformly so:—

'The trawlers were far more successful than the drift-net fishers, and this led many of the latter to prepare trawls. The average sum gained by each trawl skiff at Tarbert was about L.100, the highest being L.300, while the highest drift-net boat was believed to be about L.50.'—*Annual Report of the Fishery Officer at Loch Fyne for* 1854.

'Average money gained by each [trawl] boat or skiff at Tarbert last season about L.80, highest being L.450. At Ardrishaig and above Otter Ferry, the [drift] boats got about L.40, highest L.100.'—*Loch Fyne Fishery Officer's Report, 31st January* 1854.

'The drift-net men between Ardrishaig and Tarbert did well: the drift net crews were supposed to average L.140. The success of the trawlers was varied at Tarbert, but, on the whole, they gained a great amount of money.'—*Fishery Officer's Report for* 1857.

'The regular herring-fishing commenced on the 13th of June, when 148 drift nets and 72 trawl boats were at sea, the latter being most successful for the first three weeks of the fishing. Some of them landed as high as 50 maze, while the highest by drift-nets in that time was 1700 herrings. In a good many cases, the trawled fish were superior to those taken by the drift net, and a few hundreds of them sold at 25 shillings per hundred, this being the highest price obtained during the season.'—*Report of Loch Fyne Fishery Officer for* 1859.

Mr Primrose, Secretary to the Board of Fisheries, gives the amount of herrings sent into the fresh market by the drift-net and trawl boats as follows:—

'Annexed is a return commencing from the year 1853, showing, out of the boxes shipped, what proportion of the herrings had been caught by drift boats and what by trawl boats. In 1853, means were taken to have these proportions accurately ascertained,—a work of so much labour and expense, that it was not continued in succeeding years; but taking the relative proportion of herrings sent from the two sets of boats in 1853 as a basis of calculation, the return is carried on year by year, and here presented:—

RETURN showing, out of the Boxes of Herrings shipped from Loch Fyne, the proportion caught by Drift Boats and the proportion caught by Trawl Boats, commencing with the year 1853.

Years.	*BARRELS.*		
	Caught by Drift Boats.	*Caught by Trawl Boats.*	*Total shipped in Boxes.*
1853	9,790	3,860	13,650
1854	5,364	4,300	9,664
1855	5,856	8,760	14,616
1856	7,955	10,430	18,385
1857	7,552	9,130	16,682
1858	7,104	7,950	15,054
1859	7,653	7,130	14,783

OFFICE FOR THE FISHERIES,
GREENOCK, 17*th April* 1860.

LAURCE. LAMB, *Assistant Inspector.*

Relative capital required by drift-net men and trawlers.

The trawlers in their evidence assert that, with a smaller capital, they obtain larger returns. Mr M'Calman, the agent for the Union Bank at Tarbert, states that the capital required to fit out two trawl skiffs with their net is only L.45, 10s. [boats L.28, net L.17, 10s.], so that the contribution for each of the eight men forming the two crews is only L.5, 13s. 9d. To fit out a drift-net boat with three men, Mr M'Calman estimates the capital required at L.200 [boat L.100, nets L.100], so that each fisherman is required to contribute L.66, 13s. 4d. As this estimate is made on boats of the highest class, it may be reduced considerably. With the average class of drift-net boats used in Loch Fyne, the cost may be assumed for boats and gear at L.120, so that the average contribution of each fisherman would be L.40, the capital being still seven times as great as that required by the trawler; and yet the average gain of each trawler is asserted to be nearly double that of a drift-net fisherman.

Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that the drift-net fishermen viewed with jealousy the progress of this comparatively new mode of fishing, especially as they had been encouraged by the law to look upon it as a kind of poaching. Trawling is followed by the young and active men, and the fishermen in advanced life are unable to undertake its hardships, even for the chance of its successes. The drift-net fishing is generally more steady in its results; but the price of fish undergoes such sudden fluctuations by the occasional large hauls of the trawlers, that the former are uncertain what price they can command. Besides, the trawlers generally get into port first, and have the advantage of an early market with the purchasers.

Police difficulties as to the two systems.

29. The above are the chief causes which have produced an unpleasant feeling between the two classes of fishermen, and have rendered it difficult to keep order between them. For years the two kinds of fishing did go on together without serious collision; but as trawling increased in magnitude, and more seriously interfered with the gains of the drift-net men, the difficulty of preserving order increased also. It is true that, generally, the trawlers draw their nets nearer shore than the drift-net men care to place their nets, and that with a good understanding between them there need be no difficulties. But it also sometimes happens that the drift-net men desire to shoot their nets nearer to the shore than usual, and then the two sets of fishermen come into collision with each other, should both happen to have selected the same locality for their operations. This difficulty was less likely to occur in the broad parts of the loch below Otter Spit, than in the narrow waters above it. But these are subjects of police regulation, and do not affect the question as to whether trawling is in itself a mode of fishing injurious to the breed of herring, or whether the trawlers are men who habitually do damage to the nets of competing fishermen. Beyond mere assertion, unsubstantiated by any evidence, we have received no information which would lead us to believe in these accusations.

Trawlers accused of taking herring fry.

30. We now proceed to examine the statement that trawlers captured herring fry. From the evidence there can be no doubt that they did so at certain periods of the year. It is stated by the trawlers, and coincides with our own experiments, that few very small herring are caught with trawl nets having the legal mesh of one inch from knot to knot. But the trawlers frequently employed nets of a smaller mesh. Their inducement to do this was, that nets of the legal size became obstructed by the herrings meshing themselves, so that it took a long time to clear the nets after a fishing operation; and during the time in which the men were thus engaged, the boats of the cruisers might surprise them in the act. Accordingly the meshes were often reduced from the legal number of 36 to the yard, to 40 or 45 to the yard. In such nets both large and young herring were caught together. At certain periods of the year, generally about January and February, large quantities of young herring, sometimes of so small a size as to be 3000 to the barrel, have been taken, though not so much in Loch Fyne as in the neighbouring Kyles of Bute. Usually, these small herring were sold in the fresh market, or they were sent to England to be potted. It has been stated in evidence that they were sometimes sold as manure; but the only instances of this kind to which our attention has been directed, was when the trawlers had to abandon their haul of fish, either by the breaking of a net or the approach of a Fishery Officer.

In Loch Fyne, the public feeling, both among trawlers and drift-net fishermen, is strongly against the capture of immature herring. The question, however, has lost much of its importance since a close time has been established; for there is now no herring fishing of any kind during the months when shoals of young herring are liable to be captured by small meshed nets. The trawlers desire that the legal-sized mesh should be enforced upon them, if trawling be again permitted; and with this provision there is no need to apprehend that any notable quantity of herring fry would be caught in the trawls.

Our opinion as to the

31. At the same time that we give this expression of the general public feeling in

alleged evils of taking herring fry.

regard to the question under consideration, we do not attach the same importance to the capture of young herring as the local fishermen do. On the whole of the East Coast it is the habitual practice to catch herring ready to spawn, each of which contains fifty or sixty thousands of eggs, so that the capture of young herring on the West Coast sinks into insignificance as compared with this general practice. Besides, when we observe such an instance as the continual capture, in the narrow waters of the Thames, of white bait, the fry of a fish for which there is a greatly increasing demand, without apparent decrease in their propagation by mature fish, we think that the objections raised to the capture of these young herring have been overrated.

Assertion that trawling injures the white fishing.

32. Lastly, as regards Loch Fyne, we have the statement that trawling injures the white fishing. On this subject we could gather no satisfactory evidence. That the number of white fish has lessened there seems no doubt; but the same complaint was made to us all along the West Coast, and in many parts of the East Coast of Scotland, in places where a trawl net has never been known. Many of these white fish prey upon the herring, and consume vast quantities of them, so that the diminution in the number of white fish may partly account for the steadily increasing quantity of herring in Loch Fyne. It is unquestionable that the trawlers frequently catch white fish in their trawls; but they contend, and with much show of justice, that in doing so they benefit the herring fishery by removing the natural enemies of the herring. This opinion has long been entertained by fishermen. In 1831, the Fishery Officer writes: 'Loch Fyne has teemed with immense shoals of stenlock for some years past, which I verily believe to be one great cause of destroying the herring fishery there, as these swarms of strong voracious fish devour and scatter the herrings as soon as they make their appearance in the loch.' The question of the diminution of white fish is a complex one, and the evidence attainable by us was insufficient for its satisfactory solution.

Rothesay fishing district.

33. Leaving Loch Fyne, we proceed to the consideration of the remaining part of the district near the Firth of Clyde; and in doing this, we propose to dismiss the period of close time established by the Act of 1860. It is unnecessary to enter minutely into the statistics of fishing in this district. The Rothesay district, which comprises Bute, Arran, and the contiguous sounds and lochs, employs about 1700 fishermen, and 550 boats of all sizes, with netting amounting to 2,800,000 square yards. The annual fishery, on an average of fifteen years, yields nearly 5000 barrels. It is obvious, therefore, that this fishery district is of much less value than Loch Fyne. In most parts of the district the waters are broad; but between the Island of Bute and Argyllshire they contract to a narrow channel, termed the 'Kyles of Bute.' In these narrow waters the trawlers and drift-net fishermen appear to have too small space for fishing on two different systems, and have, in consequence, had numerous quarrels. In the Kyles, the trawlers used to catch immature herring towards the close of the year, with nets of an illegal mesh. They appear on several occasions to have abandoned their captured herring on the banks, probably from being surprised in their operations.

Close time on the West Coast.

34. On the whole of the West Coast of Scotland, from the Mull of Galloway up to Point Ardnamurchan, the capture of herring is, by the fourth section of the 23 and 24 Vict., c. 92, prohibited from the 1st January to the 31st of May, and from Ardnamurchan to Cape Wrath from the 1st of January to the 20th May. But on the East Coast of Scotland there is no close time, the fishings being free at all periods of the year. There is a great difference in the nature of the demand for herrings on the East and West Coasts. On the East Coast the herring are taken full, and prized chiefly when nearly ready to spawn. The markets of the West Coast demand clean and not full herring. The fish suitable to these markets are the 'maties,' or the herring with a developing milt or roe. As the maties become full herring in January, and are ready to spawn in February and March, the close time only excludes the fishing, when the Glasgow and Greenock markets do not make an active demand for them. One of the chief spawning grounds for herring in this part of the West of Scotland seems to have been the banks of Ballantrae, on the coast of Ayrshire. Of late years, *i.e.*, since 1854, the herrings have abandoned these banks; and the strong conviction of the fishermen of the West Coast is, that this abandonment is due to the herring having been captured while in the act of spawning. Since close time has been introduced, they have begun to return. The nets employed for their capture were not trawls, but drift-nets used as trammels, sunk to the bottom by heavy stones to catch the fish while they were spawning on the banks. This kind of fishing was productive to the fishermen, though destructive to the fish. Upwards of 100 boats used to fish in this way on the spawning banks, which were only about three miles long; and some of the boats cleared L.80 or L.100 in the three weeks' fishing; while it was not uncommon to make from L.35 to L.40 in a succession of years. When the fish disappeared from the banks, many of the Ballantrae fishermen did not ascribe their disappearance to their own excess of fishing in a limited

Spawning banks of Ballantrae.

area,* but laid the blame on the trawlers at other parts of the Ayrshire coast, who, they alleged, prevented the fish from coming to them as of yore. It will be observed, however, that Ballantrae flourished when trawling was legal, and sunk some years after it had been repressed by the Act of 1851. The public opinion on the West Coast was so decided against this fishing for full herring, both by the method now described and by trawls, that close time was enacted. It should be stated, that the mode of fishing pursued at Ballantrae is exactly that followed at Dunbar and other places on the East Coast, without any decidedly injurious results being yet recognised.

Close time generally approved on this part of the West Coast.

35. There is no point regarding the herring fishery on which there is such unanimity of feeling on the part of the West Coast we have been describing, as the opinion in favour of close time. The drift-net fishermen and trawlers are united on this one subject. The curers like it, not only because it protects the breed, but also because, to use their own phraseology, 'it clears the market of the cured fish.' During the close time there is no competition of fresh fish with cured fish, except from the East Coast. But notwithstanding the general approbation expressed in favour of close time, there is an equally general testimony that it acts in a direction which was not anticipated. Cod and ling and other large fish live at certain periods of the year almost exclusively on herring, and they can be caught with difficulty by any other than herring bait. The fishermen find that they are unable to obtain the bait at the exact period of the year when they especially require it. Those resident near lines of railway, or on the Clyde, can obtain herrings for bait through Glasgow from the East Coast. But the fishermen of the Lochs, and more rarely frequented islands, are excluded from their winter white-fishing by the absence of herring bait. They feel this deprivation keenly, as they look to the white fishery for the means of subsistence when the herring fishery is closed. They therefore loudly demand a relaxation of the law to enable them to obtain as much herring as will answer the purpose of bait for cod and ling. But a relaxation of the law for a specific purpose is likely to lead to its defeat for a general object.

A relaxation desired in order to procure bait.

The suggestions made to us, are to the effect that boats might be licensed, in particular districts, to fish for herring for the purpose of being sold as bait only. We do not pause to discuss this proposal at present, as the question will be found to have increasing difficulties in other parts of the West Coast. It may suffice to make one general observation in this place. Close time was established for the protection of the herring, but one effect of it, at least, is to produce an increase of their natural enemies in the sea. It will be shown hereafter that man's destructive power on the herring is slight, when compared with the other destructive agencies to which they are subject. The cod and ling captured annually in this country would, if they had remained in the sea, have destroyed more herring than all the fishermen of the kingdom could have caught (*vide* § 61). To preserve herrings from fishermen, the law has established a close time, which protects their formidable enemies in the sea, and by allowing these to multiply, enables them to carry on their destructive operations unchecked.

From the Mull of Cantire to Point Ardnamurchan.

36. There are no peculiarities in other parts of the West Coast up to Point Ardnamurchan which require extended description. Trawling scarcely prevails after we leave the Inverary, Rothesay, and Ayrshire districts. At Oban the use of the scringe net for white fish is common. The fishermen have presented to us a numerously-signed petition on the hardship of being prevented from employing a net, for the use of which they can plead

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* It is indeed very doubtful if the excessive fishing which was practised *had* anything to do with the disappearance of the fish from the Ballantrae banks. A highly intelligent old fisherman, of whom the minister of the Established Church at Ballantrae voluntarily stated his opinion, that 'every word he said might be trusted,' exhibited to the Commissioners his books for the years from 1848 to 1856 inclusive, giving the money value of the Ballantrae spawning-fishing for one boat, with a crew of either four or five men, for each year, and the time the fishing lasted.

His accounts stood as follows:—

1848.	Feb. 13th to March 3d,	L.52 16 0
1849.	„ 14th „ 3d,	30 7 9
1850.	(Bad weather—nothing done),	0 0 0
1851.	Feb. 21st to March 8th,	38 4 0
1852.	„ „ „ 1st,	37 14 0
1853.	Owing to bad weather, the fishing took place only on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of March; nevertheless it yielded	35 10 0
1854.	Feb. 14th to March	35 8 0
1855.	„ 14th only (1200 fish obtained),	3 6 0
1856.	*Nil*,	0 0 0

After this period, the herring did not return to the banks until 1862.

The fisherman had lost his earlier books; but he was quite sure that, from 1830 to 1848, the average catch was as good as between 1848 and 1854. In fact, the fishing was at its height about 1846, while in one year his boat made L.115.

The herring, he said, seemed to come in equal plenty every year. So that, while a vigorous and destructive fishery, for at least twenty years, had produced no sensible effect on the number of fish which resorted to the Ballantrae banks in 1854, it is difficult to imagine that the moderate and largely repressed trawling (see par. 14) which took place in 1854, or even the more extensive trawling of 1855, should have cut them off altogether.

It is more probable that the disappearance is due to one of those apparently capricious changes in the habits of the herrings, which are so characteristic of their history.

the custom of sixty years. As a herring station, Oban is insignificant; the scringe net is used rarely for herrings, chiefly for saith, mackerel, flounders, and other white fish. As its use is rendered illegal, even for the latter purpose, by the Trawling Acts, the fishermen would suffer great distress unless they acted in defiance of the law. They have been able to defy it, because there is not sufficient herring fishery to justify a police force being kept to enforce the Acts. Our inquiries here were necessarily imperfect, for the fishermen disappeared with their boats and nets on our arrival, in dread that we had come to put this obnoxious law into force. A law, intended for the protection of herring, has thus been made to interfere with another fishery of a perfectly legal character; and though not effective in its operation, has demoralized a number of steady and deserving fishermen, by making them live in systematic violation of law.

37. In Mull the practice of scringing for herring formerly prevailed, but is said to be now repressed; though scringing for white fish is carried on in violation of the law, which prohibits the use of such nets during the herring fishery. The poorer class of fishermen stated that they were unable to buy drift-nets, and looked back with regret to the time when, with a small capital, they were able to earn a livelihood by catching herrings with the scringe-net.

To the north of Point Ardnamurchan.

38. At Ardnamurchan the close time is reduced by eleven days, and from thence to Cape Wrath is limited to the period from the 1st January to the 20th May. The first important fishing stations after passing Ardnamurchan are on the Island of Skye. The fishery district in which Skye is included is termed the 'Loch Carron District,' and embraces the Mainland from Ardnamurchan to Drebeg, as well as Skye and the surrounding islands. In this district there are about 3000 fishermen and 900 boats. In the last few years there has been a considerable diminution in the fishing. From 1855 to 1859 the average annual take was 23,344 barrels; in 1860 the take was 7180, and in 1861 only 4513 barrels. This falling off in the fishing has made the close time to be felt with unusual severity. In winter the Skye people depend much upon the cod, ling, and other fish which they can capture; but the effect of close time has been to deprive them of herring bait, the best adapted for the fish at this time of the year. The whole subject as regards this island is so well stated in the following letter of Mr Fraser, the Sheriff-substitute of Skye, that we give it *in extenso*:—

'Mossbank, Portree, 12th September 1862.

Deputy-Sheriff Fraser on the effects of legislation as regards the Island of Skye.

'Sir,—I had the honour of receiving your intimation of 7th inst., and shall with pleasure afford to the Commissioners any facilities in my power in the prosecution of their inquiries.

'Trawling for herring is, I believe, a practice never resorted to in the lochs or on the shores of Skye; and if the inquiries of the Commissioners be restricted to the operation of the Acts on that subject alone, it is not probable that any aid or information in my power to give will be of use; but if the operation of the recent legislation regarding the herring fishery in general be within the scope of the inquiry, what I have to say regarding the close time established, and the provisions for enforcing its observance, may perhaps be found deserving of consideration.

'A very large proportion of the people of Skye are familiar with the herring fishery from their youth, and they are deeply interested in it as a source of remunerative employment, and as supplying them directly with food. They are by no means deficient either in habits of observation or intelligence, and I believe they would not murmur at the restriction of a close time, if they were satisfied that it would benefit the herring fishery, and that it was not of longer duration than was necessary for that object. It is of course not easy to convince men who have been engaged in the herring fishery from their boyhood, that they are incompetent judges of the matter; and unfortunately their opinion is, that the close time now established, from 1st January to 20th May, is of little, if any, advantage to the herring fishery, while it imposes a cruel restriction on their scanty means of living. They are not satisfied of the good effects on the fishery of *any* close time, and they are quite satisfied that, if any close time be beneficial, it should not extend beyond the months of March, April, and May.

'I am myself ignorant of the habits of the herring, and unacquainted with the fishery; nor have I seen any statement of the *data* on which the present close time was established. I am therefore incompetent to form an opinion of the effects on the fishery to be anticipated from it. But I know that it has been in rigid observation for two seasons without any improvement on the fishing in this locality.

'Whatever may be thought of the views of the Skye people of the effect of the close time upon the fishing, there can be no doubt of the disadvantages and hardships which the restriction imposes on themselves.

'Speaking generally, the herring fishery in summer and autumn was looked to in this country for *the money* which it produced, and the fishing in winter for *the food* which it afforded; and the importance of a winter fishing to a people whose food resources are so scanty and precarious in bad years as those of the people of Skye, cannot easily be overestimated. The present close time deprives the people of this resource.

'Nor is this its only evil effect. The *long line fishing* for cod, ling, etc., is, in some parts of Skye, an important branch of industry, and to extend and foster it is a matter of acknowledged public interest. In most parts of Skye, too, where not prosecuted for sale, this kind of fishing is resorted to for food. Now, I believe that herrings, though not the only, are the best bait for this fishing, and that it is in the winter and spring months that it is most successfully pursued. What the effect upon this fishing, whether regarded as a branch of industry to be encouraged, or a source of food to be preserved, of a law which makes it penal to catch or use a herring for bait from 1st January till 20th May must be, is obvious.

'Last year, 1861, the herring fishery in Skye was a failure, and the crops both of corn and potatoes were lamentably deficient, the former to the extent of nearly one-half, and the latter to the extent of two-thirds. To add to what must have been the sufferings from deficient food, the fuel of the country, peats, had been only partially secured, and was scanty and bad. There was no cry of destitution, no appeal to the public for relief; and though, during that dismal winter, herrings came to the coast, and the people were prevented from taking them, no resistance was made; and four policemen, sent from Argyllshire for the purpose, were sufficient to secure

the observance of the close time in a population of 20,000. But there is no doubt that it was submitted to with bitter feelings, and not without a sense, natural enough in the circumstances, however unfounded it may be deemed, of cruel oppression. What the condition of the people amongst whom this restriction on their food resources was enforced, must have been during the season referred to, is perhaps in some measure indicated by the Registrar-General's Quarterly Returns, from which it appears that the mortality in Skye from 1st January till 30th June this year amounted to 328, being 137 in excess of the mortality in the corresponding period of 1861, and no less than 170 in excess of the average mortality of the same period of the five preceding years. I have no reason to believe that any one case occurred, during the period referred to, of death from starvation; and it would, I think, be erroneous to attribute the excessive mortality exclusively to deficiency of food and fuel operating indirectly, but I cannot doubt that, to a considerable extent, the excess of mortality was connected with that deficiency.

'This year, also, the herring fishery in Skye has hitherto been a failure; the weather has been most unpropitious for the crops; the peats are still unsecured, and the prospects for the coming winter are sufficiently alarming. To what extent the harvest may be deficient, and to what extent the disease everywhere apparent in the potato crop may proceed, cannot yet be known; but it is quite clear to me, that if this year should prove as bad as last year, the effect upon the people must be much more disastrous, and this not merely because when two bad years follow each other people are necessarily less able to bear the second than they were to bear the first, but because I have reason to believe that much of the food used by the people last season was got on credit, and is still unpaid, which, of course, precludes them from the same resource should they need it now.

'I have entered into this detail, because it appears to me that the question as to the maintenance of a close time in the herring fishery assumes a graver importance when regarded in connection with the good prospects of the people.

'I have already adverted to the views of the people of Skye regarding the expediency of the close time, and to the feelings with which they have hitherto submitted to its enforcement. But I must add that the Act is also regarded as unjust, because it restricts the people on the West Coasts of Scotland, while the people on the East Coast are left unrestricted; and they complain that they were prevented last winter from taking herrings for food to their families, and for bait for their long lines, at the very time when their neighbours in Caithness were fishing for sale, and getting a high price for their fish.

'They also complain that the Act was passed to suit the views of the large fishcurers, who do not choose to expose their vessels, and keep up their establishments on the West Coast during the winter and spring months, when the fishing is not worth *their* while, and yet are unwilling that others should be allowed to fish while they are off the station.

'Before concluding this paper, I may perhaps be allowed to notice one or two points of detail.

'Fishing in close time is punished by a fine of not less than L.5, with expenses, and the forfeiture of the boats, nets, etc., used. To persons in the circumstances of our common Skye people, such a punishment is equivalent to actual ruin, and yet it is the lowest that can be inflicted under the statute.

'By the 1st section of the Act of 1861, any person having herring in his possession in close time is rendered liable to a penalty of from L.5 to L.20, besides forfeiture of the boat, etc., in which the herrings are found, unless he can prove that such herrings were not taken contrary to the provisions of the Act. Under this section, a gentleman, in whose boat a few herrings were found in close time, was prosecuted for the penalty, and for forfeiture of the boat (a valuable one). He was unable to explain how the herrings came into the boat, and it was contended that, being found in his boat, they were found in his possession, and that the case fell under the section. Circumstances, however, were proved that satisfied me that the herrings had been put into the boat without the owner's knowledge, and the prosecution consequently failed; but the occurrence of such a case seems to show that the facilities which the section in question affords to the prosecutor are not without danger to the public.—I have, etc.,

(Signed) 'J. Fraser, *Sheriff-substitute of Skye.*

The Chairman of the Commissioners of Inquiry.'

As may be expected, the fishermen, who for some time obeyed a law which they now feel to be useless and unjust, are gradually violating it. The Fishery Board are compelled to enforce it as far as they are able, and the penalties enjoined by the Act have ruined some families caught in the act of procuring herring for bait. All the Skye fishermen examined by us were strongly in favour of a repeal of the law, so far as regarded themselves, though some of them hoped it might be retained for Lewis, as they attributed the recent bad fishing to the increasing fleet at Stornoway, and were afraid that if the fishing began too early there the herring might be cut off before reaching the Skye and Loch Carron district.

Fishing at Stornoway, in Lewis.

39. At Stornoway the fishing at present begins on the 21st May, the day on which the close time ends, and continues till about the 2d of July. In 1862 there were 900 boats engaged in it, of which 200 belonged to the island. Each boat contains five men. It is estimated that the gross take was 63,000 barrels, which sold at prices ranging from 15s. to 22s. per barrel. The annual average take for the last eighteen years (1845 to 1862) amounts to 26,930 crans; but the fluctuations are considerable, the minimum being in 1847, when only 5814 crans were taken, and the maximum being reached in 1862. The fishermen at Stornoway represented to us strongly the hardships which they experience by not being able to obtain herring for bait during the close time. They stated that 'the Act establishing close time was passed without their understanding its effects or objects. They signed a petition for it, on the representation of the curers that it would be for their benefit, but they had no idea that they were not to get herring for bait.' The fishermen strongly urged that close time should be abolished from January to March, though they advocate a close time for March, April, and May. But when pressed for their reasons, these resolved themselves into questions of immediate personal interest, unconnected with the preservation of herring. After the white-fishing is over, for which they hope to obtain bait by the abolition of close time in the winter months, the fishermen of Lewis occupy themselves with the cultivation

Close time desired for spring.

of their crofts, and are not ready to begin the fishing till after the 15th of May. If close time were abolished altogether, strange boats might come on the fishing-ground before the natives were ready. They, therefore, admire close time in the spring, as a protection against strangers. Again, the fish, though suitable for the fresh market in the spring months, are not well adapted for curing; and as the fishermen contract with the curers for an average price for the year, they are afraid that average rate might be lowered by the fishing being begun before the curers are ready. The curers, though willing to relax the close time in the winter months for this district, are strenuous that it should be retained in April and May. The reasons which they assign are not for the protection of the fish, but for the protection of the curers against themselves. They assert that the competition among curers is so great, that were the fishing opened too early, the curers would send herring inefficiently cured to the foreign markets, and injure the trade for the year. It obviously suggests itself, that as the Fishery Board would refuse to attach the Government brand to badly-cured herring, this check would be sufficient to prevent reckless trading; but the curers profess an earnest desire to be kept out of the way of temptation. On account of this apprehended danger, they advocate a close time in spring. But there is a market which the increased facilities for locomotion is likely to make of increasing importance. Steamers are now able to supply the Liverpool, Irish, and Edinburgh markets with fresh fish from Stornoway; and it is a question whether the supposed advantage to the curing interest is not more than counterbalanced by shutting out the public from obtaining sound and wholesome fresh fish, when their capture cannot in any way affect the breed of herring more at this time of the year than at any other. Still, as the curing interest much predominates at Stornoway, public opinion there is certainly in favour of a close time for the spring months, but is against its retention for the winter months.

Fishing in the Island of Lewis.

40. The capricious character of the herring is shown by the history of the fishing at Lewis. The following quotation from Mr Mitchell's essay* on the herring indicates these variations: 'Before the middle of the eighteenth century, Loch Roag, in Lewis, was a well-known place for herrings, they being considered of good quality. About 1750 the herrings left it, and seem not to have returned until about 1790, when for a series of years thereafter there was annually a very regular fishing during the months of November, December, and January. Again, in 1797, the herrings discontinued their visits, but after the lapse of thirty-two years they were again visible in considerable quantity.'

Mackenzie,† in speaking of this island and the North-west Highlands generally, says, 'The continuance of a shoal in any loch contiguous to the Minch, for eight days together, is extremely precarious and uncertain.'

In Ross and Sutherland the fishing for some years has fallen off considerably, all along the coasts from Cape Wrath on the north to Ardnamurchan on the south. There would appear to be some connection between the fishings of Lewis and those of Ross and Sutherland; for during the last twenty years, periods of prosperity in Lewis are represented by bad fishing on the opposite coasts; and when the Stornoway fishing declines, that of Ross and Sutherland appears to augment. We were unable, however, to do more than visit one or two lochs on this coast, and in these did not elicit any points of interest for our immediate inquiry.

Summary as to the evidence on close time on the West Coast.

41. Before leaving the West for the East Coast of Scotland, where the fishery is free and untrammelled by any restrictions as to close time, it may be useful to sum up the facts relating to it on the West Coast. In places near the Firth of Clyde, including the adjacent lochs, the close time—which prevails from the 1st January to the 31st May—is almost unanimously approved of as a means of protecting the herring while in the act of spawning. A relaxation is, however, desired by the fishermen, in so far as may be necessary to obtain herring for bait by means of licensed boats. From the Mull of Cantire to Point Ardnamurchan the conditions are altered, as the places for spawning are not well marked, and in consequence the close time has not numerous adherents.

From Point Ardnamurchan to Cape Wrath, where the close time is from 1st January to 20th May, there is a strongly-expressed desire to abolish close time, if not altogether, at least during the winter months, as being unnecessary to preserve the breed of herring, while it interferes seriously with the capture of white fish, by preventing herring bait from being used. The proposed system of licensed boats, to take herring for bait, could not be applied in this district, from its extent and geographical character. But in some parts, —especially at Stornoway in Lewis,—a close time is advocated for the spring months, not as a means of protecting the breed of herrings, but for the protection of the native against stranger fishermen at Lewis, and for the interests of the curers, who buy much of the fish from that island.

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* Ed. Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, vol. x., p. 13. † Mackenzie, High. and Agric. Soc. Trans., vol. ii., p. 319.

B.—East Coast Fishing.

The fishery at Wick.

42. We began our inquiries on the East Coast by visiting Wick, more from its great importance as a fishing-station, than in the belief that we should find any application of the Trawling Acts to this place. Wick Bay lies 16 miles south of the Pentland Firth, and 50 miles north-east of Cromarty. The breadth of the bay at its entrance is about $\frac{5}{8}$ of a mile, and the depth of water at ordinary spring-tides is about $10\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. The harbour of Wick is bad, and has an area of about $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres, which is too small for the demands on it, and is only accessible for boats during 8 out of 12 hours. The number of boats engaged in the fishery is, on the average of the last 10 years, 1043. The approximate average capture for that period has been 100,950 crans. There is considerable diversity of opinion among those interested in the Wick trade, as to whether it would be advisable to have a close time for their coast. The curers are generally agreed that it would be desirable to prevent the June fishing, and to have a close time from the 1st January to the 20th or 25th July. The reasons assigned for this proposal are twofold: (1) they assert that the June fishing frightens the shoal of fish as they are coming to the coasts, and scares them away; (2) they state that the fish caught in June do not take the salt well, and therefore do not receive the Government brand. But most of the fishermen whom we examined did not share these views. They point to the fact that the Dutch and Belgians make a good fishing off our coasts in June or early in July, and urge that it would be hard to deny the native fishermen what the foreigners enjoy. They say that when an early fishing does occur, which is not constant, there is an abundant demand for fish, which is then perfectly fit for the fresh market, and they consider it grievous that the curers should demand a close time for their own convenience. The fishermen denied that there was any truth in the allegation that the shoals are scared away by a June or early July fishing, believing that the inshore and outer shoals are quite distinct. They urge that it would be a severe hardship to be deprived of herring bait for the long lines with which they catch white fish in winter and spring, and they point to the probable large increase of this fishery if the harbour be improved.

Curers desire a close time.

Fishermen desire to be free.

To test how far the experience of the last ten years bears out the statements of the advocates for a close time, we have had returns prepared of the daily take for ten years, from 1853 to 1862. The object of these returns is, to ascertain whether fishings before the 20th July injure the fishing after that date. If the statements be founded on fact, then a successful early fishing should produce subsequent bad fishing.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
No. of Crans taken up to 20th July, . . .	6,125	788	380	707	1,426	22	1,388	4,690	2,465	2,073
Crans taken after 20th July, ...	106,518	96,302	143,217	98,219	85,574	89,978	86,612	100,170	92,535	89,959
Total No. of Crans for the year.	112,643	97,090	143,597	98,926	87,100	90,000	88,000	104,860	95,060	92,032

An inspection of these returns will show that for ten years at least there is no foundation for stating that a good early fishing produces a bad late one. For the only year, 1853, when the early fishing is at all marked in character, the fishery produced nearly 12,000 crans above the average given below. In the next good year of early fishing, 1860, the take is nearly 4000 above the average. If we assume 2000 crans to be a fair early fishing, there were four years in which this number was exceeded, and six years in which it was below, this number. The general results stand as follows:—

	Gross Annual take in Crans.
Four years of fair early fishing, . . .	101,134
Six years of bad early fishing, ...	100,785
General average for the whole ten years, . .	100,950

If any conclusion at all could be drawn from numbers so nearly approaching the average, it would certainly be against the hypothesis which ascribes the injury to the early fishing.*

It will be observed that certain persons in every locality which we visit, demand laws peculiar to that place; and that after we leave the Firth of Clyde, the main reasons assigned for these prohibitory laws cease to be for the protection of the breed of fish, and resolve them-

* In support of the view which we have here taken, we append (February 1862) an extract from the *John o'Groat Journal*, where not only the importance of the winter fishing is recognised, but also the value of the herring for bait as a means of catching white fish: 'The Wick Herring Trade.—Since our last a pretty steady prosecution of the herring-fishing has been going on by about a dozen crews. One day last week from 50 to 60 crans were landed, and bought up at from 14s. to 16s. per cran, one boat having two takes within twelve hours. In addition to parties purchasing for shipment by steamer, a smack was laid on for curing, which was despatched in the beginning of the week. On Wednesday the take of thirteen boats would be about 20 crans in all, price 15s. per cran. This winter fishing is altogether so new and unexpected that curers were not prepared to enter generally into curing the fish, but after this it is likely that some preparations will be made for its prosecution on a larger scale. By means of this herring catch for bait alone, it has proved a great boon in the extensive catch of white fish which it has produced.'

selves into questions of class interest. As we get nearer the fresh markets on the East Coast, the demand for close time vanishes altogether. . But it is to be observed that the 4th section of the 23 and 24 Vict., c. 92, vests in the Board of Fisheries the power of establishing a close time on the East Coast,—a power which we deem to be highly inexpedient.

Sprat fishery in the Firth of Forth.

43. On returning to Edinburgh, the trawling for sprats in the Firth of Forth naturally engaged our attention; but as it is a winter system of fishing, we did not see it in operation. This was of less consequence, as one of us has already fully reported on the subject. The sprat (*Clupea Sprattus*) is specifically distinct from the herring (*Clupea Harengus*). The capture could not, therefore, in any way interfere with the breed of herring, except in so far as young herring get frequently intermixed with the shoals of sprats. The net with which sprats are caught has a mesh of only half an inch from knot to knot; and as it is mounted as a seine, it was rendered illegal by the Act 23 and 24 Vict., c. 92. This prohibition produced much distress upon the class of fishermen who follow the sprat fishery, and deprived the poorer classes of the community of a cheap winter food which they relish highly. About 72 boats, employing 288 fishermen, were engaged in this fishery before it was put down, and the produce of the fishery realized between L.6000 and L.8000. The Act of 1861 permits sprat-fishing to be carried on to the west of Queensferry; and as this permission practically yields the whole of the sprat ground to the fishermen, their distress is removed.

Sprat fishing.

We have therefore only to view the question in relation to its possible effect upon the breed of herrings by the capture of herring fry mixed with the sprats. Sprats and young herrings do not habitually consort. Commonly the young herring keep to the rear, or, as regards the Firth of Forth, to the east of the sprats; but it frequently happens that strong tides or a gale of wind causes a sudden intermixture of the shoals, so that under such circumstances they are taken together. Of course, the capture of the young herring will diminish the total amount of full-grown herring which might afterwards be found in the sea, but in a practical point of view it is a question of degree only. We have to examine the question, therefore, as to whether the actual take of young herring is likely to produce any practical effect on the future breed of herring on the East Coast. In 1859-60, before the present boundary line was established, and therefore at a time when a maximum of young herring would be taken, the total take of young herrings and sprats from Alloa to Leith was as follows:—

Mixed herrings, large and small, 5090 crans.
Sprats or garvies, . . 4381 „

If we assume that the mixed herrings had 3000 to the cran, and that two-thirds consisted of herring not fully grown, this gives a capture of 10,180,000 under-grown herring annually, previous to the Act of 1861. Although the number appears to be large, it is perfectly insignificant as regards the herring fishery of the East Coast. The Government encourages the capture of herring in spawn, and gives, under Parliamentary sanction, the 'full crown brand' to herrings cured in this condition. But as each full herring contains upwards of fifty thousand ova, the capture of only two crans of such herring would do as much injury to the future breed, on the supposition that only one-tenth of the ova vivified; and yet, on an average, the Government brand is annually given, as shown by an average of ten years, to 179,231 crans of full herring, besides the large quantity that are sold fresh or cured without the brand. In the Report of the Board of Fisheries for 1861, this subject is treated fully; and we think it therefore unnecessary to pursue it further than to point out that no appreciable result can be traced in the contiguous Anstruther fishery, which, allowing for the usual annual fluctuations, steadily increases in successive periods (*vide* Return in No. 48). Now that the Act of 1861 limits the sprat-fishing to a district where there are comparatively few young herring on the ground, the whole question sinks into insignificance.

Ground fishing on the East Coast.

44. As we have found no advocate for close time in the Fife, Dunbar, or North Berwick fisheries, and as trawling for herring is never practised on these coasts, our inquiries were directed to two points of general interest connected with the fishery. The first of these relates to ground fishing, or to the capture of herring while actually engaged in depositing their spawn, and the second to the effect of beam-trawling for white fish on herring ground.

45. The ground fishing is practised chiefly at Dunbar, Pittenweem, and North Berwick. It is of exactly the same character as that which is stated to have produced such injurious results on the banks of Ballantrae in Ayrshire (*vide* No. 34).

Both at Dunbar, Pittenweem, and North Berwick, the spawning-grounds are well known, and occupy a limited area. At Dunbar the herring fishery begins in the middle of July, and generally ends on the second week of September. During most of this time, the fishing is prosecuted in the usual way with drift-nets. But about the 2d of September, the herring settle themselves on the banks to spawn. The fishermen now anchor their nets, allowing half the net to float about on the ground. The nets get frequently covered with spawn, and the fish are drawn out partly full and partly spent. All the fishermen

agreed that when this system of fishing was begun too early, the herrings were frightened away from their spawning-beds, and there was a general desire that it should be prohibited till the 3d September. The witnesses stated that about the year 1820 there was an unusual quantity of herrings taken on the spawning-beds of Dunbar; on this occasion, many nets broke and remained on the ground full of dead fish, and rendered the spawning-banks so foul, that the herring deserted them for nearly fifteen years. But while the fishermen were unanimous in giving this explanation, they do not desire to be prohibited from fishing with ground-nets after the 3d September. The Provost of Dunbar, who has been a fish-curer for forty years, thinks there may be too much legislation on the subject of fishing, and is of opinion that prohibitory laws are unnecessary. He adduces the fact that the herring fishery in Dunbar does not now decrease, notwithstanding the annual ground fishing.

At North Berwick, the same system of ground fishing on the spawning-banks is prosecuted, but here the herring have been deserting the coast. The herring fishermen attribute this decrease to the use of the beam trawl, which occasionally passes over the spawning-ground in search of white fish. They are exceedingly anxious that the beam trawl should be prohibited, for the protection of the spawn, but they see no propriety in their being asked to discontinue the capture of the herring which they remove in the very act of laying down that spawn. At Pittenweem, ground fishing is also prosecuted in a place termed the Fluke Hole, where herrings appear to spawn at the proper season, frequently, if not invariably. As many as 300 boats are stated to be engaged in this ground fishing in autumn. The fishermen thus engaged in preventing the deposit of spawn on the banks, express nevertheless strong indignation against trawlers for disturbing it when it is deposited. They protest against any interference with their own practice, but demand that immediate legislative measures should be passed against the trawlers.

Beam-trawling for white fish.

46. We now proceed to consider the effect of beam trawling for white fish, so far as it may influence the herring fishery.

We must premise, that as this was not a question involved in our Commission, and one which was only brought under our notice at a late stage of the inquiry, we have been unable to make that full investigation of it which would justify us in forming a decided opinion of our own; and we therefore chiefly confine ourselves to a statement of the evidence laid before us. The general allegation of herring fishers is, that the beam trawl, which is a bag-net for capturing white fish, and quite unlike the seine-net, erroneously called a trawl on the West Coast, injures the herring fishery by disturbing and dragging up spawn from the gravelly beds on which it is deposited. The trawl-net for white fish is kept open by a wooden beam from twenty to thirty feet long, and five inches thick. It is kept off the ground at each end of the net by a circular iron support, about three feet high. The beam does not therefore touch the ground, but a rope termed the sole rope drags along it. It is this sole rope which is supposed to disturb and injure the spawn. A second objection made to the use of the trawl, is that it interferes with the long lines employed in that fishing. We shall consider each of these points separately.

Trawling in the 'Fluke Hole,' or Traith, at Pittenweem.

47. It may be convenient to examine the case first with reference to one locality, which forms the chief battle-ground of the promoters and opponents of beam trawling, and which has been made the subject of experiment by the Fishery Board. This place is called the 'Traith,' or more generally the 'Fluke (flounder) Hole.' It is situated about one mile due south from the west end of Pittenweem, and is nearly 1½ miles long and 1 mile broad, having a bottom composed of small gravel and shell. It would appear to be an undoubted fact, that in autumn at least the herrings use this as a spawning-ground. White fish, like the turbot and cod, which feed on the herring; the plaice, which is generally found gorged with spawn, or the haddock and other white fish, which consume the spawn, are found in abundance in the Fluke Hole during and after the deposition of the spawn. Crabs, also, which love spawn, resorted to this place in numbers until the trawlers began their operations. It naturally occurs to us, on learning these facts, that any method of diminishing the number of the devourers of the herring, or of these spawn-eating fish, must be for the benefit of the future breed of herring. But the fishermen who object to the beam trawl state that this implement, when in use, drags up considerable quantities of spawn, which, though thrown back into the sea, has been loosened, and may get into the tidal way, and thus be destroyed for future breeding.

The St Monance fishermen, who chiefly pursue this occupation, assert that the evil has been much exaggerated; and while admitting that they sometimes get spawn in their trawl-nets, they deny that it is larger in quantity than that which is attached to the drift-nets, when they pursue the system of ground fishing in the same hole.

The white fishing pursued in the Fluke Hole seems to be considerable. One witness, Mr Jamieson, supplies us with the following information:—In a six weeks' fishing with 20 boats, after the conclusion of the herring fishery, the boats brought ashore

540 Turbots, 260 Brills, 196 Black Soles, 7331 Rock Soles,

besides a daily average of 200 flounders.' The Board of Fisheries, desirous to obtain information regarding this hole and the neighbouring parts of the Firth of Forth, instituted a series of experiments by means of divers and dredges. A highly qualified member of the Board—Dr Allman, Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh—superintended these experiments, and sums up the results of the inquiries as follows:—

Professor Allman's inquiries on the subject.

'It now remains to sum up the results of the above observations,—results which it will be at once seen are not without importance in their bearing upon the spawning of the herring in the Firth of Forth, and upon the practice of beam trawling in that part of the Scottish seas.

'1st. It follows from the reports forwarded from the several fishery stations, that the first appearance of the herring in the Firth of Forth during the winter fishing of 1861–2 occurred about the last week of October 1861, the commencement of the fishing in the upper parts of the Firth taking place about the same time, and the fishing in the lower parts commencing in the first week of January 1862; and it would further appear, that up to the end of January all the fish taken were full.

'2d. By careful dredging conducted at this time, in different parts of the Firth, no spawn of any kind was detected.

'3d. On the 1st February, some spent herrings were taken.

'4th. Examinations by diving and dredging, carried on in various parts of the Firth, including the "Traith" or "Fluke Hole," but not including the neighbourhood of the May, from the 10th to the 28th February, failed in discovering any traces of spawn.

'5th. On the 1st March, spent herrings were obtained in abundance in the vicinity of the Isle of May.

'6th. On this same date, spawn was for the first time obtained. It was indistinguishable from that of the herring, and was brought up in abundance from depths varying from 14½ to 21 fathoms, on both the east and west sides of the Isle of May, and was all in a very early stage of development.

'7th. The spawn was deposited on the surface of the stones, shingle, and gravel, and on old shells and coarse shell sand, and even on the shells of small living crabs and other crustacea, and adhered tenaciously to whatever matter it happened to be deposited on.

'8th. No trace of spawn was up to this time, or at any subsequent date, detected in any other part of the Firth.

'9th. The spawn continued in abundance on both the east and west sides of the Isle of May up to the 13th March, at which date the incubation of the ovum was found to be completed in a great portion of the spawn, and the embryo had become free.

'10th. On the 25th, scarcely a trace of spawn could be detected.

'11th. By this time nearly the whole of the adult fish had left the Firth.

'It will further be noticed that the deposit of spawn, as evidenced by the appearance of spent herrings, did not take place until about 65 days after the appearance of the herring in the Firth, and that the incubation probably continues during a period of between 25 and 30 days; but this estimate must for the present be regarded as only approximative.

'Two other facts of great practical importance, so far as concerns the use of the beam trawl in the Firth of Forth, have been elicited from the explorations which form the subject of the present Report.

'It will be borne in mind that the only locality where any trace of spawn was met with was in the neighbourhood of the May,—on ground, in fact, which, in consequence of its rockiness, is never frequented by the trawlers, and with regard to which, therefore, any law affecting the practice of beam-trawling must be altogether supererogatory.

'It must not, however, be overlooked that this observation applies solely to the occasion which forms the subject of the present Report; and it is not improbable that in other seasons, and especially during the autumnal fishings, the herring may select for the deposit of its spawn other portions of the Firth, more easily accessible to the trawlers. Indeed, from what would appear to be the perfectly trustworthy evidence of the Pittenweem fishermen, spawn of an entirely similar nature to that obtained round the May, is deposited in large quantities in the Traith during the autumn.

'But a result of more importance, because of general application, is to be found in the fact, that the vitality of the spawn is in no way injured by the act of detaching it from the spawning-beds, so that if it be returned to the sea before it suffers any prolonged exposure to the air, development will proceed apparently unchecked. Those specimens, indeed, which underwent development in my possession, had not only been removed from the ground on which they were originally deposited, but had been kept for many hours in a scanty supply of water before I received them; and even after they came under my care, they were necessarily placed in conditions very different from those to which they would

have been exposed if they had been allowed to remain in their natural habitat; and yet, with all these disadvantages, development proceeded uninterruptedly. Professor Allman's Report.

'In evidence taken before the Secretary and myself last spring, it was stated that the St Monance trawlers made it a point of honour to cast back into the sea any spawn which might be taken in the trawls, one of the witnesses (Mr Anderson, fishmonger) asserting, that were the trawlers known to return to land with spawn of any kind in their boats, they would be hissed out of the village; so that, even admitting that the spawn were disturbed by the passage of the trawl over the ground, no real injury would in such case follow its displacement.

'In a word, then, it is obvious that, so far as the careful series of observations and experiments now concluded have been attended with results, these results do not afford any argument in favour of prohibitory legislation as regards trawling in the Firth of Forth.

'Perhaps, however, the conclusion that restriction of any kind is mischievous, would hardly be justified by the result of a single series of investigations, however carefully conducted. Such inquiries, even though thus limited, possess, it is true, much value; but they should be repeated in other years, and at different seasons, before they could be safely made the basis of legislation.'

From these results it is quite clear that, in the present stage of the inquiry, we should not be justified in recommending prohibitory legislation on the subject, especially as two facts are uncontradicted: (1.) The Anstruther herring fishery is a prosperous and increasing fishery, and seems to have been, as yet, in no way affected by the alleged injury done by the trawls to the herring spawn. Even the far more destructive process of ground fishing appears in this part not to have produced apparent harm. The following are the returns of cured and fresh fish:— No grounds for prohibitory legislation present.

Return of Anstruther Herring Fishery from 1856 to 1862.

Year.	*Winter Take.*	*Summer Take.*	*Total Take.*
1856	5,365	23,189	28,554
1857	14,669	26,116	40,785
1858	12,707	80,269	92,976
1859	9,096	33,620	42,716
1860	15,410	90,495	105,905
1861	22,024	46,631	68,655
1862	15,841	33,902	49,743

These returns, although showing the usual annual fluctuations, certainly do not indicate any diminution of the fishery as a whole. (2.) It is not denied that the white fish congregate on this spawning-ground, partly to eat the herring, and partly to devour the spawn. Until the amount of their destructiveness is found to be less than the alleged destructiveness of the beam-trawler, prohibitory legislation against the latter might increase an element of destruction, which may prove to be far more important in its consequences.

48. The remarks which we have made on the subject of beam-trawling at Pittenweem are general in their application to North Berwick and other districts which have petitioned for the suppression of the beam-trawl, but we have yet to consider the question as one of police. Beam-trawling in other districts.

49. It is stated in general terms by the fishermen of North Berwick, that the steam beam-trawl occasionally injures the nets of the fishermen; and in specific terms by the fishermen of St Andrews, that the trawling boats of Buckhaven and St Monance came in contact with and destroyed at least twelve lines of the former during the week beginning 14th October last. The fishermen of North Berwick, Broughty Ferry, and St Andrews, pray, therefore, that trawling be prohibited. It is quite obvious that trawlers may injure both nets and lines if they pursue this mode of fishing recklessly, and without reference to the rights of others. In the Fishery Convention Act, 6 and 7 Vict., c. 79, fishing by the beam-trawl is expressly recognised (Art. XVI.); but it is forbidden in all places where there are boats engaged in herring or mackerel drift-net fishing (Art. XXIV.), and all trawl boats are enjoined to keep a distance of three miles from boats engaged in these fisheries (Art. XXV.). In these provisions the damaging influence of the beam-trawl on other fishing-gear is admitted. If the Convention Act be a general Act (and in it we observe no provisions restricting its operation to a mere Act to regulate a treaty between this country and France), then the powers given by it are ample for the protection of the herring and mackerel fisheries; if it be not general, the principle of the protection could readily be introduced into a new Act. Act 6 and 7 Vict., c. 79, regulates beam-trawling.

As our province only extends to the herring fishery, we have not considered the question in its relation to line fisheries generally, and we therefore offer no opinion as to whether additional powers should be given to the Fishery Board for their protection. Without much more information than we possess, we should be very unwilling to recommend any interference whatever with the manner in which the fishermen choose to follow their occupation. The demands made by the fishermen practising the line fishing are precisely of the same character as those made in all cases when new and more productive modes of labour render the old methods less remunerative.

C.—Natural History of the Herring.

50. Before proceeding to sum up our conclusions from the preceding inquiries, it will aid us to take a general survey of the natural history of the herring, so far as it relates to the practical questions now under consideration.

Herring in different states.

51. The herring is found under four different conditions: 1st, *Fry* or *Sill;* 2d, *Maties* or *Fat Herring;* 3d, *Full Herring;* 4th, *Shotten* or *Spent Herring.*

Fry or Sill.

The first term is applicable to all herring which are not larger than sprats, or, in other words, are under five or six inches in length. The milt and roe in fish of this size are so small as to be discoverable only by careful dissection.

Maties.

The fry pass imperceptibly into *Maties*, which may have any length from six inches to thirteen, the last admeasurement being the extreme length of any British herring which has come under our notice. Internally, a matie is characterized by two peculiarities: the one being the great quantity of fat deposited about the alimentary canal; the other the small size of the roes or milts, which never quite fill the abdominal cavity and, in herrings under ten inches, rarely exceed two or three inches in length, though they are always readily discernible.

Full herring.

52. A *Full herring* is one in which the milt or the roe is fully developed, so as to occupy the whole of the abdominal cavity, except the small space filled by the intestine; while the fat around the intestine has disappeared, having in all probability been applied to the nutrition of the reproductive organs.

The smallest full herring which has come under our own observation, was a female measuring $10\frac{4}{10}$ inches in extreme length, taken in Loch Fyne; but we have been assured by very competent and trustworthy informants that full herrings not more than seven or eight inches long have been taken at several points of the West Coast of Scotland. The largest British full herring which we have had under our direct observation was $12\frac{6}{10}$ inches long; but Mr Gibson, Fishery Officer at Broadford, Skye, through whose hands immense numbers of herrings passed when he was in the employment of the late Mr Methuen of Leith, assured us that it is by no means an infrequent occurrence to find fish fourteen or fifteen inches long among the Orkney herrings, and that he once measured one which had attained the surprising length of seventeen inches.

We have measured two maties, from Labrador, respectively $13\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{9}{10}$ inches long; while Mr Mitchell, in his valuable essay on the herring, states that the Norwegians have a considerable fishery at Stadtland, where they generally get very large herrings, few being under a foot in length, and many 15 inches.

Hence it is quite safe to assume that adult full herrings may vary in length from 10 inches to 15, while it is possible that they may vary from 7 inches to 17 inches. There is nothing really remarkable about this, as other fish vary in dimensions in their adult state to fully the same extent,—a consequence of their continuing to grow long after they have reached the age at which they are capable of propagating their kind.

53. It has been frequently asserted, and evidence has been repeatedly laid before us to the effect, that particular lochs on the West Coast of Scotland, such as Loch Broom and Loch Hourn, are inhabitated only by herrings of a size smaller than the average; but, on the other hand, equally trustworthy evidence has directly negatived these assertions, the witnesses on this side affirming that the herrings of these lochs differ in no appreciable respect from those met with in other localities. We can give no opinion on this subject, as the time at our disposal was necessarily employed in investigating matters more directly relevant to the objects of the Commission.

Extrusion of ova.

54. When the herring first attain the full condition, the roe or the milt, as the case may be, is firm and hard; and pressure upon the belly of the fish will not give rise to the extrusion of ova, or seminal fluid, from the apertures of the reproductive organs. But the texture of the latter rapidly becomes softer, and soon acquires a semi-fluid consistency, so that the slightest pressure causes the reproductive elements to pass out of the body.

If a female in this state be squeezed, and the ova received into a vessel full of sea-water, they will all fall to the bottom; and the viscid substance, with which the ova are coated, causing them to adhere together, they will form a thick cake, which, after a few

hours' rest, constitutes a dense consistent mass, so firmly adherent to the bottom of the vessel that the latter may be suddenly inverted without detaching the ova. Indeed, to separate these either from one another, or from the body to which they adhere, demands the exertion of a certain force, which as often ends in the destruction of the eggs as in their detachment.

Shotten or spent herring.

55. It would seem as if all the superfluous nourishment in the body of the herring were applied to supply the rapid increase of the reproductive organs; for *shotten*, or *spent herrings*, so called because their roe and milt are completely emptied of their contents, not only have no fat about their intestines, but even their muscular substance is almost devoid of fat, and is consequently harsh, dry, and insipid when cooked. They are distinguished from maties not only by this circumstance, but by the fact that the roe or milt, though greatly shrunken, may be restored to nearly the size of those of a full herring by inflating them with air, whereas the reproductive organs of a matie cannot be enlarged in any such manner.

Age of the mature herring.

56. It is extremely difficult to obtain any satisfactory evidence as to the length of time which the herring requires to pass from the embryonic to the adult or full condition. Of the fishermen who gave any opinion on this subject, some considered that a herring takes three, and others that it requires seven, years to attain the full or spawning condition; others frankly admit that they knew nothing about the matter; and it was not difficult, by a little cross-examination, to satisfy ourselves that they were all really in this condition, however strongly they might hold by their triennial or their septennial theories. Mr Yarrell and Mr Mitchell suppose, with more reason, that herring attain to full size and maturity in about eighteen months.

It does not appear, however, that there is any good evidence against the supposition that the herring reaches its spawning condition in one year. There is much reason to believe that the eggs are hatched in, at most, from two to three weeks after deposition, and that in six or seven weeks more (that is, in, at most, ten weeks from the time of laying the egg), the young have attained three inches in length. Now it has been ascertained that a young smolt may leave a river and return to it again in a couple of months, increased in bulk eight or ten fold; and as a herring lives on very much the same food as a smolt, it appears possible that it should increase in the same rapid ratio. Under these circumstances, nine months would be ample time for it to enlarge from 3 to 10 or 11 inches in length. It may be fairly argued, however, that it is not very safe to reason analogically from the rate of growth of one species of fish to that of another; and it may be well to leave the question whether the herring attains its maturity in 12, 15, or 18 months open, in the tolerably firm assurance that the period last named is the maximum.

The migration of herring is a fallacy.

Yarrell, Valenciennes, and all the best authorities upon the herring, agree that the account of the migrations of the herring from and to the seas within the Arctic circle, promulgated by Anderson and Tennant, is wholly devoid of evidence. The herring fry frequent the lochs and shallows of the sea upon the British coasts in shoals, sometimes by themselves, at other times mingled with sprats, feeding upon the minute crustacea which throng the waters, and gradually growing into maties. Whether they betake themselves into deeper water on assuming the latter condition, or merely pass from a gregarious into a solitary state, does not appear to be clearly made out. But the large shoals of herrings which appear upon our coasts in the early summer and in the late autumn months, and which appear to come from deeper into shallower water, are at first either entirely composed of maties, or contain a very large proportion of them.

Spawning of herring.

The maties feed, develop their reproductive organs, and become full herring in the course of about three or four months, the full herring appearing, at first, only scattered here and there among the shoals, but gradually increasing in number, until they largely preponderate over the maties, or almost entirely constitute the shoal. The herrings then frequently aggregate for about a fortnight, in most prodigious numbers, in particular localities, like the Banks of Ballantrae, and the Traith or Fluke Hole, which are suitable, from the character of the bottom or from other circumstances, for the reception of their ova. Here they lie in tiers, covering square miles of sea bottom, and so close to the ground that the fishermen have to practise a peculiar mode of fishing (already described in par. 34) in order to take them; while every net and line used in the fishing is thickly covered with the adhesive spawn which they are busily engaged in shedding. So intent are the fish on this great necessity of their existence, that they are not easily driven from their spawning-ground; but when once their object has been attained, and they have become *spent fish*, the shoal rapidly disappears,—the universal and very probable opinion of fishermen being, that they withdraw into deep water, at no great distance from the coast. There is no positive evidence as to the ultimate fate of the spent herrings; but there is much to be said in favour of the current belief, that after a sojourn of greater or less duration in deep water, they return as *maties* to the shallows and lochs, there to run

through the same changes as before, passing a second time from the condition of *matie* to full herring, and from *full* to *spent*. Of the manner in which the change from the *spent* to the second *full* state is effected we know nothing, nor have we any information respecting the number of times which one and the same herring may run through the cycle. However, the enemies of the fish are too numerous and too active to allow us to suppose the existence of any one individual to be prolonged beyond two or three reproductive epochs. It is probable that the difference of age, whatever it may be, is sufficient to account, in great measure, for the varying size of adult herrings.

Times of spawning.

57. Singularly contradictory statements are to be met with respecting the spawning season of the herring. We have obtained a very large body of valuable evidence upon this subject, derived partly from the examination of fishermen, and of others conversant with the herring fishery; partly from the inspection of the accurate records kept by the Fishery Officers at different stations,* and partly from other sources; and our clear conclusion from all this evidence is, that the herring spawns at two seasons of the year, viz., in the spring and in the autumn. We have hitherto met with no case of full or spawning herring being found in any locality during what may be termed the solstitial months, namely, June and December; and it would appear that such herring are never (or very rarely) taken in May or the early part of July, in the latter part of November, or the early part of January. But a spring spawning certainly occurs in the latter part of January, in February, in March, and in April; and an autumn spawning in the latter part of July, in August, September, October, and even as late as November. Taking all parts of the British coast together, February and March are the great months for the spring spawning, and August and September for the autumn spawning.

It is not at all likely that the same fish spawn twice in the year; on the contrary, the spring and the autumn shoals are probably perfectly distinct; and if the herring, according to the hypothesis advanced above, comes to maturity in a year, the shoals of each spawning season would be the fry of the twelvemonth before.

However, no direct evidence can be adduced in favour of this supposition; and it would be extremely difficult to obtain such evidence.

Food of the herring.

58. The food of the herring consists of crustacea, varying in size from microscopic dimensions to those of a shrimp, and of small fish, particularly sand eels. While in the matie condition, they feed voraciously, and not unfrequently their stomachs are found immensely distended with crustacea and sand eels, in a more or less digested condition.

Herring thus abundantly fed are apt to have all their tissues so permeated with fat, that they will not cure well, and their flesh is liable to break when handled. The Scotch fishermen style such as these, 'gut-pock' herring,† and consider them of very inferior quality.

D.—The Possible Effects of Legislation on the Breed of Herring.

Herring fishery subject to great fluctuations.

59. The herring is a notoriously variable fish, appearing in the most prodigious shoals, year after year, at a given point of the coast, and then suddenly diminishing in number, or even utterly vanishing for a long period. The chief reason of these variations is probably to be sought in the variation, 1st, of the quantity of food of the fish; 2d, in the number and force of the destructive agencies at work upon it.

Any circumstance which increases or decreases the quantity of crustacea and of sand eels, for example, must influence in a direct ratio the chances of existence of a multitude of herrings; while any condition which increases or decreases the number or the activity of the enemies of the herring, must influence those chances in an inverse ratio.

Leaving out of consideration the animals which prey upon herring fry, and their mere accidental and unimportant enemies, their great destroyers are,—

a. *Fish.*
   Cod, ling, coal-fish, hake, conger, dog-fish.
b. *Birds.*
   Gulls and gannets.
c. *Marine Mammals.*
   Porpoises and other cetacea.
d. *Man.*

Relative importance of man, and other destructive agencies on the fishery.

60. The following considerations may help us to form an estimate of the relative importance of these different destructive agencies:—

In 1861, there were in Scotland, and that part of England over which the Fishery

* The intelligent Fishery Officers might be made highly useful by keeping natural history registers on a systematic plan, and results important both to science and practice might thus soon be obtained.

† These seem to be the 'Harengs à la bourse,' or 'Harengs aboutifs,' of the French fishermen.

Board have jurisdiction, 42,751 fishermen and boys engaged in the herring fishery. The total take of the year would give about 20,000 herrings for each of these persons, or near upon 900,000,000 for the whole.

It seems, and indeed is, a most marvellous drain upon the power of multiplication of one animal, to destroy in one year a multitude exceeding in number the whole human population of the globe. But it may be readily demonstrated that this vast number sinks into insignificance if compared with the total destruction effected by agencies over which man has no control whatsoever.

The destructive agency of cod and ling.

61. Consider the destruction of large herring by cod and ling alone. It is a very common thing to find a cod-fish with six or seven large herrings, of which not one has remained long enough to be digested, in his stomach. If, in order to be safe, we allow a cod-fish only two herrings *per diem*, and let him feed on herrings for only seven months the year, then $2 \times 210 = 420$ herring as his allowance during that time; and fifty cod-fish will equal one fisherman in destructive power. But the quantity of cod and ling taken in 1861, and registered by the Fishery Board, was over 80,000 cwt. On an average, 30 cod-fish go to 1 cwt. of the dried fish. Hence, at least, 2,400,000 cod-fish were caught in 1861. But if 50 cod-fish equal 1 fisherman, 2,400,000 will equal 48,000 fishermen. In other words, the cod and ling caught on the Scotch coasts in 1861, if they had been left in the water, would have caught as many herring as a number of fishermen *equal to all those in Scotland, and six thousand more*, in the same year; and as the cod and ling caught were certainly not one tithe part of those left behind, we may fairly estimate the destruction of herring, by these voracious fish alone, as at least ten times as great as that effected by all the fishermen put together.

Herring. Days.

Man's conservative or destructive effects are inappreciable.

When it is further considered, that the conger and the dog-fish probably do as much mischief as the cod and ling, that the gulls and the gannets slay their millions, and that the porpoises and grampuses destroy additional untold multitudes, it will probably be thought no exaggerated under-estimate if we assume that our fishery operations, extensive as they are, do not effect 5 per cent. of the total destruction of maties and full herring that takes place every year. And when it is further considered, that sea-trout and innumerable other fish prey upon the herring fry, and that flat fish of all kinds resort in immense numbers to the spawning grounds of the herring, to prey upon the freshly-deposited ova, it would seem, as we have said, that the influence of man, whether conservative or destructive, upon herrings must be absolutely inappreciable; and, under these circumstances, it seems almost unavoidable that great fluctuations, wholly beyond human control, should occur in the abundance of herring in different years.

If the herrings in any given year multiply with great rapidity, owing to favourable circumstances, their enemies also will multiply in consequence of their better and more abundant supply of food; and if, as must sometimes happen, the ratio of multiplication of the enemies is greater than that of the herring, the latter will, in that or the succeeding year, be vastly diminished. But the very diminution of the herring necessarily tends to starve down the fish which destroy them, and to throw them open, in a weakened state, to the attacks of *their* enemies, who, by the same law, have necessarily multiplied in consequence of *their* multiplication. By such a concurrence of causes, the herring, relieved from their oppressors, will in a year or two appear again in immense numbers; and so the alternations of prosperity, over-production, and panic in the trade which they originate, will occur with as much regularity as if the herring were manufacturers.

E.—Conclusions from our Inquiries.

62. Having in the previous part of the Report given our reasons for the conclusions to which we have come, in regard to the subjects of our investigations, it may now be useful to make a brief summary of the results:—

1. Drift-net fishing has been long pursued in this country, as the chief method for the capture of herring (3).
2. Drift-nets must have a mesh of not less than one inch from knot to knot (48 Geo. III., c. 110, s. 12). In consequence of this regulation, herring fry cannot be caught by this system of fishing (3).
3. The amount of capital required by the crew of a drift-net boat is considerable. The price of the boat varies, according to its size, from L.20 to L.100, and the value of the nets may be equal to that of the boat (3, 28).
4. The system of seining (improperly called 'trawling') for herring was introduced on the West Coast in 1838, but did not become general till 1846. Its operations are chiefly confined to Loch Fyne and its neighbourhood (4).

5. The system of seining requires much less capital than that of fishing by drift nets. The cost of each trawl skiff is about L.15, two skiffs being used in fishing, and the cost of the seine net is from L.15 to L.20 (4, 28).
6. The practice of using the seine net for herring was rendered illegal in 1851, by the Act 14 and 15 Vict., c. 26 (5).
7. Under special circumstances, the risk of a rupture of the peace being imminent, the Government, but not at the instigation of the Fishery Board, obtained in 1860 increased powers for the repression of trawling by the Act of 23 and 24 Vict., c. 92, and still further powers in 1861, by the Act 24 and 25 Vict., c. 72 (6).
8. These Acts have been effective as means of repression, and seining for herring is scarcely now practised on the West Coast of Scotland (7).
9. The Act of 1860 established a close time, during which herring are not allowed to be taken. This close time is limited to the West Coast of Scotland, and is fixed from the 1st January to 31st May as far as Point Ardnamurchan, and from thence to Cape Wrath from 1st January to 20th May (6).
10. There is no close time on the East Coast of Scotland; but the Fishery Board, by the Act of 1860, have power to introduce one,—a power which we recommend should be withdrawn (42).
11. The curers of herring and the drift-net fishermen approve of the operation of these repressive Acts, asserting that the method of fishing with the seine destroyed the supply of herring, by scaring the shoals of fish; that immature fish were captured by it; that the spawn beds were injured; that the fish caught by the seine were unfit for curing; and that the seiners or 'trawlers' injured the fishing-gear of the drift-net men (9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14).
12. The main question involved in these allegations is the following: Is it an ascertained fact that the system of trawling has injured the fishery of Loch Fyne and its neighbourhood? (15).
13. Our inquiries satisfy us that the fishery of Loch Fyne has suffered no diminution by the operations of the trawlers, but that, on the contrary, it is a steadily progressive fishery, when the periods of comparison are made sufficiently long to correct the annual fluctuations, which are always considerable in this as in all other herring fisheries. The approximative gross take of herring in Loch Fyne, according to the returns of the Fishery Board, are as follows:—

General annual average take from			1833 to 1843,	18,994 barrels.
,,	,,	,,	1844 to 1848,	15,427 ,,
,,	,,	,,	1849 to 1853,	19,149 ,,
,,	,,	,,	1854 to 1858,	25,744 ,,
,,	,,	,,	1859 to 1862,	42,165 ,,

14. This steady increase of the fishery, during the period when trawling was practised, cannot be ascribed to an augmentation in the number of drift-net boats; for these, on an average of the same years, with the exception of 1862, show no increase, while the square yards of netting employed remain also comparatively stationary. Hence we are forced to the conclusion, that there have been no grounds for the alarm that the fishery of Loch Fyne was being destroyed by the operations of the trawlers (16, 17, 18).
14. This result established for Loch Fyne is found to apply to the West Coast of Scotland as a whole, viz,, that there is a steady increase in the fishery during the periods when trawling was prosecuted, and since it has been abandoned (19).
15. The selected years of bad fishing, brought as proofs that trawling was destroying the fishery, have, when examined, no application to the question, as an equal number of years of quite as bad fishing are found in every decennial period before the system of trawling had been discovered (16, 17).
16. The selection of the prosperous year of fishing, 1862, is equally fallacious as bearing on the question. It is only an instance of the singular fluctuations of the herring fishery. In a period of nearly forty years, the two most productive years have been 1860 and 1862. In the first of these years the second Act of repression was just passed, but trawling was still actively carried on, and had been in more or less active operation for fifteen years. It was only effectually put down by the Act of 1861. The good returns of these two years prove beyond a doubt that trawling has not injured the fishery of Loch Fyne (18).
17. These conclusions as to the steady increase of the fishery in Loch Fyne, negative the assertion that the trawlers scared away the shoals of fish when entering the lochs (20).
18. The evidence laid before us, and the experience of the Irish, Norwegian, New-

foundland, and Labrador fisheries prove that trawled fish, when properly handled, are fit for the purposes of the curer. The reason of their occasional inferiority for this purpose is the reckless mode of pursuing a system of fishing, in the constant apprehension of being caught in the violation of the law (22, 23, 24, 25).

19. Trawling for herring has been an important means of cheapening fish to the consumer, by the large and sudden takes, and has thrown into the market an abundant supply of wholesome fresh fish, at prices which enable the poor to enjoy them without having to come into competition with the curer (26, 28).

20. It is this circumstance which, in our opinion, has produced the demand for repressive legislation, for the gains of the drift-net fishermen are much affected by the sudden and great captures of the trawler, who, working with less capital, and with a more productive kind of labour, is able to undersell the drift-net fisherman, and to derange the market for the curers. It is to be observed, that as facilities of locomotion and transport increase, the market for fresh fish becomes more important than that for salt fish, and the former suffers if any special protection be afforded to the latter. As regards Loch Fyne, the number of barrels of herrings sold fresh already considerably exceeds that cured. From 1844 to 1853, 55,247 barrels were cured, and 77,137 barrels were consumed in a fresh state. From 1854 to 1862, 129,000 barrels were cured, and 168,530 barrels consumed fresh (15, 28).

21. The demand for repressive legislation is only another form of that which always arises when a new and more productive form of labour presses inconveniently upon those who prosecute and have embarked their capital in the old and less productive form of labour (20, 28, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49).

22. Although recent legislation has been in logical sequence of that which has long prescribed, and may, in the absence of new inquiries, have been requisite to prevent disturbance of the peace, still, as it proceeds on the assumption that it is justifiable for the conservation of the breed of herring, we are bound to state that, in this point of view, the repressive Acts of 1851, 1860, and 1861 were altogether unnecessary; that they are essentially Acts for protecting class interests, and interfere with the invention and application of new and more productive modes of industry (26, 28).

23. We are of opinion, that if any legislation had been requisite, it should have only been in the same direction as that applied to the herring fishery generally, viz., to a regulation of the size of the mesh of the seines, which were frequently used under the legal standard. We express no opinion as to the necessity of restricting the size of the mesh generally, as this question is not referred to us under our Commission (30, 31).

24. If the seine fishing be again rendered legal, increased powers for regulating the police of the fisheries should be given to the Fishery Board (27, 28, 29).

25. A discretionary power should be vested in that Board to prohibit seining from being prosecuted in waters which are too narrow for that and drift-net fishing being peaceably carried on simultaneously. We are of opinion that Upper Loch Fyne, *i.e.*, above Otter Spit, is too narrow for this purpose, and that the Kyles of Bute offer another instance in which it would be desirable to give the Fishery Board discretionary powers to prohibit the practice of seining, but merely as a question of police (27, 29).

26. Although we have been unable to satisfy ourselves that a close time is of any advantage for the protection of the herring, still, as it is universally approved of in the district around the Firth of Clyde, we do not take upon ourselves to recommend, against the wish of those who are practically concerned in the fisheries, any alteration as regards this district. It is true that close time presses heavily on the long-line fishermen, who are unable to obtain herring for bait to catch white fish during the close time from the 1st January to the 31st May; but it would be possible in this locality to allow licensed boats to catch fish for bait; and the general desire of all witnesses examined by us is, that the Board of Fishery should be allowed to license such boats under proper regulations. We make this suggestion, however, purely in deference to the state of public feeling in the district in question. The establishment of any system of licensing boats for the capture of bait would, in the long run, involve the taxation of the community for the support of the Officers by whom this fishery is superintended, and a further tax on the long-line fishermen, who could obtain their bait more cheaply if they were allowed to procure it for themselves. We do not pretend that it is strictly justifiable to tax the community in general, or one particular branch of industry to foster another; but, in the prevalent state

of public feeling about the Firth of Clyde, the method proposed is the only practicable means of alleviating the injustice of close time, as regards the persons engaged in the long-line fisheries (34, 35).

27. We are of opinion that there is not the slightest necessity for retaining a close time in any part of the coast north-west of the Mull of Cantire. The advocates for a close time in the extensive coast line between this and Cape Wrath desire a period different for each locality, and for reasons entirely dependent on class interests, and having no relation whatever to the protection of the herring. We recommend, therefore, that the coast line from the Mull of Cantire to Cape Wrath should be made as free as the whole East Coast of Scotland (36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42).

28. In coming to this conclusion, we have taken into consideration the various destructive agencies to which the herring is subject, and of which man is certainly the least destructive. The effect of the recent legislation has been to promote an increase of the major destructive agencies in the sea (60, 61).

29. By prohibiting the use of herring for bait during the close period from 1st Jan. to 31st May, the white fish, like cod and ling, have been allowed to multiply. A single herring used for bait is employed to catch three of these fish, each of which, if left in the sea, would have devoured annually at least between four and five hundred herring (61).

30. The cod and ling actually caught and cured on the Scotch coasts in 1861, would, if left in the sea, have destroyed more herring than 48,000 fishermen. As only 42,751 fishermen and boys were engaged in fishing in that year, the magnitude of this destructive agency will be readily perceived. The close time which diminishes the capture of such fish must necessarily prove destructive to the herring (60, 61).

31. When we further consider that the cod and ling caught represent only a small proportion of those which remain in the sea, and when we recollect that these fish are by no means the most voracious for herring, but that the latter have to struggle for existence, not only with larger fish, but with birds, such as gulls and gannets, and with porpoises, and other cetacea, man, as an element of either conservation or destruction, must produce an inappreciable effect (60, 61).

32. Under such circumstances, the herring fishery should not be trammelled with repressive Acts, calculated only to protect class interests, and to disturb in an unknown and possibly injurious manner the balance existing between the conservative and destructive agencies at work upon the herring. If legislation could regulate the appetites of cod, conger, and porpoise, it might be useful to pass laws regarding them; but to prevent fishermen from catching their poor one or two per cent. of herring in any way they please, when the other ninety-eight per cent., subject to destructive agencies, are poached in all sorts of unrecognised piscine methods, seems a wasteful employment of the force of law (34, 35, 38, 39, 60, 61).

33. We conclude by expressing our strong conviction that the recent legislation on the subject of the herring fishery has unnecessarily restricted the operations of fishermen,—has repressed invention, by prohibiting new and more productive forms of labour,—is calculated to be destructive, rather than conservative, in relation to the future supply of herring; and although it may be beneficial to certain class interests, is prejudicial to the consumer of fish, and to the public generally.

All which we humbly certify to

Your Majesty, under our hands and seals,

LYON PLAYFAIR.
THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY.
CHARLES FRANCIS MAXWELL.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

MEMORIAL of the Inverary Fishermen and others against Trawling.

Unto the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, The Humble Petition of the undersigned Fishcurers, Fishermen Tenants, and Others, resident along the Shores of Loch Fyne.

Sheweth,—That a Bill has been introduced into, and is now pending in, your Honourable House, entitled a Bill 'to amend the Laws relative to the Scottish Herring Fisheries.'

That by section third of said Bill it is proposed to give power to the Commissioners of the Board of Fisheries in Scotland to suspend for such periods and in such localities as they may think proper, the laws now in force against the use of trawl nets for taking herrings.

That your petitioners view with alarm the proposal to grant such powers to said Board, composed of gentlemen not practically acquainted with the herring trade.

That by the present law, and particularly by the Act 14 and 15 Vict., c. 26, sec. 6, it is enacted 'that whenever the herring fishery is commenced or carried on, it shall not be lawful for any person to use for the purpose of taking herrings any drag net or sea net mounted for trawling, or any sweep, circle, ring net, or scringe net, or any net of any kind or description whatsoever, other than the usual drift net, or to use any drift net by dragging the same through the water in the manner of trawling;' and power is given by the said Act to the Officers of the Board of Fisheries to seize all such prohibited nets.

That this Act is practically in abeyance because the officers of the Board of Fisheries, instead of preventing, have permitted, and even encouraged, the use of the trawl nets in taking herrings; and trawl and other illegal nets have for some years past been openly and publicly used.

That the foresaid Bill, if allowed to pass into a law, would, in the opinion of your petitioners, practically abolish the present protection to the herring fishery, imperfect as it is; as, from their experience of the past, your petitioners have no confidence that the Commissioners of the Board of Fisheries will for the future encourage the herring fishery, or enforce any laws that may be passed by Parliament for preventing the destruction of the herring.

That the herring fishery is of great national importance. In Scotland it gives employment to several thousands, who are employed in the fishing, curing, and sale of herrings. Besides this, the herring forms a very important part of the food of the people, being both cheap and, in the proper season, wholesome.

That all herrings caught between the months of December and June are out of season, and very inferior, being either not full grown or in a state not fit for human food.

That the use of trawl and other illegal nets is universally condemned by all parties practically acquainted with the trade, and will, if persisted in, not only eventually destroy altogether herring-fishing in Scotland, but also materially injure the other fishings, as it is well known that where herrings have been exterminated, other fish have disappeared.

That these illegal nets are objectionable, because, 1st, they take herrings immature and half-grown, the greater number of which are unfit for human food. Since the month of December last, on the West Coast, boat-loads of these herrings, barely the size of sprats, have been daily taken and sold at the price of ninepence per 1000. If allowed to reach maturity, these herrings would, in the month of June, have sold for as many pounds per 1000. 2d, They break up and separate the shoals of herrings, and drive them from their usual spawning-grounds. To such an extent has this occurred, that numerous parts of the coast, where the fishing was some years ago excellent, are now entirely deserted by the herrings. 3d, They ruin and destroy the spawning-beds of all fish by dragging up the spawn. 4th, They injure the herrings taken by it so materially as to render them unfit for curing for exportation. 5th, A very great number of the herring killed by the trawl are entirely lost, and left in the sea to rot. And, 6th, From the manner in which the trawl is wrought, the drift nets are torn and destroyed.

That, in the opinion of your petitioners, it is essential for the preservation of the herring-fishing in Scotland, that the use of trawling nets, circle nets, or any other net than the regular drift net, of the width of one inch from knot to knot in the mesh, should be prohibited, and that the nets so prohibited, when used, should be liable to be forfeited, and heavy penalties inflicted on the possessors and users of such nets; also that all traffic in herrings caught by such nets should be prohibited, and the buyers and sellers thereof rendered liable in penalties.

That it is also your petitioners' opinion, that, to encourage the growth of herrings and the preservation of the fishings, there should be a close time from 31st December to 31st May, within which periods the taking of herrings should be prohibited under severe penalties.

Your petitioners believe that such laws would be most efficiently administered by the Sheriffs and Magistrates of counties and burghs, with the assistance of their ordinary executive, or procurators-fiscal and county and burgh police.

May it therefore please your Honourable House not to pass said Bill into a law, but to pass such measures as will to your Honourable House appear in your wisdom to be necessary and sufficient to prevent the evils complained of.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

APPENDIX B.

MEMORIAL of the Tarbert Fishermen in favour of Trawling.

Tarbert, 20*th July* 1852.

My Lord,—I am directed by the fishermen and fish-curers in this village and its vicinity, to lay before your Lordship a detailed statement of the grievance they at present labour under, in consequence of the sixth clause of the 'White Herring Fishery Bill,' passed last session, being brought into operation; and in order that your Lordship may the better comprehend the subject, I shall commence by showing how the fishing was carried on here previous to the passing of that Act.

From time immemorial, the herring fishery on Loch Fyne, and over the whole West Coast of Scotland, was carried on by what is usually termed a drift or set net, commencing in the early part of July, and ending in December, the take varying in different seasons and in different localities; and from this source alone the greater portion of the population derived a subsistence. It was accidentally discovered, however, in 1846, that large shoals of herring, superior in quality and size to any caught during the remainder of the season, entered Loch Fyne in the early part of June, where they remained till the month of November; but owing to the clearness of the atmosphere at night during that period of the year, combined with the slow progress these large fish make in the water, it was found that they could not be taken by this description of net, and consequently a new system was adopted,—that of using a scringing or seine net on such parts of the shores of the Loch as admit of it.

When this mode of fishing was first practised, it was opposed, as all new discoveries generally are, on the ground that it would become injurious to the drift-net fishing; but experience has satisfactorily proved the reverse, as the quantity taken by both descriptions of net has been gradually on the increase, as the following statement of the yearly take, from that period to the present, at this creek alone (which is situated near the entrance of Loch Fyne), satisfactorily shows. For twenty years preceding 1846, the average take was from 2500 to 3500 barrels; but in 1846, when the seine or scringing net fishing was first practised, it rose from 3450 barrels to—

In 1847, . . .	5,469
„ 1848, . . .	10,815
„ 1849, . . .	9,450
„ 1850, . . .	9,860
and in 1851, . . .	20,000

The prejudice of parties located in portions of the coast where this new mode of fishing could not be adopted, and private interest on the part of others, caused individuals to make occasional complaints to the Board of Fisheries, whose duties then consisted in seeing that the nets in use were of legal dimensions; which led them last session to recommend the introduction of a Bill into Parliament, the nature of which the fishermen along the coast only learned from seeing it accidentally mentioned in one of the local journals when in an advanced stage in the House of Lords.

In this Bill a clause is inserted prohibiting the use of any other description of net except the drift net, and thereby preventing any future improvement in the construction of nets, and consequently putting a stop to the seine or scringing mode of fishing; so that herring of the size and quality caught by that mode cannot be taken, and the industrious population is deprived of a lucrative source of industry. The fishing of mackerel, large shoals of which generally precede or follow the herring, and numbers of which were yearly taken in the seine nets, is also put a stop to, as this description of fish has seldom been taken here in any other way.

The use of this net was not restricted to this locality, as, from the success attending the parties so engaged, it was rapidly coming into general use, and the prejudice against it was quickly subsiding. There are various reasons why this mode of fishing cannot be practised all over the coast: the principal are—strong tides, bold and rocky shores, etc.; and consequently the parties resident in such localities were the first to oppose it. The Glasgow fishcurers, whose interests were affected, also made occasional complaints to the Board of Fishery, as the large herrings caught in the seine nets were usually sent by steamer to Glasgow fresh, and found a ready sale at prices equally favourable to the fisherman and to the consumer, but of course to a certain extent interfering with their trade.

It is believed that the natural history of the herring is not yet well known; but it can be satisfactorily proved, that the fish caught in the seine nets from 1st June to the end of November are clean fish, quite as much so as those caught in the drift nets; and that they then proceed, towards the end of November or early in December, to the Banks of Ballantrae, where, in spring, they are taken by the drift net in large quantities while in the act of spawning, there being no clause in either the old or new Act fixing a close time,—the only thing necessary to protect the fish, and for which the fishermen in general have made repeated applications; but owing to a convention presently existing with other nations, it has been found impracticable.

Ever since the failure of the potato crop became general, the position of fishermen on this coast is very much changed, with little prospect of improvement. Finding that the new Act would come into operation in January last, they with much difficulty succeeded in procuring drift nets, with which hitherto they have been so unsuccessful, that the greater portion of them, with their families, are in absolute starvation. Innumerable instances could be shown where, even at present, families are subsisting on one meal a day, and others occasionally want food for a much longer period.

The quantity of herring taken here up to this date in 1851 was near 6000 barrels, whereas for the same period this year it does not exceed 300 barrels; and the fish being what is usually taken by the drift net, are so small in size, that they are proportionably less valuable. I may here mention, that the large fish taken by the trawl net occasionally sell as high as 20s. per hundred of six score, while those at the same time caught by the drift net in no instance have exceeded eight to nine shillings.

From all these statements, which can be satisfactorily proved, it must be evident to your Lordship that the clause referred to operates harshly towards those engaged at this occupation, while it does not benefit any other class of the community.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, etc., etc., etc.

(Signed on behalf of the fishermen) M'CALMAN.

APPENDIX C.

RETURN for the West Coast, showing the Number of Boats and Trawl Boats engaged in the Fishery, and the Gross Take and Gross Cure of Herrings in the Years from 1845 to 1861, both inclusive.

Years.	*Total Number of Boats, including Trawl Boats.*	*Number of Trawl Boats.*	*Approximative Gross Take.*	*Gross Cure.*
1845	4,535	—	93,322	67,809
1846	4,596	—	111,379	78,867
1847	4,917	—	91,456	56,206
1848	4,709	—	90,594	59,444
1849	4,698	—	129,351	102,201
1850	4,099	40	108,768	78,828
1851	4,352	54	128,781	104,881
1852	4,366	51	77,913	58,526
1853	4,275	80	130,961	106,784
1854	4,301	115	96,335	79,455
1855	4,325	128	134,664	109,806
1856	4,439	134	123,028	102,248
1857	4,511	159	120,496	100,211
1858	4,476	211	101,959	83,218
1859	4,555	185	115,256	93,028
1860	4,366	—	126,125	109,785
1861	4,433	—	114,649	105,578

Note.—No official returns of trawl boats were made out till the year 1850; but the number for the years from 1845 to 1850 may be estimated at about 40 boats.

In 1860 and 1861, the returns of trawl boats are only made for Loch Fyne, and not for the whole West Coast.—(*Vide* Return, par. 15.)

APPENDIX D.

Copy of Mr Inspecting Commissioner BARRY's Report, on the subject of Seine Nets in the Irish Fisheries.

The seine net has, for a great many years, been the engine in most general use with that class of persons known as half farmers, half fishermen, on the southern coast, not only for the capture of herrings, but of all other descriptions of fish which occasionally visited the shores in large shoals, such as sprats, mackerel, and schad. When they appeared on the coast, it was generally in large numbers, and their continuance was very uncertain. Therefore the most productive engine was used; but where there was a regular drift-net herring fishery by experienced hands, the use of the seine net was generally complained of, most especially when used by day, which in most places was the only time when it could be used.

The practice having been to haul the fish on shore into certain creeks, which were commonly called 'Seine Hauls,' and which, in several cases, were claimed as the exclusive property of owners of the adjacent land.

These attempts at appropriation produced, on the part of the public, great dissatisfaction and constant conflicts; but it finally led to the introduction of large tuck seines of increased dimensions, which were not hauled on shore, but into a boat; and when large shoals of herrings came into the bays, were found most valuable, and rendered the fishers quite independent of private claims on the part of the shore owners. This practice prevailed most especially on the coast of Kerry, in the bays of Kenmare and Dingle.

The inspecting commander of Valentia district states: 'The fishermen by day surround the herrings with the seine, and haul them on shore, then get them into their boat. By night they haul the net between two boats, until they get them together, then take the fish into the boats. They are at times much bruised by the men's feet, and the scales rubbed off; the flesh is frequently considerably discoloured. The fish taken by the seines are nearly all sold fresh; in that quarter no other kind of net is used.'

The inspecting chief officer at Bantry states: 'The seine, about 300 yards long and about 30 yards deep, is worked by two boats' crews, of 14 or 15 men altogether. On meeting fish, the seine boat gives a rope to her consort, who pulls for the land, and drops an anchor; the seine boat shoots round the fish; her consort then warps up to her; they then work in the seine, and take the fish out in baskets. *The flesh not bruised, scale preserved, and fish in very good condition.* When quantity small, sold fresh; but if large, cured, generally in bulk. Never heard of any difference in the price of cured herrings taken by seines and draft or drift nets.'

The inspecting commander of Castletown Berehaven states, in confirmation of the above, that 'the quality is in no way deteriorated by having been taken in seine instead of a drift net.'

I am, from my own experience, enabled to state that the herrings taken by the seine used to be considered in a better state, when carefully handled, than those taken by the drift nets, in which they mesh and struggle, to the great injury of the scale.

The visits of those large shoals of sprats and herrings to our southern and western bays are few and far between, and like the desertion of the Scotch lochs and bays for the east coast of that favoured land. It is only in the Irish Sea that we have of late years had a regular herring fishery, and upon *that coast* the use of the seine is scarcely known.

The meshes of those nets vary from $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 inches in the sleeves or outer parts, to half an inch, or what is called 'Sprat Bunt,' in the bosom or centre of the net, with corks on the top rope, and leads or sometimes stones at the foot rope.

The seventh section of the 5 and 6 Vict., c. 106, interdicting the capture of herrings between sunrise and sunset, rendered the seine net for herrings utterly illegal by day; but the complaints against this restraint from persons who could only use them by day were so numerous, that it was judged expedient to relax the regulation, and the use of the seine net for herrings was permitted *by day* by the seventh section of the 7 and 8 Vict., c. 108.

The seine net is one of the most ancient engines used on the southern coast. It was first used in the capture of pilchards, which used to frequent the coast in enormous shoals more than a century since; but they also seem to have deserted our shores. The last time that any *large quantity* appeared was in Bantry Bay in 1828.

(Signed) T. REDMOND BARRY.

22*d September* 1862.

APPENDIX E.

RETURN to an Order of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, dated 2d September 1862, for 'an Account of the Number of Barrels of Norwegian-cured Herrings, imported into the United Kingdom during each of the last Ten Years.'

Years.	*Quantities of Cured Herrings imported from Norway.*
	cwts.
1852 (*see note*).	—
1853 (from 1st June)	—
1854 . . .	2,952
1855 . . .	5,877
1856 . . .	3,846
1857 . . .	41
1858 . . .	4
1859 . . .	1,891
1860 . . .	101,404
1861 . . .	29,723

Note.—The quantity of *herrings*, as distinguished from

fish or other sorts, imported into the United Kingdom, has been ascertainable from the entries passed at the Custom House only since 1st June 1853.

The number of barrels is not stated in the entries; but the average net weight of a barrel of herrings is understood to be 2½ cwt.

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports, Custom House, London, *4th September* 1862. } (Sd.) John A., Messenger.

APPENDIX F.

EXTRACT from REPORT on the Herring Fishery of Norway, by Mr Crowe, H.M. Consul-General at Christiania.

Next in importance to the cod fishery is the winter and spring herring fishery.

The herring seeks the coast for the same reason as the cod, and, like it, in immense shoals; occasionally in such numbers as sensibly to affect the well-being of the districts. It differs, however, from the cod fishery in one important respect, which is, that less reliance is to be placed upon it than on the latter, as the herring has been known to abandon the Norwegian coast for a number of consecutive years, while the cod is a regular visitor. As the period, therefore, approaches when the herring may be expected, great anxiety is experienced; and if they are late in making their appearance, fears are immediately entertained that they have forsaken the coast. These feelings are not unnatural, as the fish have several times left the coast for a length of time, extending from 20 to 25 years. In vain have the fishermen endeavoured to assign a cause for this periodical disappearance, but hitherto unsuccessfully.

In one instance, during the last century, they disappeared for 60 consecutive years. From 1784 to 1808 they likewise forsook the coast, and it was only incidentally during that period that any indication of the existence of the herring could be traced.

Since 1808, however, their visits have been regular, and exceeding in abundance any former period. Their visits, in fact, have been looked upon as a mine of wealth to the district.

It is natural that the experience of former years should give rise to an apprehension that a similar disappearance may again recur, particularly as migratory symptoms are ocasionally observed; as, for instance, for a few years after 1825, they moved south of 'Skudesnœs,' past the Naze, during the whole of which period they abandoned their more northern haunts. This incident the fishermen connect with a former tradition, when the fish disappeared from the coast of Norway, and went south to the Swedish coast, where they located themselves for some years. They infer, therefore, that if the stream once permanently passes the Naze again, they will, as on that occasion, entirely forsake the Norwegian fishing grounds. Of late years, however, to the delight of the fishermen, they have returned to their old grounds on the west coast, which is from Hekkefjord, in lat. 58° 10′, to the headland of 'Stat,' in lat. 62° 10′, forming thus a range of four degrees of latitude, within which they chiefly confine themselves.

It may thus be said that the cod occupy the northern, and the herring the southern, part of the west coast of Norway.

The fishermen explain this by declaring that the fry of the cod requires a somewhat colder temperature for development than the herring. Both, no doubt, seek the coast for the purpose of spawning.

The herring arrives about the middle of January, and leaves the coast again the beginning of March,—a month earlier, therefore, than the cod.

As the period approaches, active preparations are visible in all the towns and fishing stations along the coast, whose existence depends upon the result of this fishery. Government inspectors and medical men are appointed by the State, whose duty it is to be in the immediate vicinity of the fishing grounds,—the former to maintain order, and the latter to attend the sick. Both are paid by the State.

The number of boats employed annually does not greatly vary.

In 1860 there were four to five thousand boats, besides 276 vessels, employing together 25,000 men, with nets and seines.

There are 368 salteries, or curing stations, within the district.

The fishery is carried on in two modes,—viz., first, by means of large seine or casting nets; and, secondly, by the common enclosing net.

The first is by the 'seine'* being suspended, and the herring caught by the meshes.

The second by the fish being enclosed in the bays or creeks, by means of the net being stretched across from side to side, thus enclosing the fish, so as to prevent its egress. They are then caught by means of smaller drag nets.

The length of the seine varies from 10 to 15 fathoms, and its depth from 80 to 120 meshes, each mesh varying in size from 1½ to 2 inches; the size most commonly in use is that of 2 inches. When the large seines are employed, they are generally linked together, and are then called a set. Of the smaller kind, as many as six are frequently fastened together. They are then suspended, the lower part touching the bottom, or suspended between that and the surface, according as the shoals keep to the deeper water or nearer the surface.

When the fish come in, and before they have spawned, seines with the larger-sized meshes are used, as the fish themselves are bulkier. Later, when the operation of spawning has taken place, the smaller mesh is substituted.

Drift nets are not employed; the season of the year when the fishing commences, and local circumstances, preclude their use.

There are no restrictions whatever, either as to the size of the mesh, season or condition, prohibiting the taking of the herring.

The fish are cured as soon as possible after being taken, without reference to the means by which they have been caught, excepting those intended for smoking, which, however, form but an insignificant proportion.

It is estimated that about one sixth or one fourth of the whole catch is usually taken by the seine or casting net. The following table will show the quantity of herrings exported during the last 20 years. It will be observed that the amount has been tolerably uniform. The difference between one year and another may be attributed mainly to the state of the weather during the fishing season, which may have prevented the fishermen going to sea, rather than to any decrease of the fish themselves.

There were exported in

1842 . . .	607,922	barrels.
1843 . . .	408,947	„
1844 . . .	772,960	„
1845 . . .	624,142	„
1846 . . .	752,565	„
1847 . . .	596,180	„
1848 . . .	471,868	„
1849 . . .	738,747	„
1850 . . .	533,591	„
1851 . . .	699,986	„
1852 . . .	566,156	„
1853 . . .	561,488	„
1854 . . .	477,759	„
1855 . . .	519,868	„

* The term "Seine," used by Mr Crowe, has obviously only the meaning which we attach in this country to an anchored Drift net.

1856 . . .	520,852	barrels.
1857 . . .	455,831	„
1858 . . .	514,677	„
1859 . . .	684,216	„
1860 . . .	825,865	„
1861 . . .	596,810	„

making an average for the last twenty years of 596,501 barrels. To this may safely be added about 200,000 barrels annually as the home consumption, and 'overland' export to Sweden, where, like in Norway, the herring enters largely into the domestic economy of the people.

The above will give an annual average of about 800,000 barrels as the gross catch, which, at 9 orts per barrel as the average price, gives to the fishermen spd. 1,440,000. The price of a barrel of herrings in the ulterior market ranges from spd. 5 to 7.

The following will show the countries to which the cured herrings are shipped:—

To	*In* 1858.	*In* 1859.	*In* 1860.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
Gt. Britain,	12	889	45,891
Russia, .	163,115	191,396	226,519
Prussia, .	27,263	154,853	198,095
Denmark, .	34,546	42,372	42,962
Holland, .	881	282	1,395
Belgium, .	242	399	665
Portugal, .	—	596	—
Hanseatic, .	13,683	13,374	21,980
Sweden, .	204,955	254,045	288,358

The bulk of the herrings, it will be seen, are shipped to ports in the Baltic; consequently they come largely into competition with our home-cured fish. Until lately, the Scotch herrings were preferred in the German markets, and commanded superior prices; but latterly, owing to the frequent complaints made to the Norwegian Government by the resident consuls of Norway and Sweden, of the careless manner in which the Norwegian herrings were sorted and packed, much greater care has been taken, so that now they successfully compete with our own.

Official sorters and packers are appointed by the 'Commune,' and the fish is now duly classed according to quality and size.

Of late years, likewise, extended powers have been conferred on the Government Inspectors, who can now summarily dispose of infractions of the established rules, and ordinary misdemeanours. Every care is also bestowed by the medical officers upon the sick during the fishing season, so that every provision is made by the State for the preservation of order, and for the health of those employed in the fishery.

The regulations for this fishery are not considered sufficiently ample; the Government contemplate, therefore, submitting to the Storthing, now assembled, several additional provisions for its approval, with a view to remedy the insufficiency.

British Consulate-General, Christiania,
16*th October* 1862.

(Signed) J. R. Crowe.

APPENDIX. G.

Extract from the Report of Mr George Thomson, the Fishery Officer in Loch Fyne, for the Year 1862.

The fishermen in Upper Loch Fyne attribute the success of the past fishing to the close season and the prohibition of trawling; and a good many of the fishermen at this place, who were at one time favourable to trawling, say, that if trawling had been allowed, as in previous seasons, the shoal of herrings would have been broken up in a few days' time, and the fishing made as unsuccessful as that of 1861. On the other side, the trawlers, and those in favour of it, say that trawling has done no injury to the fishing, inasmuch as the herrings were as plentiful in 1862 as before trawling commenced, and that if trawling had been allowed, a much larger quantity of herrings could have been got than was taken by drift nets; and consider that the abundance of herrings in Loch Fyne during the past season is to be attributed to a fresh shoal coming in from the ocean. In referring to the records of season 1859, it will be seen that large shoals of herring had set in upon the west coast of this district, and a very abundant fishing was obtained at Mull, Loch Sunart, Fort William, and along the coast to Kylesport, at which places few herrings had been previously got for many years. In season 1860, comparatively few herring were got at these places, while a very good fishing was obtained at Loch Fyne. In season 1861, a very abundant fishing was got during the whole season at Mull, and a fair fishing at Fort William and other places on the west coast of this district, while in Loch Fyne the fishing was the poorest and most unsuccessful for many years. And it has been remarked, that the greater part of the herrings taken in Loch Fyne in seasons 1860, 1861, and 1862, were about the same size and quality as the general run of those taken at Mull, and other parts in the north of the district, in 1859 and 1861, and are supposed by some to be part and parcel of the same shoal of fish that set in at Mull, etc., in 1859.

It has also been remarked, that the greater part of the catch of 1862 in Loch Fyne were milt herrings, and that comparatively few roe herrings were seen; and the bulk of the catch is supposed to be young fish. Few or none of the large Loch Fyne herrings were got during the whole season.

At Fort William a fair fishing was obtained during the season of 1862; and the quality of the fish was about equal to that taken in Loch Fyne, and about the same size, and sold at from 10s. to 16s. per cran. But at Mull, and places along the west of the district, little or nothing was done, although large quantities of herrings were seen along the shores of these places during the close time of 1862.

The cod and ling fishing, as compared with that of 1861, shows a decrease of 3956 on the number of fish taken, and of 615½ cwts. on the quantity cured.

Owing to the large number of boats from different places employed at the fishing in Loch Fyne, a large amount of loss, by wilful and intentional cutting, was done to netting.

HERRING TRAWLING ON THE COASTS OF SCOTLAND.

REPORT of the ROYAL COMMISSION on the OPERATION of the ACTS relating to TRAWLING for HERRING on the COASTS of SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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OF

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

ON

THE OPERATION OF THE ACTS RELATING TO TRAWLING FOR HERRING

ON

THE COASTS OF SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, in compliance with an Address of 7th May 1863.

EDINBURGH:
PRINTED BY MURRAY AND GIBB,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1863.

31061

A humble Address having been moved to Her Majesty, in pursuance of a Resolution of the House of Commons on the 7th of May, for a Copy of the Minutes of the whole Evidence taken before the Royal Commission, appointed on the 12th day of August 1862, to inquire into the operation of the Acts relating to the Trawling for Herrings on the Coast of Scotland; and Her Majesty having been pleased to comply with the Prayer of this Address; the following Evidence is directed to be printed.

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EVIDENCE.

NOTE BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

In our Report, at pages 7 and 8, we gave a summary of the Evidence laid before us, and then expressed the opinion, 'That to publish this Evidence in detail would be useless, as it would merely give 'individual repetitions of the general statements which we have already indicated as being made on both 'sides.'

In obedience, however, to the authority cited on the second page, the Evidence is now fully given. As we were not supplied with a short-hand writer, the Evidence was taken down by each of us separately, and then compared, so as to avoid any omissions. This mode of taking the Evidence will account for it not being in the usual question and answer style, as its publication was not intended.

Lyon Playfair.
Thomas Henry Huxley.
Charles Francis Maxwell.

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rishaig. Note of Evidence taken at *Ardrishaig, August* 1862.

1. The following fishermen attended to give evidence, viz.: *Peter White*, who had been a fisherman for 15 years; *John M'Tavish*, who had been a fisherman for 40 years; *John M'Vicar*, a fisherman for 23 years; and *Neil Weir*, a fisherman for 18 years. The statements made by these fishermen were as follow:—We have always been drift-net fishers. Trawling began from 30 to 32 years ago, increased and came to its height 10 years ago. We did a great deal to get it stopped, because there were so many trawled herrings in the market that the curers bought them at from ninepence to a shilling a hundred, and we could not sell except at the same low price.

The trawlers catch herrings too large to mesh in our nets, and these would have spawned the following year. We have seen herrings caught about Otter Spit by the trawlers 400 and a quarter to the barrel. There were 42 barrels of them caught, and one of us bought some of them. The trawlers caught all the fish, both great and small; and often had so many in the nets, that the boats would not hold them; what they could not take away were left dead in the sea and rotted. Formerly the herrings used to spawn from Silver Craigs to Loch Gare. Thirteen or fourteen years ago they spawned in great numbers; but since trawling began, they spawn in the Loch no more. We used to catch herrings in June before trawling began; now they do not come so early.

The drift-net gives all the fish fair play. The trawlers are the best fishermen, because they are active young men, engaged in an occupation which requires them to be always at it, and never idle; they are real fishermen, and understand the management of their boats very well. We do not know of any of them having other employments, such as being farmers or tradesmen.

They used to take fish out of our nets, and cut the nets. There should be no close time, for we see no advantage in it; herrings are the best bait for white fish, and it prevents their being taken for that purpose; so that the white fishing is injured by the close time. A boat might be licensed to catch bait for all the fishermen, if we are to have close time. It would be better than buying herrings from the east coast, which are often bad before they reach us, and not fit for bait.

2. The following fishermen attended to give evidence, viz.: *William Dawson*, a fisherman for 20 years; *John Bruce*, who had been a fisherman 28 years; *W. Hamilton*, a fisherman in Loch Fyne for 30 years, and for 10 years before that at Ayr; and *David Bruce*, a fisherman for 16 years. The statements made by them were as follow:—

Trawling became general as a mode of fishing about 10 years ago, though practised more or less from 20 to 25 years. The trawling was for a long time confined to the broad parts of Loch Fyne, but about four years ago the trawlers went above Otter Spit into the narrows. Formerly the coast in that quarter was thought too bold, but they got accustomed to it, and found it good trawling ground.

The drift-net fishers were angry at the trawlers before they went into the narrows. Their allegation was, that the trawlers turned the fish out of the narrows. In 1858 the fishery was bad, and the drift-net men thought the trawlers were the cause of it. In 1857 the fishing had also been bad. The bad blood has been chiefly shown by the fishermen in the narrows. At Ardrishaig there is very little feeling on the subject. Ardrishaig.

The trawlers are genuine fishermen, more so than others; because they work at fishing all winter, while the drift-net fishers do not work all through the bad weather. The trawlers require experience and activity to carry on their operations successfully. We did not require to go up to the narrows for trawling in a general way, but occasionally the fish chiefly go up to the head of the Loch, leaving the lower parts of it—perhaps once in 20 years; and then they remain there three years at a time, so that we are obliged to go up after them. In many seasons trawling might be limited to the Lower Loch, but this restriction would bear hardly on us in exceptional years.

It often happens that the herrings are abundant in the Loch, and will not mesh themselves in the drift-nets, but can be caught with the trawls. The herrings caught by the trawls get injured when the water draining from them is not well pumped out of the boats. If this is done, they are firm, and without loss of scales; both trawl and drift herring get black at the bone when heaped up in the boat. One sort is as good as the other when properly handled. We have seen drift-net herring seized by mistake for trawled ones, and the real trawled herring passed over. We have often sold our trawled herrings to Mr Methuen of Leith for curing. They cure just as well as drift-net herring. The fishcurers and storekeepers are against us, because late in the year we still go into the fresh market and keep down the price of cured herrings, and lower it throughout the year. Trawled herrings are not more mixed in size than drift-net ones, if you keep out of spring; for in the spring months herring fry are abundant. It is essential to have the legal-sized mesh of one inch from knot to knot, even in the trawl net, to prevent small herrings being caught.

We think a close time is good, because after January the herrings are not clean, and not suited to our market; and then in March they are spent, and not in good condition; besides, the fry are caught at this time. The legal mesh net used as a trawl does not catch much fry, but the small mesh net catches a large quantity. The herrings are excellent in January, and we think this should be an open month. The herrings in January are not much in the narrows. January was made close time because the fish leave the Upper Loch in that month. The men there are lazy and will not follow the fish. In close time it is hard not getting herring for bait. It is used for conger-eels, ling, cod, haddocks, etc. Now we are obliged to go for clams and scallops, which are now becoming scarce, while they are never so good for bait as herrings. We have been obliged to go to Glasgow to procure herring for bait, as it is sold there from the east coast.

There are not above from 14 to 15 boats which go from this district to the white fishing. They require from 50 to 60 men; each boat would require 300 herring daily for bait. They would be willing to pay a fair price for the bait.

The Fishery Board are much responsible for the discon-

Ardrishaig. tent now existing, by not having enforced the provisions of the Act against illegal meshes for trawls and drift nets. We are all of opinion that, if trawling be again allowed, there should still be an enforcement of the legal-sized mesh,—that is, one inch from knot to knot,—but we wish to be allowed to alter the shape and fitting of the net, if we can improve it from time to time, as we are sure we can. It is not true that we often leave dead fish in the water; it is our interest to keep our fish, but sometimes, when pursued by the men-of-war boats, we have been obliged to throw our fish overboard.

It is nonsense to speak about trawlers 'breaking the eye of the shoals.' Which do you think most likely to break the eye of a shoal,—50 drift nets stretched right across the shoal, or a trawl net enclosing a space not much more than twice the size of this room?

3. *Mr John Fyfe* attends to give evidence, and states as follows:—I have been six years in Ardrishaig. I am superintendent of the Crinan Canal, and also of the harbours in connection with it. I have come into constant contact with the fishermen, and know each one individually in Ardrishaig.

When I first came here, trawling was commonly practised in the Loch. The Ardrishaig men were then all drift-net men; but when trawling paid better, they put aside their drift nets and trawled; that was the practice of the greater number of them. It frequently occurred that trawling paid best. When the fish came near the shore, then trawling was the best method of fishing, because at such times the fish did not mesh so well in the deeps, and the drift nets were apt to be destroyed if put down too near the shore. At this place the fishermen pursued one plan or the other, according as the conditions were best suited for them. The plan of trawling did not produce, so far as I observed, any improvident character in the population. The trawlers were, on the contrary, so far as I know, the most provident of the two classes, and laid by their gains.

I have frequently seen both modes of fishing practised. I think that, as a matter of police, there would be no difficulty in letting the two systems of fishing go on together in the Lower Loch without any chance of serious collision. The cases where buoys have been stabbed, and nets cut, have been very rare indeed, and have been greatly exaggerated. I can confidently speak for the Ardrishaig trawlers, who are excellent, well-conducted men; they are able fishermen, and are never interlopers or landsmen. As a question of public peace, there would be no more difficulty in keeping it if the two systems were legal, than there is now. It would be the interest of fishermen to keep up the two kinds of fishing; and, therefore, there would soon arise a law of custom. I I feel sure that if trawling were again legal, all prudent fishermen would supply themselves with trawls as well as with drift nets. I think that the prohibition of trawling is a tax upon industry.

The drift-net men themselves sometimes quarrel and destroy each others' nets; but this, which is also rare, cannot be brought as an argument against drift-net fishing. I have never seen trawled herrings under ninepence per hundred; neither have I ever seen such large quantities caught that they were wasted. The market for curing is too near to allow that to occur. The largest herrings I have seen were those caught by trawls. In bulk, I have never seen any large proportion of small herrings in trawls; not more than I have seen with the drift nets. If the trawl net were made one and a quarter inch in mesh, there would be no fear of the capture of immature herrings. The trawled herrings went either into the fresh market, or were sold to curers. Methuen had an agent called Lillie here to buy them. I have cured trawled herring for my own use; they cured very well, and they lasted 12 months till they were done. They may fetch a lower price in the market, but probably on the whole they are not quite so well adapted to the curer's purpose. Yet, after all, this cannot be of very great account; for the Norway cured herring, which are now coming into competition with our own, are all trawled. The Labrador or the Nova Scotia herring, which suit the Irish market better than this from being larger, are also taken by seine nets. These Labrador herrings are beautifully cured, and are only not suited for this market on account of their great size. The Norway herring are now coming in as an important element of competition. I am part owner of a fishing steamer at Stornoway, and we found that we were quite beat out of the market last year by the Norway trade. I do not think the decrease of herring in the Loch had anything to do with trawling, but I fancy it was connected with the trammel fishing on the spawning banks of Ballantrae before close time was introduced. Close time is of great value, and every one is in favour of it on this coast.

On the west coast of Sutherland, Ross, and Inverness, the fishing used to be regular till eight years ago; and now there is scarcely any going on, and yet there was no trawling at any time in those districts. In Skye also the fishing used to be very large, and now it is very poor; and there was never Ardrishaig any trawling there.

STATEMENT of Herring Barrels and Boxes shipped at Ardrishaig from 1851 to 1861. Furnished by Mr Fyfe.

Years.	Barrels and Boxes.	
1851	6043	No trawling.
1852	2436	Very few in Nov., and none in Dec.
1853	3584	A number of boats sold; about 35 boats.
1854	3560	Trawling a little; one crew.
1855	4969	
1856	9527	
1857	5685	
1858	5513	
1859	8537	
1860	9734	A good deal of trawling in this year.
1861	6449	No trawling. 75 boats now.
	66,037	About ¾ of these went to market fresh.

4. *Mr James Fraser*, chief constable for Argyllshire, Lochgilph attends to give evidence, and states as follows:—I have been 12 years in this position, and stationed at Lochgilphead. I have the whole fishing villages in charge, so far as relates to police. Having come into this country in 1850, a year before the Act for the suppression of trawling, I am familiar with the subject, although I had nothing to do with the actual suppression of trawling till 1859; in that year the constables were used for the suppression of trawling. The feeling between the two sets of fishermen was not shown by any acts which came under the notice of the police till about four years ago. This feeling manifested itself at last by an actual assault, when some Inverary men pushed some Tarbert men over the quay at Inverary. Some time after, some of the Inverary men visited Tarbert, and were retaliated on. Finally, in 1859, a combined force of drift men threatened to attack the trawlers at Otter Spit. This demonstration was a very formidable one. The Upper Loch men claimed Otter Spit as a line of demarcation. It was after that demonstration that the constables were employed, under the orders of the Sheriff, to quell the riots, and the fishery officers to put down trawling. In 1860, I believe it was, we went in large force to Tarbert to arrest rioters. Then we put the fishery police at the stations. Before 1860 we had two constables at Tarbert. We have now 14 constables within two hours' call; but of these, probably five are only in Tarbert at one time; the others being over different parts of the Loch. Before 1860 we had only one policeman at Ardrishaig; we have now three (one county and two fishery constables). In the upper part of Loch Fyne we have not augmented the constables, there being only one on each side of the Loch. As regards drinking, the Inverary men are as bad as any fishermen in the Loch, but they do not commit as ferocious assaults as the Tarbert men.

We have never been able to prove against the Tarbert men the cutting of nets and stabbing of buoys; for although numerous complaints have been made, we could get no evidence even from the drift-net men, who are under great apprehension from the trawlers. I have known accusations of drift-net men cutting nets, but only rarely in comparison with the trawlers. These complaints have been chiefly made within the last three years, principally in 1859, though also in 1860. Between 1850 and 1857 I know of no such complaints. This stabbing and cutting arose entirely from ill feeling, and not from any necessary interference of the two systems. It was done intentionally, and not from the nets and buoys getting foul of each other. The drift-net men would have destroyed property as well as the trawlers, if they had the chance to do so. During the time that the law was not in force, a custom of the waters arose, and the two kinds of fishermen managed to fish in their own way without any disputes of great importance. Since the last two years, there is a great change in the morals of the people, from there being not so much money to spend on drink, and from the police being augmented. The Tarbert men are, however, undoubtedly riotous men; they are acting in violation of a law, being poachers in fact, and have acquired the habits of poachers. The nets now used even by the drift-net men are not really legal nets. They may have been so originally, but by the use of catechu they become much smaller. In some places, as at Kyles Port, they have purchased the bags from the old trawling nets, and made them into drift nets. I sometimes see them with as many as forty meshes to the yard, used as drift nets.

lphead. Mr Fraser furnished the following return :—

RETURN showing the Number of Assaults and of Breaches of the Public Peace committed by Fishermen, in the Districts of Lochgilphead, Ardrishaig, Tarbert, and Inverary, during the period from the year 1855 to the year 1861, both inclusive.

	Lochgilphead.							Ardrishaig.						
	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Assaults, . . .	–	4	7	3	1	1	1	5	5	4	4	6	6	3
Breaches of the Peace,	1	–	–	1	4	4	1	–	4	5	5	2	6	3
Totals, . .	1	4	7	4	5	5	2	5	9	9	9	8	12	6

	Tarbert.							Inverary.						
	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Assaults, . . .	10	19	10	13	16	5	6	–	–	–	4	2	1	1
Breaches of the Peace,	–	3	2	6	1	8	3	–	–	1	5	2	1	–
Totals, . .	10	22	12	19	17	13	9	–	–	1	9	4	2	1

Certified correct by JAS. FRASER,
Chief Constable of Argyllshire.
LOCHGILPHEAD, 8th September 1862.

herwin. 5. *Mr Campbell* of Sherwin, landed proprietor, made the following statement :—I had formerly a good whiting bank on my property; but for eight or ten years it has been decreasing. Whiting, haddocks, and plaice have certainly much decreased. It is supposed that the trawlers have injured this fishing by scraping off the spawn from the banks. The water on the banks is about nine fathoms deep, but in some places it is less. There are about 50 able-bodied fishermen in my village, which has a population of about 300; they are all drift-net men. They are very much divided in opinion as to whether trawling does injury to the herrings or not. All are in favour, however, of close time. Two boats' crews of these fishermen go out regularly to the deep-line fishing, after the fishing for herrings is over. The difficulty of getting mussels and clams makes them regret that they cannot get herring bait in winter. If boats were licensed in winter, and sold their fish, under inspection, for bait during the close time, it would be a great relief to the fishermen. For a good many years (with the exception of one year about fifteen years since) there was not any very hostile feeling between the drift-net men and the trawlers. By the trawlers going up into the narrow waters above Otter Spit, they came more into contact with the drift-net men, and the hostile feeling increased. After that, complaints as to stabbing buoys and cutting nets became frequent. The fishermen in my district have almost all of them little plots of land, which they cultivate. For the last five or six years there has been a marked improvement in their habits, as they are less inclined to drink; and in consequence they are more regular in paying their rents. The salmon trout have also decreased in late years. The dog-fish have, however, increased immensely, and they destroy both white fish and herring. I cannot say that I have observed any improvement in the state of morals or order among the population for the last two years, since trawling has been put down. Among my own people, as I have mentioned, the improvement has been going on for several years.

6. *Robert Hawton*, boatswain of H.M.S. 'Jackall,' attends and states as follows:—I have been two years boatswain in H.M.S. 'Jackall,' the steamer employed to protect the fisheries. I have, during this period, constantly gone out in charge of boats. During most of the time, trawling has been practised. In my duty, I have often been sent in pursuit of trawlers. In almost every case we found them practising their occupation inshore, and not among the drift-net boats. When they saw us they sometimes pulled in among the latter, as a sham to deceive us. They were always at some distance from the drift-net boats; but the reason of this is, that the drift-net boats kept out of their way, for fear of having their nets injured.

The drift-net men, unless they moor their nets, will not go nearer to shore than 150 yards, because the wind or tide might take in their nets on the rocks. The trawlers shoot their nets out about 40 yards from the shore. I have heard that circle-net fishing is employed, but never actually saw it here. I never saw the trawlers within the drift-nets, fishing by the circle-net.

There is no doubt that the trawlers have acted like reck- H. M. Ship
less men, and have cut the ropes of the drift nets and 'Jackall.'
stabbed the buoys. I have heard, however, likewise that drift-net men have cut their neighbours' nets in the same way.

If there were no laws against trawling, I think that all fishermen would trawl, and that drift-net fishing would to a great extent be disused.

I have no doubt that, as a question of police, it would be possible to manage both systems in Loch Fyne, if the trawlers were not allowed to go beyond a certain distance from the shore.

I have often seen trawled fish: saith, flounders, rays, and other kinds of fish are in the trawls besides herring; but all the white fish are thrown away, as it would be evidence against them as to the use of the trawl. I have not, however, seen trout, except very rarely, among the fish. The fish we have seen in the trawl were all alive when taken out, so that the white fish would go back alive into the sea. I never saw salmon in the trawls, and only seldom whiting.

In the trawls are all sorts of herrings, both large and small. I have seen them 3½ inches long in November. Herrings of a large size are also caught by the trawls. I have fished for pilchards in Cornwall. They are caught only in August and September, sometimes in October. In Cornwall both the drift net and inshore seine net are used. There is no bad feeling between the two systems. The seine pilchards are supposed to be either different fish, or in a different state from those swimming out in the sea.

7. *W. M'Culloch*, seaman, attends, and states as follows:—I am a seaman on board the 'Jackall,' and have been in her two years next month. I have often been out with boats looking after trawlers. We generally rowed inside the legal fishing, to look after the trawlers. The trawlers are always a good bit inside the drift-net men, at least 50 yards. I have never seen the drift trains nearer the shore than 100 yards. I never saw the trawlers fishing with the circle net between two drift nets. I have never seen the circle net in deep water here. We have at various times captured trawled nets with fish in them. We pulled up the nets and found only herring. There were few if any white fish in them, but the herrings were of all sizes. I have seen small herring in the nets, three or four inches long. These small herring were in considerable quantity; but this was only at the end of the year.

8. *W. Atkins*, marine, attends, and states as follows:—I have been a marine in the 'Jackall' three years and six months, and have often been out in the boating expeditions. During these, I have been present at the seizure of trawl nets. The trawlers have always been inshore.

We never saw them circle-net fishing among the drift-nets. We never saw any drift-nets near where they were trawling. The trawlers were always far inside the drift-net men. I have often seen trawled fish, but very few of any other kind of fish than herring were found in the trawls. I never saw a salmon in a trawl, and never saw whitings; and in a general way nothing but herrings. In the trawls were all sizes of herrings. I have seen them as small as 3½ and 4 inches. There are small ones at all times of the year. In spring this is mostly the case, but at all times they are found. I never saw the trawlers throw out white fish. I have heard of the trawlers cutting the nets and stabbing the buoys of the drift-net men; but this must have been from wanton mischief, as they do not come in contact, and they cannot get foul of each other.

9. *Mr M'Lachlan*, of Castle Lachlan, was summoned, but Castle Lachlan.
not being able to attend, he at a later period sent the following letter :—

10*th Nov.* 1862.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to our recent conversation about the herring fishery, will you allow me to express the hope that the attention of the Commissioners has been directed to the following points :—

The progressive increase and present prosperity of the herring fishery by the drift-net, and the advantages of that mode of fishing in promoting habits of economy and industry, as proved by the good conduct and character of the men engaged in it, and their accumulation of capital. The inexpedience of interfering with this state of a thriving and important interest by a legislative sanction of trawling, unless on the clearest and strongest grounds.

The natural history of the herring is not sufficiently known to afford a safe basis for legislation; still there are some important points that appear to be well ascertained, and which are much against trawling. Such as, that herrings deposit their spawn towards the close of the year; that the young fry come to life early in spring; and that, being only a few months old when the fishing begins in June, they are totally unfit for use at that time, and probably remain so all that fishing season. Now, while the drift-net allows all immature fish to pass, the trawl-net takes everything that comes with-

Castle Lachlan. in its sweep. I trust distinct evidence to this effect has been laid before the Commissioners; for it is well known that great quantities of immature herrings, unfit for the market or for any use, were taken by the trawl and thrown on the shore to rot.

For some time previous to spawning, herrings frequent the shallow waters and gravelly banks in dense shoals; and the trawlers, watching a good opportunity, make a clean sweep, scarcely allowing a single fish to escape to restock the place. These fish do not cure well, and there is great waste. The drift-net takes comparatively few herrings that are heavy with spawn. It is difficult to use the drift in shallow water, and at all times it allows a fair portion of the fish to escape.

The difficulty of carrying on the fishery by drift-nets and by trawling on the same loch. The Commissioners are, of course, aware that the fishers do not shoot their nets at random, but watch carefully for every sign that indicates the whereabouts of the herrings, and eagerly repair to those spots where, from the play of the herrings on the surface of the water, and the noise they make, or from the number of sea birds, etc., the presence of herrings is clearly shown. It is a mistake, therefore, to suppose that there is plenty of room for both the drift-net fishers and the trawlers, and that they have the whole loch to choose their respective places, without the need of interfering.

Suppose the above to represent Loch Fyne, and the spaces marked 1, 2, 3, to be the places where, from the play of herrings or other signs, the presence of herrings is clearly indicated, all the boats rush to these places. Now, a great many drift-nets may be set at and near these favourable places without interfering with each other, for they are set perpendicularly, and in parallel lines; but five or six trawl-nets would necessarily interfere seriously with the drift-nets.

The Fishery Board has succeeded in putting down trawling; and it is thought that before next season mostly all that were trawlers will be provided with drift-nets; on the other hand, if the law is altered, and trawling sanctioned, the drift-net fishers will provide themselves with trawl-nets, and as the number of trawlers never amounted to a third of those engaged in the fishery, whatever evils may attend trawling will certainly be increased threefold.

Trawling seems to have a hurtful effect on all kinds of fish; and though direct proof of this (except as regards the taking of immature fish of all kinds) may be difficult, there is a striking coincidence between the growing scarcity of white fish, salmon, and trout, and the practice of trawling, and a strong opinion is entertained by practical men that they are connected. I understand it has been proved that what is called beam trawling has had a bad effect in some localities on the east coast, such as Largo Bay.

I am unwilling to trespass on your time at greater length, and have the honour to be, yours faithfully,

Col. Maxwell, R. M'Lachlan.

Inverary. NOTE OF EVIDENCE taken at *Inverary, August* 1862.

10. The following fishermen attended to give evidence, viz.:—*Donald Munro*, who had been a fisherman for 25 years; *Duncan Luke*, who had been a fisherman for 50 years; *Peter M'Arthur*, a fisherman for 30 years; and *John M'Nicoll*, a fisherman for 16 years. The statements made by these fishermen were as follow:—We are now all drift-net fishermen, although formerly two of us did some trawling. We do not like trawling in this part, because the waters are so narrow. The two systems won't work together, at least up here. The shore trawling does not interfere much with us, but the circle trawling does even in the broad waters.

The trawls chiefly catch large fish, which likely would have spawned in the season; so that the breed becomes injured.

For 15 years no full fish have come to the Upper Loch, and we ascribe their disappearance to trawling.

The trawlers destroyed the curing trade by sending so much fresh fish into the market that curers gave up their trade altogether. In consequence of this, our price does not hold up. Trade being bad, and the supply of fish being so abundant, the prices are extremely low. In fact, the trawlers and the fresh fish buyers have it all their own way, and we drift-net men can do little good if trawling be allowed. The leaders of the herring being taken away by the trawlers, and the eye of the fish being thus broken, the shoal do not go on again, so that the trawlers scare the fish out of our waters. Inverary. This is a serious thing, for the herring is a slow-growing fish. We think that it takes seven years before they grow large enough to fit them to mesh in our nets.

The herring sometimes spawn in August at the head of the Loch, at Minart and Skipness.

The trawlers at Tarbert are a drunken set. They steal our fish, and break our nets. They are too wary to be seen to do it, but it is well known they do the mischief.

11. *George M'Kenzie*, formerly a fisherman, attends, and states as follows:—Sixteen years ago I was a fisherman, but am now in a lighter going between here and Glasgow. I was occupied as a drift-net fisherman for 20 years. About three years ago I saw the disturbance here. The feeling was that the trawlers were destroying the mother herring. I think trawled herring do not cure so well as the drift-net ones. But it is true that the smacks, lying off Tarbert and other places, regularly bought trawled herring for curing. Sometimes the cured trawled herrings got better prices, from being larger than those caught by the drift; but still I think trawled herring are not so good for curing as the other kind. They do not boil so well; they do not take the salt where the blood lies. In the drift-nets the herrings bleed in the nets. In the trawls they are taken alive, and are suffocated in the boats.

The fishermen here are in favour of close time. I think the trawlers break the body of the fish; and thus it is some time before the divided flocks meet together again. The drift-nets do not make the disturbance which trawls do, and I do not think that drift nets hung down in the direction of a shoal are likely to frighten it.

12. *John Bell*, cooper and fishcurer, attends, and states as follows:—I was born here, and have fished, and cured herrings, and coopered for forty years.

I have bought trawled herrings for curing. I bought for Mr M'Laren in 1837, the first year of trawling. I have often bought them since. I can cure trawled herring when they are large enough. Their goodness depends on the treatment they get in the boat. If the boat be full of water, it spoils them. I know the difference of the trawled and drift-net herrings when ate at breakfast, because the blood is all through the trawled fish. I think this is from the great pressure both in the net and boat, which suffocates them. The trawled herrings are mostly dead before they come to the top of the water, and do not jump about in the boat. The trawled herrings are not fit for curing; they can only be sold to the poor. I have heard that Mr Methuen bought trawled herring to cure, but I do not know, though I believe curers did so formerly.

There is a feeling against trawlers, because the waters in this part of the Loch are two narrow for both systems of fishing being carried on together. I got full herrings here to-day, which we should never get if trawling went on. I have not seen a fishing of full herrings here for a number of years,—how many, I do not know exactly. I approve of close time; no fisherman is against it. Steamers are an advantage to the fresh fish buyers, but take the fish away from us curers, and raise the price. The trawling reduces the price down the Loch without our knowing it. Then we make no profit at Glasgow. I have seen us asking two shillings the hundred at Inverary; but when we sent them to Glasgow, we could only get ninepence, because the trawlers at Tarbert had got such large hauls that they lowered the price on us. There is no chance with them at such prices. I am positive that the trawlers break the eye of the fish, and that the drift-net does not.

13. *Angus M'Nab*, curer and fisherman, attends, and states as follows:—I have been here 30 years, and am a herring-curer, but have also two boats, and go out myself occasionally with the boats. I buy herrings from all parts of Loch Fyne. Trawling has never been much practised here—scarcely at all till six years ago. I have cured trawled herring, but find them inferior. At first they look well; but when they get into the barrel they get quite black, and produce much disappointment. They are suffocated herring; the bone is black, and the want of scale makes them look blacker. We cannot get half or one-third price for them. The herrings are alive when they are taken out of the trawls. It is nonsense to say they are dead.

The drift-net herrings are nearly dead when they are taken, and they bleed in the mesh.

The trawlers necessarily take their herring alive into the boats, for they could not be taken dead. They would be too weighty if they were not alive.

When circle nets break in the water, a few herrings might be dead, but most of them swim away. The herring get suffocated in the boat, because that is filled so quickly with the large hauls taken.

I have trawled myself formerly, and am of opinion that herrings take seven years to grow fully before they can be caught in the inch mesh. In April fry come here.

Inverary. In Upper Loch Fyne, at Minart, in February and August, there are both full and spent herring.

I have seen fry so small, caught by trawls, that 5000 are in a barrel. This was in the month of February. At this time there are herring fry in the Loch. They do not usually swim in the same shoal as the big herring. While trawling was carried on, I have bought as much as 100 maize in the day of trawled herring. I would, however, give 2s. per 100 for drift-net for curing rather than 1s. 6d. for trawled. The trawled herring are good as fresh fish, but not good for curing. When trawling in the sunshine, I have seen the eye of a shoal broken, and the fish scudding off at 20 miles an hour. Still I think they might join again. It is the case that trawlers work in dark nights, and not in sunshine. In a drift-net, the herring can work below the net, and thus are not so disturbed as by the trawl.

I think that spawned fish should not be caught at all.

I feel certain that formerly herrings spawned here, though I never dragged up spawn about this place. Ballantrae is the great place for their spawning. There is a very great variation. Every seven years there is bad fishing for one or two years. I have seen seasons of bad fishing long before trawling began.

14. *Captain Munro*, formerly a fisherman, attends, and states as follows:—I have now charge of the steamer on the ferry, but formerly was a drift-net fisherman, probably for 30 years.

The trawling began in this part of the Loch about four years ago. The two sets of fishermen got on peaceably at first. Afterwards the trawlers cut the nets of the drift men, and took out the fish.

The ill-will arose from this wanton mischief, and also from the belief that the trawlers drove away the fish, and injured the fishery. I do not think that the two ways of fishing can go on together in any place. The shoals are in one place; and both parties go where the fish are, and must interfere with each other. Trawlers have been seen stabbing every float of the drift-nets to get them off the ground, and out of their way—that is, to sink them—but I cannot say that I myself ever received any injury from them. There could be no protection for the drift-net men; their nets being a mile or a mile and a half long, they cannot in the night see the far end.

There have been no full herring in the Loch for some years; but this year, I am told, there are some. I cannot tell the reason of this.

The close time is generally approved of; but it does not matter for Loch Fyne, as the fish go away at that season. They scatter after spawning in February and August. There are young fry in the Loch just now; some were caught a month ago in the bellies of the large saith fish.

I think the herrings can be caught in the mesh at three years old, but especially in the fourth year.

I object to the trawlers, because they take herrings when full, and also when they are too young; and I approve of the Acts which render trawling illegal.

15. *Duncan Maclullich* attends, and states as follows:—I am procurator-fiscal of the county. I have been since 1847 in my present office, and was brought up in Inverary. Trawling was introduced about four years ago into the Upper Loch, chiefly by strangers; though two or three of the Inverary fishermen have practised it under the rose. Frequent complaints were made, that the trawlers cut the nets and ropes of the drift-net men; but I was never able to trace it to any particular people. Indeed, the trawlers stated that this was necessary, as the drift-nets were so thickly placed, that they could not trawl without cutting the ropes.

I had no complaints from the trawlers that the drift-net men cut their nets.

After a time the feeling became so strong, that the fishermen here determined to expel the trawlers by force. In 1859 I believe this violence occurred. The sheriff-substitute and myself went down as far as Minart to try and stop these proceedings, but without success, except as regards a few. The riots ended in a demonstration—a few shots being fired, but without injury. After that the trawlers were afraid to come up.

The ill-feeling, I think, arose both from the interference with the price of the fish, and also because the fishermen thought injury was done to the herring.

I am strongly of opinion that the two kinds of fishing cannot be carried on in these narrow waters, above Otter Point, without great quarrelling; in fact, quarrelling enough takes place with drift-net fishers, on account of the large number of boats.

The drift-net fishers here do not go to the white fishing in winter. The men labour here, when they can get it, during winter, or live on their savings.

Until four years ago, when the trawlers came here, there was little feeling against trawling. There have always been great variations in the character of the fishing here, even before trawling began. Inverary

The close time is much approved of by the fishermen here.

I think, if trawling were again allowed in the narrow waters, there would be serious quarrels.

16. *William Younger* attends, and states as follows:—I am a writer, and have been here for 11 years. About four years since trawling was introduced into the Upper Loch, and a good deal of ill-feeling resulted. Our house was employed to get the law against trawling put in force. The fishermen here moved us. We prepared and sent in memorials to the Lord Advocate and to the Board of Fisheries on the subject.

The following are the reasons which we alleged in spring 1860, as arguments for putting the law in force:—

1. Trawlers take herrings immature and half-grown, when they are scarcely fit for food.

2. Trawling breaks up and separates the shoals of herring; the fish, in consequence, leave their usual spawning ground and narrow waters for the ocean, where they cannot be caught.

3. Trawling scatters the eye of herrings, and frightens and disturbs them so much, that in some places, where the fishing was excellent, they have entirely deserted the waters.

4. It ruins and destroys the spawning beds.

5. It injures the herring when taken, so as to deteriorate it as an article of food. Many are also lost in the sea; and when brought on shore, the herring are not fit for cure or exportation.

There are no special facts quoted in proof of these assertions in our memorial, except as regards No. 1, in which the memorial states, that since the month of November, boat-loads have been taken day after day of these young fish, being the size of sprats, yielding the miserable return of about 3s. per box, containing about 4000.

It is also stated in our memorial, that the two kinds of fishing, by drift and trawl-nets, cannot coexist, particularly in such narrow waters as those within the limits of the Mull of Galloway and Cantire. From the manner in which the trawl is wrought, the drift-nets are torn and destroyed; while the trawlers, not content with committing the injury consequent on its prosecution, frequently vie to excel one another in the perpetration of the most wanton mischief upon the tackling of the drift-net fishermen. From the light rowing boats of the trawlers, they can easily do this without the smallest chance of detection. The public peace is moreover endangered; and a collision between the fishermen last season was two or three times imminent.

This forms the substance of the memorial which we prepared. Of course I took the statements of the fishermen in their preparation, as I have no personal knowledge in the matter. (*Vide* Memorial in the Report, p. 33.)

NOTE OF EVIDENCE taken at *Tarbert, August* 1862. Tarbert.

17. *Sergeant Kennedy* attends, and states as follows:—I have been here 2½ years as sergeant of police; I was placed here when trawling was active, about three months before it became illegal. My duties as fishery constable began in January 1861. The trawlers were a wild set of men. From the sudden gains, they got into drunken habits, drank much whisky, and sometimes would get on the spree and remain so for a week. The trawlers are all fishermen, and until the close time came they were wholly devoted to fishing; but last winter, when the distress was great, they took land work when they could get it.

The prohibition against trawling began in August, but it was not fully put down till lately. The last seizure was in June. The population of this place is 1100; the number of boats about 100, of which 80 were engaged in trawling. The suppression of trawling has produced considerable distress among the poorer people. There is, however, less drunkenness, probably from the gains being smaller.

18. *Mr Campbell* of Dunmore, landed proprietor, gave evidence as follows:—He drew attention to the circumstance that when a net is drawn, the mesh opens instead of being drawn together, just as a sail bellies and distends when pulled against the wind. With regard to curing trawled herring, it may be difficult, but this is not the question—trawled herrings are chiefly used for the fresh market.

He furnished the following paper on the subject:—

JOTTINGS about Trawling for Herrings, humbly submitted for the consideration of *H. M. Commissioners*.

The paramount question for consideration is this, Does trawl-net fishing, under proper restrictions, injuriously affect the breed of herrings?

To consider this question fairly, it is necessary to eliminate all relative and incidental points upon which there is no difference of opinion, although opinions may differ regarding the best mode of carrying them out. Thus:

Tarbert. All are agreed on the necessity of a close time to be observed by fishermen of every class; all are agreed on the necessity of a prescribed size of mesh for nets. Trawling during close time can be put down, because trawling at all times has already been effectually put down. All arguments, therefore, regarding the injury done to herrings by trawling out of season, or by fishing with nets of illegal mesh, are inapplicable, or if applicable, are applicable alike to drift-net fishing, and to every description of herring fishing.

All are agreed that encroachments by one class of fishermen on any other class of fishermen should be summarily put down, and that all classes of fishermen should be protected in the prosecution of their trade in the legally prescribed manner. But this question of protection is a question of detail, to be adjusted by police regulations, or by other regulations; being quite distinct from the right or wrong of the trawling question, as regards the breed of herrings. Tarbert.

Having thus eliminated the questions of close time, of size of mesh, of illegal encroachments, and of police regulations which may be necessary to keep down turbulent individuals, the fundamental question arises, Does trawling, under proper restrictions, injuriously affect the breed of herrings, more than any other mode of fishing herrings?

That trawling has not actually affected the abundance of herrings in Loch Fyne, is obvious from the fact that this year Loch Fyne has literally swarmed with herrings.

That trawling did enormously increase the produce of herrings in Loch Fyne in past years, is proved by the following extract from a return of the produce of the Loch Fyne herring fisheries for 15 years, from 1844 to 1858:—

'Return No. 1, showing the Herrings caught in Loch Fyne, distinguishing the proportion thereof *Cured*, and the proportion *used Fresh*, with the General Average every five years:—

Years.	*BARRELS.*						
	Cured.	*Used Fresh.*			*Total caught.*	*Total every Five Years.*	*Average every Fifth Year.*
		Shipped in Boxes.	*Otherwise disposed of.*	*Total used Fresh.*			
1844	6,986	4,830	2,000	6,830	13,816		
1845	6,923	5,700	2,125	7,825	14,748		
1846	7,210	...	...	10,400	17,610		
1847	4,403	...	...	11,000	15,403		
1848	5,060	...	...	10,500	15,560		
						77,137	15,427
1849	3,759	11,115	1,000	12,115	15,874		
1850	3,183	8,345	3,440	11,785	14,968		
1851	9,884	18,342	4,500	22,842	32,726		
1852	3,440	4,690	2,500	7,190	10,630		
1853	4,399	13,650	3,500	17,150	21,549		
						95,747	19,149
1854	4,335	9,664	3,000	12,664	16,999		
1855	7,550	14,616	2,195	16,811	24,361		
1856	10,553	18,385	2,485	20,870	31,423		
1857	7,910	16,682	2,230	18,912	26,822		
1858	11,884	15,054	2,330	17,384	29,268		
						123,873	25,774
1859	10,046	14,783	2,335	17,118	27,164		

	Barrels.
'General average 1844 to 1848 inclusive . .	15,427
Do. 1849 to 1853 do. . .	19,149
Do. 1854 to 1858 do. . .	25,774

'I hereby certify that the above account is just and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) 'Lawrence Lamb,
'Assistant-Inspector.

'Office for the Fisheries,
'Greenock, 12th April 1860.'

'Note.—The herrings in boxes being lightly salted, technically called "royalled," for carriage in steam-boats and railways, fall under the title of "cured" in the Board's Annual Returns; but commonly, on arrival at market, the salt is got rid of, and they are used as fresh.'

'In examining this return, the great falling off in produce of the year 1852 will draw attention. It was the first year of administering the present Act, which was passed in 1851. The year 1852 was the one of most stringent repression of trawling. It is marked by diminution of produce—the whole produce being only 10,630 barrels, the lowest catch of any year in the return, and but half the average catch of the fifteen classified years from 1844 to 1858. How far this is to be attributed to the suppression of trawling, or how far to a scarcity of fish felt at many stations that year, is one of the fishery problems that never can be solved. It is certain, however, that the trawlers were kept down, and far from being in their previous force.

'The year 1853 was likewise a year of repression, but less effective, from a casualty which happened to one of the superintending boats of H.M.S. "Porcupine." The year 1854 was a year of repression, and also of small produce; the repression, however, became more difficult by reason of the Russian war carrying off the superintending steamer. In 1855 and 1856 trawling revived. The return of those years was good. Then came the recommendation of the Commissioners of Inquiry, already adverted to, for the repeal of the Act; since which the question has unavoidably stood in some sort of abeyance.'

Facts would seem, therefore, to be altogether opposed to the idea of any injury to the breed of herrings being caused by trawling. In the absence of facts, even, we should be justified in arguing to the same conclusion. For if we take the roe of a single herring, and reflect on the thousands upon thousands of herrings that must be produced, the idea of affecting the breed of herrings by any possible quantity that could be taken by any kind of net, *during the proper fishing season*, seems absolutely ridiculous. I would dismiss as unworthy of serious argument that trawling is injurious, because small-sized herrings may sometimes be caught in a trawl-net, when there may happen to be an unusually large haul of herrings in the net. And it would seem that no such idea can be seriously entertained, otherwise the fishing on the east coast would, *a fortiori*, be put down or greatly restricted, because all the herrings, almost, caught on the east coast are full of roe. On this point it is perhaps superfluous to quote the opinion of the Government Commission of Inquiry in 1856, which unanimously recommended the discontinuance of the prohibition against trawling, for this reason among others, that it is difficult to attach weight to the objections raised against the destruction of herring fry, 'when pleaded by men who use their utmost efforts to catch herring full of spawn;' the Commission being of opinion 'that a single boat-load of full fish inflicts an immensely greater injury on the breeding of herrings than could be done by trawling during a whole year.' I might also quote the opinions of the Fishery Board, signed by Mr Primrose, to the same effect, but I would simply refer the Commissioners to the printed papers issued by the Board of Fisheries under dates the 20th and 24th of April 1860. These papers remain unanswered, and *me judice* they are unanswerable. If Mr Primrose and the Board of Fisheries have been constrained to act in a manner inconsistent with the views expressed in these papers, it is by Government order, caused by popular clamour, and not from any change of conviction.

I assume therefore as proved, the cardinal point that trawling for herrings, under proper restrictions, does not injuriously affect the breed of herrings.

If, as regards the breed of herrings, there is no reason for preventing trawl-netting more than for preventing drift-netting, the question arises, Are there any other reasons for the suppression of trawling during the proper fishing season?

Tarbert. Drift-net fishers have asserted that the trawlers drive them out of the waters by personal violence, and that, besides, they cut the nets and destroy the buoys. Trawlers deny the accusation. In regard to the first part of the charge, I would remark that it seems incredible, unless on the supposition that each trawler is like the celebrated Brentford Robber, who 'Did boldly stop *six* honest men.' In regard to the second part of the charge, it would seem more probable that trawlers should be intent on catching herrings in their own nets, rather than in destroying the nets of others. It may have been done, however, for anything I know. But let it be recollected that the trawlers have, of late years, been smarting under extraordinary legislation, that they were proscribed as ruffians, and that their sole means of support were taken from them by the outcry of the drift-net fishermen. It cannot be denied that the legislation was, to say the least of it, extraordinary. A law was hastily passed against trawling; it was suspended after a deliberate inquiry by a Government Commission, and was afterwards rigorously enforced without further inquiry. Can any one say that a body of half-educated fishermen, suffering from the effect of such extraordinary legislation as this, should be utterly condemned, because some of them may have acted illegally against those whom, with reason, they considered the cause?

I would by no means defend an infraction of the law in any circumstances. But I put the case to myself—thus: Suppose I were to be prevented from making stockings in a loom, because old women make a living by knitting stockings with needles; or from mowing corn with a scythe, because old-fashioned folk reap with sickle; or from shooting with a breech-loader, because my father shot with a muzzle-loader or a flint-lock, would I not be apt, in my just indignation, to endeavour, unjustly, to break the law in more ways than one? But allow me to use my loom, my scythe, and my breech-loader, on the same terms as others use their knitting needles, their sickles, and their muzzle-loaders, and, though I might be tempted to ridicule, I should never think of attacking their comparatively inefficient machines. Therefore, I say, legalize trawl-netting, as you legalize drift-netting.

Of this I am satisfied, that if trawlers and drifters be put on the same footing—that is, if both be prohibited from fishing out of season, and both be allowed to fish in season—there need be no occasion for collision. And it would be so obviously the interest of all trawlers to prevent improper practices on the part of any of their body (having suffered so much already from imputed bad character), that, in the event of any of their number being guilty of destroying a net or buoy, or of otherwise interfering with drift-nets or fishermen, he would certainly be exposed. I should recommend the holding of Petty Sessions, with summary jurisdiction in fishing cases, once a fortnight or once a month, in Tarbert, during the fishing season, with a bench of magistrates in Tarbert. Aided by gunboat and policemen, I would undertake to keep the peace.

In answer to the question of the Commissioners, whether trawling does not demoralize the fishermen, I am not able to speak with authority. Almost all the young, active, daring fellows are trawlers; and these, doubtless, are more likely to kick up a row, or, as they express it, 'get on the spree,' than older and graver men. There is another reason why it may be so. From observation in many parts of the world, I know that where money is quickly gotten, it is recklessly spent. Gold-diggers in Australia and California, miners and potters in this country, and generally all working men who earn money quickly, and, so to speak, irregularly, are apt to spend it recklessly. But does any one propose to put a stop to gold-digging? To talk of stopping trawling for such a reason will not admit of argument. In reference to the character of the trawl fishermen, however, I must say that it has often been unjustly assailed. They are a small body, confined almost entirely to the one locality of Tarbert. They are unquestionably the finest body of men (physically) in the country—the most dashing, active fellows in their own line of life. Their opponents are more or less selfishly interested, and it is not in human nature to be impartial where self is concerned. Drift-net fishers are jealous of them for obvious reasons. Fishcurers are jealous of them because they interfere with the curing trade, by selling to small buyers for the Glasgow and Liverpool fresh markets. The proprietors of the upper parts of Loch Fyne dislike them because of the drift-netters who live on their properties, and because trawling is said to disturb salmon and grey fish. The member for the county naturally takes the view of the case represented to him by men of talent and influence in the county. The Scotch members, knowing nothing about the matter, follow the member for the county. Hence it is not difficult to account for the hue and cry against a knot of poor fishermen in Tarbert with few supporters, and those not possessed of much influence.

Having thus disposed of all the objections which I have heard against trawling, I would now beg leave to throw out (with all deference), for the consideration of Her Majesty's Commissioners, the conclusions at which, after careful consideration of the subject, I have arrived. Tarbert.

I would propose,—

1. That a close time should be established in Loch Fyne of sufficient duration to protect the herrings while spawning, and while out of condition.

2. That the close time should apply equally to every description of fishermen, and to every mode of catching herring.

3. That during the proper fishing season all fishermen using a net of a certain-sized mesh should be allowed to fish for herrings, whether the mode of fishing be by drift-net or by trawl-net.

4. That, in the event of there appearing to Her Majesty's Commissioners to be a probability of collisions between fishermen, or of injury to herring or other fishings, by the permission to trawl in the upper and narrower waters of Loch Fyne, the Spit at Otter Point should be named as the boundary above which trawling for herring should not be permitted.

5. That Her Majesty's gunboats and a land police force should be maintained for the protection of the fishing and for the prevention of collisions, just as such forces are kept up for similar purposes in all parts of the world.

6. That a Justice of Peace Court, having summary jurisdiction in all fishing matters, should be established in Tarbert, and that it should hold Petty Sessions once a fortnight or once a month during the fishing season.

7. That in whatever way may appear most judicious to Her Majesty's Commissioners, permission should be given to some authorized person or persons to catch herrings during the close time for the express purpose of being sold as bait for long lines, and for that purpose exclusively.

(Signed) M. N. Campbell.

19. *Mr Elder*, baker at Tarbert, attends, and states as follows:—I have been 40 years at Tarbert in business. Trawling became somewhat common in 1846, which brought a number of fishermen from the neighbourhood, and thus increased the population. The drift-net fishermen abandoned their own system and adopted the trawl. About 1852, I think, but am not sure, the 'Porcupine' came and checked this way of fishing; after that it again increased.

The prohibition of trawling has been very injurious to the place. It has left the fishermen in debt to every one. Last spring there was great distress. I have known some families without a meal for forty-eight hours. The trawlers turn their hands to nothing but fishing. Some have hardly fed themselves since the fishing began this year, and many are too poor to have drift-nets to catch fish with. I am feeding some on credit now, in hopes of future payment. I have tenants who have paid me nothing for two years.

I think one-sixth of the population have gone away, young men especially, principally unmarried men.

In spring there will be much distress from there being then no herring fishing, and no bait for white fish and eels. The capture of eels is a lucrative fishing. The fishers will break the law and get herrings for bait when starving. Half the population will go away if they cannot get bait.

In old times, the drift-net fishers complained that the large herrings passed up inshore, where they could not use their nets. Many of these were as much as twelve inches long, and twelve ounces in weight. Catching these fish with the trawl does not interfere with the drift-nets.

The fish taken in the trawl were generally large, though sometimes mixed with small fish, the largest herrings being generally caught in spring.

About Skipness Bay, 20 years ago, many full herrings were caught.

The trawled herrings cure just as well as those caught in the drift-net, but do not look so well from the loss of their scales. I have seen Mr Methuen's vessels here, and am quite sure that his people bought trawled herrings and cured them, both in the boat and on the quay. I have known his men to have been here for months. There are no mussels or buckies to be had for bait near Tarbert, so that in close time the men are without bait for white fish. This is a great grievance, and bears hardly upon the poor fishermen.

20. *Archibald MacCalman* attends, and states as follows:—I am a merchant and banker at Tarbert, and have lived here since infancy, and have acted as agent to the Union Bank for eight years. Trawling has been prevalent here for 17 years or thereabouts, formerly drift-net fishing was the common method of fishing. In consequence of trawling, the prosperity of Tarbert was much increased. Drift-net fishing never wholly ceased, but trawling was the chief occupation.

The trawlers are genuine fishermen, as much so as the drift-net men.

The trawl boat costs from about L.14 to L.15, and employs four or sometimes five men. The trawl-net costs from L.15 to

Tarbert. L.20, including the fittings. The gains were sometimes very large. Occasionally they made L.100 per boat in a week. But in an average season they may make L.200 per boat. The season is from 1st June to 1st January. Formerly the trawlers fished at all seasons. Usually they made steady earnings, probably more so than the drift-net fishers. The trawlers are given to drink. The intermarrying here produces a good deal of this disorder.

The trawlers are a younger and more disorderly set of men, while the drift-net fishers, being older, are steadier. The reason for this is, that trawling requires vigorous and robust men for the work, more so than drift-net fishing, and consequently drift-fishermen are steadier from their age and habits.

It is not true that the fishcurers will not take the trawled herrings. Mr Methuen, the fishcurer, of Leith, had three men here to buy trawled herring, and to cure them. I know this from the fact that I used to cash Mr Methuen's orders in payment of these men. This was in the years 1856 and 1857.

I myself have often cured trawled herrings for my own use, and found them larger and as good for the purpose as drift herring. I am accustomed to receive orders for cured herrings, and always executed them with trawled herrings.

The trawled herrings, from generally coming in early in the morning, could be sent by the morning steamers to Glasgow and Greenock, and the fresh fish purchasers could pay a better price for them than the fishcurers. The quantity now got by drift-net fishermen being insufficient to induce the fresh fish buyers to purchase largely, the trade has relapsed into the hands of the curers to a considerable extent.

The effect of the Act has been to make many of the best fishermen emigrate, while those who could get up capital have taken up drift-net fishing as an occupation. Many fishermen have left this occupation and become seamen in coasting or foreign vessels. There are certainly not nearly so many fishermen here as before the Act.

The credits at the shops are nearly exhausted, and the shopkeepers are not inclined to extend them. The assessment for the poor still remains the same, and is not sensibly increased. Those who have left, are unable to transmit sufficient money to their families, but private charity and credit have as yet been sufficient to prevent increased poor-rates. A drift-net boat, if of the first class, carries three men, and costs, fitted out, L.200. Most of it is done on credit at first.

Early in spring the herrings caught were very small; they were then chiefly caught for bait, and if sold, the price obtained was a mere trifle. It is on this account that I am in favour of a close time. From February to the end of May the herring are found empty or spent. Spent fish are insipid and without flavour, but are wholesome. Clean fish are much more esteemed here than full fish.

I think the present time fixed by law a good close time, but the fishermen think that January should be an open month.

21. *James E. M'Larty* attends, and states as follows:—I am a merchant in Tarbert, and supply the fishermen with the materials necessary for fishing. The effect of stopping trawling has been, that during last winter the fishermen were in a poor condition, and in many cases were almost starving. This was not produced by close time, but by the late Act; for in August last it came into operation, and the men had no drift-nets to pursue the other mode of fishing. The state of the men just now, with active drift fishing, is on the whole good; but not nearly so good as during trawling, for money is not at all plenty. My experience is, that their winter credits are not so run down as they used to be. By that I mean, that whereas formerly they extinguished the debts contracted in winter by the early proceeds of the summer fishing, a much larger proportion of the debts than formerly still remains unpaid. I am satisfied that the average earnings of the drift-net fishers this year have not reached one-half of what they used to do as trawlers. The poor assessment is not increased. The fishermen do not, however, much affect our pauper roll.

The fishermen have not yet fully paid for the drift-nets which they were obliged to buy when trawling was discontinued. In the majority of cases they have not yet paid more than half.

There are still many men, who formerly had boats of their own as trawlers, who are now working as servants of fishermen in other boats. I know numbers who have left Tarbert in consequence of the suppression of trawling.

There have been drift-net fishers as well as trawlers in Tarbert all the time that trawling prevailed.

The men, however, used their trawls, or their drift-nets, according as they might obtain the best results by the use of either system.

In 1856 we were selling nets for the trawls at thirty-six rows to the yard; that is the legal mesh of an inch from knot to knot. On account of the herrings meshing, and the trouble of shaking them out, the nets were then made at forty rows to the yard; but although we did not sell narrower nets, the fishermen themselves made them at forty-three rows to the yard. Tarbert.

I have been out with the trawlers at various times; but I never saw, under my own observation, herrings so small as six inches in length taken out by the trawl, but have seen herrings of six inches and less at the Kyles. These were not caught with the legal mesh; with the latter no such small-sized herrings are got. When these small herrings were caught in bulk, it was in February, or early in March. I have seen six-inch herring brought into Tarbert. I have on a few occasions seen herring brought in at 3000 to 3500 per box; and these sold at 5s., and as low as 2s. 6d. This was in the spring months.

The very fact of repression by the 'Jackall' made the trawlers take to the small nets; because they required to empty their nets rapidly, and could not spare the time to shake out the herring from the meshes, lest the crews of the 'Jackall's' boats might capture them in the act. Generally, in trawling, most of the young fish escape through the meshes before the mass is closely packed, so that we usually had not trawled herring varying more in size than with the drift-net.

During the most active time of trawling I never gave less than 10d. per long hundred (120). This low price only occurred once. Just now the prices are lower, owing to depression, and to the fish being not fit for curing, although they are drift-net fish.

I have seen trawled herrings at the beginning of the season sell for 27s. per hundred, while drift-net herring were selling at 15s., from the better quality of the former. The large fish thus caught by the trawlers were not particularly full.

The drift-net fishers do not usually get near the shore, because the drift of the tide and current would bring them into contact with the rocks. The trawlers go nearer the shore for their operations.

As a question of police, I am of opinion that the two sets of fishers might go on together. If the trawlers chose to tyrannize over the drift-net men, it would be very difficult to catch a trawler who chose to cut the ropes or stab the buoys.

I have sold ropes to the trawlers 150 fathoms long for each end.

Circle-netting (scringing) is not now followed; it was so some years since. Trawlers would not consider it a hardship if they were prevented from scringing.

Drift-net fishing is at some seasons more profitable than trawling; so that both kinds of fishing would go on together. During moonlight, trawlers cannot work at all, because they are unable to see the fish.

It has been a great grievance that the fishers could not get herring bait for the white fishing. Hitherto they have sent to Glasgow for it; but the bait is too old. Otherwise, the close time is not objected to.

I have seen a considerable quantity of white fish taken with the trawls; but the drift-nets do so also. The white fishing has certainly fallen off in Loch Fyne. This is the case not only here, but also at West Tarbert and the Sound of Kilbrannan, where there has scarcely been any trawling. Ling, eel, cod, and hake were the chief fish caught here.

Mr Methuen of Leith, and Mr M'Culloch of Glasgow, used in 1856 and 1857 to buy trawled herrings for curing; but afterwards, when the trawlers used a smaller mesh, the curers did not buy so much.

I have cured trawled herring, and got as good a price for them as the drift-net herring when cured, and have not found them worse-looking or darker.

The curers do not like trawling, because it interferes with their market, and produces large fluctuations in prices.

22. *R. Reid* attends, and states as follows:—I am a shopkeeper at Tarbert, and keep a general store. I have been here for ten years. Trawling was not put down by the first Act, but the second Act has succeeded, and has had a fearful effect on the prosperity of the town. The destitution last year among the fishermen was greater than I can describe. This evil was produced by suppressing trawling, and not by the establishment of close time. The fishing in the close time might do the herring injury, and did the fishermen no good. The price obtained for herring during the close time was so low that it demoralized the people without doing them good. The law for close time is generally approved of. The close time should be from the 12th January to the 12th June, because up to the 8th or 10th of January the fish are still good and clean.

The misery produced by the repressive Act has been great, the drift-net fishing being very bad last autumn, while the trawling, if it had been allowed, would have been good. The drift-net fishing now is pretty good, some boats having made L.20 per week, while others have not made L.5. The trawl fishing is more steady generally than that by drift-nets; only in one year (1853) the trawlers failed, while the drift-net men fail much oftener.

Tarbert. The trawlers have been frequently known to make a L.100 per boat.

Next winter I expect much distress unless the law is altered. It is important that fishermen should be allowed to have herring for bait in spring, that is, during the close time. I would suggest that the Harbour Master or Fishery Board should be allowed to make arrangements for catching herring for bait during close time, to be sold to the fishermen.

Curers constantly bought trawled herring for curing, when trawling was allowed. I have often had trawled herring cured for my customers, and they never made complaints in regard to them. Mr Methuen often used to pay a larger price for trawled herring than for drift-net fish, and had an agent here to purchase them some years since.

23. *Rev. Mr Campbell*, Free Church minister, attends, and states as follows:—I do not think that the population in Tarbert is more drunken than in other places, but it has improved of late. A few individuals give a bad name to the place. I daresay that there was more drinking during the trawling than now, for money was then more plentiful.

There is not so much distress at the present time as there was in winter, as the drift-net fishing is now pretty productive. A few white fish were caught last winter, but not many, as there was no herring for bait.

I think the population is about 1000. I am not aware that many men have gone away since trawling was stopped.

As the fishing is said to be good now, I am not very apprehensive of great distress next winter. Last winter many were distressed, but kept very quiet and concealed it. I was told that many caught shell-fish to eat as kitchen with their bread.

I believe much money is owed to the shopkeepers, and rents were not paid last winter. Last year the fishing with drift-nets was bad, which produced poverty. About two years ago, there was a religious awakening, which has done much good and caused sobriety, so that the improvement in this respect cannot be ascribed to the stopping of trawling.

24. *John M'Lean*, fisherman, attends, and states as follows:—I have been nine years at Tarbert as a fisherman. I commenced fishing in 1854. I had a fourth part share in a boat. A boat costs L.16; a trawl-net from L.15 to L.20. I fished all the year round. In the first half, or till the 20th of January, I got the best fish of the year. They had some roe or milt, but were not quite full. I think the herring spawn near Skipness Point. As a proof of this, on one Monday I have got full herring, and on the next Monday spent fish. I never saw any spawn taken with the trawl, as we do not go far enough out in general to have the chance. We sometimes fish in deep water, and discover the fish by what we call phosphorus, as they swim through the water.

The herring formerly caught in February and March were large, but spent and in bad condition, and were sent to England. In the Kyles of Bute herring fry may be caught every month in the year, but near Tarbert only in May.

I approve of a close season; but it should begin about the 20th of January, because the finest herrings are caught early in January.

I approve of a close time, not for the growth of the herrings, but because they are not palatable at that season. At present you may catch half of your herring full. I have sold trawled herring to curers—to Mr Methuen's agents, John Sevach and John Eaton, and also to Mr Lillie, his principal agent, and Mr M'Culloch at Glasgow.

The trawled herring do not necessarily lose their scales, if properly managed, unless in heavy weather. I have cured trawled herrings, and found them eat and look as well as cured drift herrings.

I never got at this season herrings so small as to be two thousand to a barrel, but they may reach about eleven or twelve hundred. In June, about the 20th, herrings may be caught by the trawl net worth 20s. a hundred. After spawning the fish lie dormant in the deep waters of the Loch, and in December return to the sea.

In August I have seen the herring deposit spawn in the boat.

Now that trawling is forbidden, less money is made. I have myself seen L.550 for five nights' fishing divided among sixteen men, the price being then very high. We cannot fish with the trawl in moonlight nights.

I am now a drift-net fisher, but I made more money as a trawler.

The trawler gets more remuneration than the other; the drift-net fisher makes L.50 to L.60 per year, while the trawler makes L.80 or L.120.

The Tarbert trawlers are the truest fishermen and the best sailors on the coast; there are many more landsmen and interlopers among the drift-net fishermen than among the trawlers. I believe nothing about breaking the eye of a shoal by the use of a trawl; that is all talk against us.

I am almost certain that the trawlers would be content if allowed to trawl in broad waters, *i.e.*, from Otter Spit down to Lamont Point, across to Ellerick Bay, and down to Carradale and onwards. The mischief which led to the suppression of trawling arose by our going into the narrow waters. Tarbert.

The drift-nets are shot at sunset. The trawlers generally do not begin for three hours after the drift-nets are down, not till the phosphorus appears in the water. The trawlers do not injure drift-nets; if they did, I would be the first man to give them up to the authorities. We would have no objection if heavy penalties were attached to any interference with drift-nets. In the narrow waters we have fished between two drift-nets, to show that we could fish in deep water; but we do not usually do it. We have lately petitioned against the Act of suppression; the petition was signed by 920 men from the Ardrishaig, Kilbrannan, and Tarbert districts. This petition was presented in the spring of 1862 by Mr Crawford. The sums which I have named as made by trawlers and drift-net men are not clear profit, the expenses have to be defrayed out of them.

25. *John M'Millan*, fisherman, attends, and states as follows:—I have been a fisherman for 22 years, both with the drift-net and trawl. I was seven years wholly at drift-nets, and then took to trawling, although I often did one or the other as suited me best.

In December and January the weather was coarse, and the herrings got into small bays where drift-nets cannot be shot. Before 1841 the trawl-net was not used as a trade, though it was known. I trawled from 1848 to 1862. I have paid L.100 for a boat and drift-net this year. I have my own crew. I have reason to complain of the fishing this year, for as yet it has not paid me interest for my money. We do not make as much this year with our drift-nets as we did with the trawls. With the drift-net, L.50 in the year is a good profit; with the trawl, we made L.80 or more.

When I trawled, I did it in different ways. We usually went out from the shore about 80 fathoms, sometimes 150, but rarely.

I am sure that buoys were never stabbed or nets sunk to keep the drift men out of the bays. There may have been single instances of this, as there are in fact like cases of mischief among the drift-net men themselves; but it is a calumny to say that the trawlers as a body perpetrated such mischief. We had no inducement to do it. The animosity of the drift-net men to us arose from the reduction of the price, and from no other reason.

If you were quick enough, the herrings came out of the trawl alive; if any herring are meshed in the trawl, they are inferior, though I do not know why.

The curers bought trawled fish, and sometimes gave a better price for them than for drift-net fish. Since the prohibition last year, the curers have not bought trawled fish readily. In 1859, Methuen's man, Lillie, offered me 5s. a hundred for trawled fish, while the fresh dealer offered 5s. 6d., and got them. Methuen's own son has paid me L.40 or L.50 at various times for trawled fish.

When the boats have no ballast, and the fish get into the water at the bottom of the boat, they lose the scales.

The curers wish to have a monopoly, and, not wishing the fresh market to interfere with them, combine to put down the trawlers.

In the spring time we had nets on purpose to catch the small herrings and cuddies. I have taken small ones in the doubles of the drift-net as well as in trawls. I think that the size of the mesh makes more difference in the trawl than in the drift-net. Others say differently; but when the trawl is hauled, the mesh opens and does not draw together.

It was not herring fry but cuddies that we caught in spring in the nets made on purpose, of which I spoke before. Long ago we took herrings in them, but not since the years 1847 and 1848. I would not wish ever to see a box of small herring taken, or allow it; and no one should take a herring after the 1st of March.

Three or four nights ago, I took a few spent herrings; formerly they were more common. I think the herrings spawn beyond Skipness Point, on the Big Bank or Bankamore. I have seen shoals of fry in May, so that I could take them out of the harbour here in baskets full, the rocks being covered with them.

I think it a very great hardship that we cannot get herring bait in the close time. There is no other bait of use for big lines but herring bait. You may get a few with white fish for bait, but there is nothing like herring bait. We generally fish with 1500 hooks, or with five baskets of three hundred hooks. Two hundred herrings would be enough for each boat to use for bait. I should be ready to pay a fair price for bait, if provided for me fresh and in good condition.

I daresay 13 or 14 boats go out from this for the white fishing.

26. The following fishermen were brought together at Toward Castle, by *Mr Finlay*, M.P., to communicate information to the Commissioners. Their names were as follow:—*Walter M'Dougall*, a fisherman for 32 years; *John* Castle Toward, Kyles of Bute.

Castle Toward, Kyles of Bute.

Black, all his life a fisherman, and at one time employed in the fishery cutter; *Duncan Baxter* was 15 years in the cutter, and four years a fisherman; and *John Morrison*, a fisherman for about 30 years. Their statements are as follow:—Trawling began in 1837, and then it grew up, since then having never quite gone out. Circle-net fishing was introduced about six or seven years ago. M'Dougall had on one occasion a circle-net attached to his own nets by trawlers.

The boats of the cutter were employed to look after the trawling inshore. Sometimes the trawlers came in among the fleet of drift-net boats, but more usually they worked inshore. The drift-nets would be sunk in about eight or ten fathoms, though occasionally it may be to their advantage to go nearer the shore.

The drift-net men go out at sundown and drop their nets. The trawlers may go out with the rest, but they do not begin until they see the phosphorus shining in the water.

The trawlers often took the plugs out of the buoys of the drift-nets, and let them sink in order to get space to trawl.

[Black says he lost two and a half barrels of nets last year by this cause.]

The trawlers, when they became more numerous, considered they had a right to the shore; and if the drift-net men came too near, they suffered for it by getting their nets destroyed.

In the trawls there are often dead herring as well as living fish.

Just now there is much small herring in the Kyles, too small to take by the drift. In this quarter they are from an inch long and upwards, and they are found of this size any month in the year. In the middle of September there are plenty of spent fish, but not so in October. Formerly the fish went to Ballantrae to spawn in February, but now they spawn at Skipness Point.

The fish strike the shore in the evening, and then go out into deeper water towards the morning. The trawlers, by their operations, would frighten them off the shore, and they did not come again for days.

The trawlers are regular fishermen. It is a mistake to say that they are landsmen who take up this as a job occasionally. In narrow waters the two systems could not go on at the same time. Even in the broad parts of Loch Fyne there could be no efficient police protection for drift-net boats if trawling were allowed. The fishermen are getting more sober than they used to be. The trawlers are, by their sudden gains, much more given to drink than drift-net men.

Formerly the trawlers could get white fish with their hauls, but latterly these white fish have disappeared to a great extent from our waters. The white fish, and also salmon, have improved this year as well as the herring.

The fishcurers are now less in number than formerly, because the steamers carry fresh fish into the market.

Rothesay.

NOTE OF EVIDENCE taken at *Rothesay*, *August* and *September* 1862.

27. *Rev. Alexander M'Bride* attends, and states as follows:—I am Free Church minister at Port Bannatyne, and have been in this district since 1832. I have paid some attention to Natural History, and am interested in the question of the herring fishery.

There are 20 boats belonging to Port Bannatyne, all being drift-net boats. A few of them at one time took to trawls in self-defence, about four years since. The boats fish from Campbeltown to Lochgilphead. They are decked vessels, with four of a crew. They are almost entirely dependent on herring, very few engaging in the white fishing.

The general opinion among the fishermen of this district is, that trawling is injurious to fishing—injurious both to their fishing and to the fish. I have also seen the fishing in the Kyles of Bute, and have come to the same opinion as the fishermen.

On account of the smallness of the mesh of trawl-nets, the small fish are taken; and when the mesh is large, they enclose the large and small together, but the latter die.—I say this, because I have seen the shores at Collintrive clad with young fish dead. This was in January—certainly not later than that month. I believe it to have been about the beginning of that month. The circumstance to which I allude happened three years ago. This fact makes me think that the close time should not begin later than now. I therefore do not approve of the suggestion to make January an open month.

The main objection to trawling urged by the drift-net men is, that it breaks the eye of the fish. I have not heard them object on the ground of the alteration of prices.

In the Kyles the fishing is chiefly in winter; the herring rarely come there until November. It is at the north end of the Kyles that the fish are caught, between Collintrive and the Blind Man's Bay. My impression is that the herring go to these narrow waters to lodge there in winter.

The trawling was always practised very far on in winter. Rothesay.

I would not object much to trawling as regards large herring. It is chiefly in this respect a question of curing. But I do object to it if it kills the young. I do not see how it is possible to take the old herring without killing the young. I speak entirely from my own observation in the Kyles of Bute, where the fishing is a winter fishing, and where the bulk of the herring caught were about six inches long. There was such a large quantity caught and wasted in the Kyles, that, two years ago, a farmer (James Duncan of Rhubodsch) shovelled seven cart-loads as manure on his land. This, of course, I did not see; but I have no doubt it was true. The same man told me, he then bought them for 2s. 6d. per barrel to feed his pigs.

It would be useful to get herring bait for white fishing in winter. I know a fisherman who had to get sprats from the east coast to bait his lines. It cost him 10s. to bait his two lines. I am therefore of opinion that it would be a good thing if herring were allowed to be caught during the close time, not for sale, but for the use of fishermen as bait.

28. *Archibald Sharp* attends, and states as follows:—For 45 years I was a curer of herrings both on the east and west coast of Scotland, and in the Orkney Islands. We had boats of our own, and we also purchased from other boats.

In the early part of my career there was nothing of trawling. It has been more or less in Loch Fyne for 10 or 12 years; but chiefly for the last two or three years.

I never purchased trawled herrings for curing. They were not fit for curing; and I did not consider them as food for human beings. They were tainted at the bone—poisonous in fact—disgusting to look at, and I could never eat one. They would not take the salt, and they lost the scale; they did not cure well. Of course, I say this chiefly from the experience of others, as I did not cure trawled herrings myself.

I consider the system of trawling most injurious to the fishing on the whole; for it disturbs the body of the fish. For the last three years there has been a bad feeling between the trawlers and the drift-net men.

I do not think the trawled herrings interfere at all with the price of drift-net herrings, because they are bought by a different class of purchasers. It is chiefly the very poor who bought the trawled herring. No respectable person would purchase them. I do not think the fact that the very poor chiefly buy them, an argument in favour of the cheap fish obtained by trawling; for I think the poor should be protected against the trawlers, in order that they might get a better article.

The trawled fish are generally very mixed; and I think it would take, on an average, from 1500 to 1800 to fill a barrel with them. If trawling were allowed, the sea would soon be swept of the herring; and no fish at all would be left in the lochs on the west coast, even with the close time.

I have cured full herrings on the east coast—thousands and thousands of barrels in the course of the year. I admit that catching herring full of spawn is not an operation likely to promote the welfare of the fishery. I am aware that each full fish contains many thousand eggs, and that the capture of these must be as destructive as taking small fish by the trawl. This certainly puts us in a difficulty. If I could see the way to stop the catching of full fish, I would; but they cure well; and you could not well stop this kind of fishing. I think, however, there cannot be any comparison between the open sea of the east coast and the limited waters of the west coast.

The curing trade is going off very considerably, on account of the extended fresh fish market; there is not a tithe of curers now that there were formerly. At one time there were 70,000 barrels of cured herrings shipped from this island; now, I do not think there are 3000.

I am aware that Norwegian herrings are at present competing with us, particularly in the Irish and Liverpool markets. They are strong fish, and very well cured, but not so good tasted as our own. I know that they are great trawlers there; but I do not know whether all the fish caught are trawled.

I highly approve of close time; I think there is no grievance in beginning on the 1st of January.

29. *John Black* attends, and states as follows:—I am a fishcurer and grocer, and have been at Rothesay all my life—my father having been in the business before me.

I have often had boats engaged in the fishing, but have only one at the present time. I am against trawling as a system of fishing. I was one of those who got up the petition against it. It destroys the young fish principally, but destroys the spawn also. I have not seen spawn taken up by the trawls, but I have seen foul fish caught. In the winter months, from November to February, there are small fish in the Kyles of Bute.

Rothesay. If the trawlers used a large mesh in the trawl, it would not take so many small fish as with the small trawls. Drawing the small fish ashore kills them; but when the trawl with a proper mesh is drawn in deep water, the young fish escape. I have seen small fish left at Loch Reddan, because the trawlers would take the sizeable fish fit for the market, and leave the small unsaleable fish. The loch was quite stinking with the small ones left.

Of course close time would prevent this to a large extent if trawling were again allowed; but even now in September, if they were catching by trawl, they might get a good many small fish. If it were possible for the trawls to catch large fish without small ones, I would have no objection to trawling; I do not think it damages the large fish. I do not believe that trawled herrings are unwholesome. None of them can be rendered unfit for human food by the mere fact of their being caught in a trawl-net.

As a general rule, the price of trawled herrings is less than that of drift herring. The latter are better fitted for the curer on account of preserving their scale, and are better for use as well as in appearance. Trawled herring do not cure so well as drift-net herring. The price of trawled herrings interferes both with the price of cured and of fresh drift-net herring. The price of herrings at present is not above one shilling and twopence per dozen.

There are not more than five vessels from Rothesay going out to cure, although I recollect 30 or 40 being employed. It is the fresh market which has interfered with the curing trade, as the herrings go to the market powdered as well as cured.

The Norwegian herrings have been in the market for the last eight years. They are well cured with coarse salt, and very good, and are afterwards made chiefly into reds. I was not aware that they are taken in drag-nets or seines like the trawl.

I was in Tarbert in 1853, and cured two cargoes of trawled herrings, and have bought as much as a L.100 worth in a morning at that time; but I never made good profits by trawled herrings.

Trawling increased up to 1858 and 1859. They managed up to 1858 to fish without any serious collision with the drift-net men. If herrings come largely on the coast, you may get too many of them with the drift-net. I have sold them at twelve shillings a barrel, which would pay nobody. This was too cheap—did not pay the fisher or the curer. I think the drift-net fishing should be encouraged and trawling prevented, because it keeps the trade steadier. The trade which I mean is the curing trade, and not the fresh fish market; but I have already said that the latter is increasing in importance, while the curing trade is going down.

The trawling does not injure the race of fish so much as taking full fish; but trawling should be put down, it is a hateful practice.

The close time begins too early. January might be open, while June might be a close month.

30. *Peter Morgan* attends, and states as follows:—I am a fishcurer and fishmonger, and have been so nearly 40 years. I have four boats of my own, and have had them for 20 years. The boats are for the purpose of purchasing and curing. I formerly had fishing smacks.

If trawl nets had the proper-sized mesh, I think trawling should be allowed during the open time. If the nets were 1¼ inch in the mesh, they would not catch any small fish, but they might catch much larger ones than would mesh in the common drift-net.

I have cured trawled herrings. They cure middling well, but the blood lies at the bone. Cured trawled herring is as well tasted as other fish, except close to the back-bone. When herring are caught in the mesh of the drift-net, the blood lies about the gills from their being choked, while herring caught by the trawl have the blood lying along the back-bone; that part of the fish has a heavy taste.

For the fresh state, trawled herring are quite as good as drift herring; perhaps the trawled are fully the best.

My great objection to trawling was the number of small herring caught in the Kyles lying dead at the bottom of the sea from the use of the small-meshed net; but if this were not allowed, I have no objection to the practice.

The fishcurers do not like trawling because it keeps fish at a moderate price in the market. The consumer gets the fish at a lower rate when there is trawling.

I do not attach any importance to the story of the trawls breaking the eye of the fish. The fish inside the trawl, which are brought on shore or into the boat, are of course frightened, but not so those outside of the trawl.

The close time begins late enough. In January the herring are poor, and I do not think they ought to be caught.

The fishermen about Ballantrae, when the cod come in about February and March, complain much that they cannot get herring bait for their lines. The herring bait got from Glasgow, and brought from the east coast, is often so far gone as to be useless. If licensed boats were allowed to get Rothesay. fish for bait during the close time, it would be a real gain.

The fish spawn at Ballantrae in February and March, but hereabouts in the autumn. Many used to spawn at Loch Strivan, but not for some years.

31. *James M'Allister*, harbour officer, attends, and states as follows:—I have been nine years harbour officer in Rothesay, and was formerly a fisherman. I fished for 25 years all round the west coast; I both trawled and drift-netted. We trawled 30 years ago in winter, with a small-mesh trawl-net, in the Kyles, for the purpose of catching small herring, which were sold by the boll—never in Loch Fyne. I trawled again about 10 years ago in the Kyles.

I should not object to trawling with a legal-sized mesh. I trawled with the meshes 26 to the yard, and caught very fine herrings, no small ones. About 10 years ago, in Rothesay Bay, the herrings came into the very quay, and the fishermen used seven barrels of nets, as a circle net, in order to catch them. We fished two hauls inside of them with our large mesh, 60 fathoms long, 60 meshes deep, and caught ten hundred in the two hauls, and sold them at four shillings a hundred, five hundred to the box. The others, with the inch mesh, caught twenty-five hundred, which also filled two boxes, and sold them for two shillings a hundred. Our net would hardly sink, the fish were so thick. We used our net as a trawl against the shore.

I have trawled in the winter with the regular trawl, with small meshes, so that a finger would not pass through the mesh. We caught herring four inches long, and sold them at a penny a jug. We took them all ashore, and left none in the water. I have seen nearly a whole shoal of small fish pass through the net with the inch mesh and escape. I have repeatedly surrounded shoals of small herrings with the one-inch mesh net; but in hauling in the net, they all escaped except a basket or two. I do not think the trawl with an inch mesh would catch many small fish. Many of the trawls had very small meshes, and therefore caught the small fish.

I approve of close time. I think that killing the herring with trammels while spawning at Ballantrae was very destructive. I would not allow full fish to be taken at all.

I have seen in Loch Strivan and Loch Reddan, in the month of August, quantities of spawn sticking to the nets. I do not think it fair to catch the young herrings in the Kyles of Bute.

There is a sort of feeling between the two parties, trawlers and drift-net men, which will cause them to come into collision if trawling is allowed to revive; but it is not necessary. If we saw a drift-net set in a bay where there was not room for both, we passed on and looked for fish elsewhere. I never heard of any collision previous to the years 1858 and 1859.

Sometimes on clean ground the drift-net men fish within 30 or 40 feet of the shore. I do not think the trawlers would generally try to drive the drift-net men out of the bays; we never did it. I do not think this was ever much done. There is great exaggeration in the statements regarding the injury done by trawlers to drift-net men. The drift-net men often throw their anchors through each others' nets, and tear them, when they think anything is to be made. There are bad drift-net men as well as trawlers. Wanton mischief is not generally perpetrated by either class; but this must be ascribed to the bad men of each class of fishermen, and not to the class generally, which is well conducted on both sides.

I would legalize trawling with the legal mesh and close time.

There are more drift-net men than trawlers; and the salters are all against the trawling, as it injures their market. The curers, in fact, never like to see too much fish in the market.

They do not like the trawled herring when there is a great lump of them. They do not cure so well. But this is equally true of the drift-caught fish when taken in too large quantities, and heaped up on each other. The fish that first shake out, being at the top, are the best—that is, when shaken after coming into harbour. I never saw trawled herrings so much damaged that they were unfit for food.

During the nine years I have been harbour officer I have seen many herrings landed. Sometimes I could and sometimes I could not distinguish trawled and drift-net caught fish from each other. When too small for the inch mesh, I could tell them; but when they were of good size, if well handled, and not too many of them, I could not tell which way they were caught. Good trawled herring have no blood at the back-bone, but crushed herring may have blood through the flesh. Herrings bleed in the boat whether trawled or drift caught. I do not believe that they bleed when hanging in the meshes of the net in the sea.

I have seen trawled herring sold to curers in Tarbert harbour. I cannot say exactly to whom, but none of the boats would refuse them if they were a trifle cheaper.

There are less scales on the trawled herring, otherwise

Rothesay. they are good enough for curing. I have cured them, and they keep as well as cured drift-net herring.

I think the landlords in Argyllshire are misled by their tenants in their opposition to trawling. They know nothing about it themselves.

I think that if trawling were legalized, it would become the common mode of fishing, because the capital required for it is much less than for the drift-net method, while the returns are considerably greater. On moonlight nights trawlers do not succeed so well; but I have known them catch boat-loads on boat-loads on such nights. I do not think trawlers would employ the drift-net as well as the trawl; the capital required for trawling being much smaller, and they catch two herrings for one.

The drift-net fishing is an easier life, but not so beneficial to the country at large; because it does not supply the country with such a quantity of cheap fish as the trawl does. I have known some men who were prudent, and saved the money gained by trawling; but both parties are generally imprudent when they get much money.

It is not true that trawling frightens away the fish. You may get them in the same place the next day. I have found them every night for a week in the same bay, and of the same size, and therefore probably the same shoal.

The saith destroy more fish than man ever can; and when trawling was allowed, we used to catch whole boat-loads of these destructive fish, and thus we killed the fish that kill the herrings. There were a great many dog-fish here last year; at present I do not think there are many. I am of opinion that it is very useful to catch the saith; for I am sure no one knows the immense destruction caused by these fish, of which I have seen large quantities taken into Tarbert harbour; but now that trawl-nets are forbidden, they cannot be caught in large quantities, as, when old, they go into deep water.

I do not think that the prohibition of trawling has anything to do with the good take of fish this year. Two years ago the fishing was very good, shortly after the great trawling.

32. *Peter Brown*, fisherman, attends, and states as follows:—I have been a fisherman since 1803, except for a short time during the French war, and always a drift-net fisherman, and never saw a trawl shot, and hope I never shall, as it is clean against nature. About eight years ago the Sutherland and Ross fishery was good, but for the last seven years it has been excessively bad. I and my partner lost L.600 by it in one or two years. I have fished in Loch Fyne for eight or ten years when I was young. There was no trawling then. It began about 18 years ago. I object to trawling, because it interferes with the gains of the drift-net fishermen; also because, when I have fished as a drift-net fisherman, the sudden large quantities which the trawlers caught ruined my chances of selling fish at any reasonable profit. I object to it also because there is so much capital embarked in drift-nets, and none but Tarbert and Lochgilphead men trawl.

I have also been a curer for 32 years. The colour of cured trawled herring is bad, and probably not so wholesome. I have seen them in May and June quite small, and also in spring. The scale of trawled herring is rubbed off, and they get so much wrought in the water of the boats that they won't keep.

I believe that trawling injures the breed of fish. It breaks the eye of the fish, and they cut off the shore; but I never saw the trawl worked myself, and therefore I never saw this. I say it only from the hearsay of others. But I have seen fish left dead in the water in large quantities, and this must injure the ground.

I approve of close time whether there are trawlers or not; although it is a great protection against trawlers. The present close time is good. I do not think it would do to interfere with the close time, or to alter it. In January it is coarse weather; and if the fishing was open, few fish would be had: keep it as it is.

33. *Robert Smith*, fisherman, attends, and states as follows:—I have fished herrings formerly, 14 or 15 years ago, for 20 years. I was acquainted with the fishing before trawling began, about 1837. It might be six or eight years after this before it became general; but it increased more and more every year. I fished all the way from Campbeltown to Inverary. I now keep a fish shop in Rothesay, and cure herring occasionally. I have some objections to trawling, but not altogether. I consider that any British subject has a right to take out of the waters anything that he can get, if taken in the proper season. I do not think trawling injurious to the fishing, if it be dropped at a certain season.

I think the herrings are not good after the latter end of October; they are then dry and not good food, having lost their flavour.

We find the spawning time in Loch Reddan and Loch Strivan to be in August. The herring then are wholesome enough, but not palatable. For a number of years the best fishing in the Kyles of Bute has been in the winter, November and December. I would allow the drift-net to be used in these months, but not the trawl. Rothesay.

I have occasionally cured trawled herring before the Act came out against it. They do not look so well when cured; they are more of a greyish colour, though they may be as good to the taste in the using. I do not mean that the flesh is darker, but that the scale is off them. They become darker because they lie in the water at the bottom of the boat, which makes the fish sour quickly.

I deal in white fish. They have almost left this coast altogether, and we cannot get a whiting or haddock on the west coast. I do not know the reason. We must leave this to an all-wise Providence. I think, perhaps, it is because there has been almost a plague of dog-fish. The conger eels have diminished latterly also.

Herring bait is not much used about Rothesay, as we do not work with long lines; but I have heard men in other places—Campbeltown and Loch Fyne—complain of the want of it. I think it would be a benefit to have a boat licensed to catch herring bait and sell to the fishermen. In the spring it would be very useful. Many men have told me they could get white fish in plenty, if they could get bait.

I have seen more mackerel this year than for a number of years; the lithe and saith also keep up well.

34. *Daniel Service*, fisherman, attends, and states as follows:—I am a fisherman at Port Bannatyne or Kamesborough. I have fished for 20 years. My boat is of 24 feet keel, and I fish with a drift-net, but have also trawled. I like the drift-net best; the other mode of fishing is a laborious job, and destructive too. I made more money by the drift-net fishing, which is a steadier fishing, and gives a steadier price when there is no trawling. When both went on, on the dark nights the trawlers did well.

I have no doubt that trawling is injurious to the fishery: the shoals of fish do not get stopping in the bays on account of the trawlers. The drift-net is no disturbance to the fish, but there is much with the trawls. I think it frightens the fish so, that they take to the deep water, and lie dormant, in a manner.

I have seen the fish disappear in ten minutes after hauling a trawl, and if at all shoal water, not appear again in the same place for a fortnight, or sometimes a month after. Trawling also destroys the spawn. I have seen the spawn dragged ashore by the net. Many of us commenced trawling because drift-net fishing was interfered with.

I have seen, at Loch Reddan and in the Kyles of Bute, lumps of spawn the size of my hand dragged up by the trawl. Loch Strivan is a great spawning place.

I approve of close time, trawling or no trawling. I think it gives herring liberty to rest a while, and gives time to the market to be cleared—that is, I mean, that it shuts out fresh fish from the market, and enables the curers to sell their salt fish. The fish are not good to eat during close time. I think the present close time good. I do not think the 1st of January too soon for its commencement. I go to the white fishing chiefly with the small line. I think it is an evil to the big-line fishermen to have no herring bait in the close time; but we can get them a day sooner here from the east coast, than they can in Loch Fyne.

The dog-fish are not very numerous this year, either here or at Stornoway. I think the want of haddocks and whiting of late years is principally owing to the beam trawling, and not to the herring trawling.

35. *John Thorburn*, fisherman, attends, and states as follows:—I am a fisherman, and have been so all my days, at least for 45 years. I have always been a drift-net fisherman, though I have used the trawl also. I fish every way that I can catch fish, and think that I have a right to do so. I do not think that trawling is injurious to the fish. The trawl is the quietest mode of fishing. No doubt it frightens the fish; but so does the drift net. The legal net used as a trawl does not catch any notable quantity of small herring. I am against a close time, for I believe in the proverb, 'Better small fish than none.' I think catching small fish much fairer than catching full herring, as they do on the east coast. If, however, I could get a close time for full fish, I should like to have it for small fish also. In January we often get good large fish, also up to May. It is a very great grievance that we cannot get herring bait in the close time for fishing, especially for the big lines.

Here we can get it from Glasgow, to which place it is brought from the east coast; but the grievance is greater in Loch Fyne, where they cannot get it till a day later, when it is too old for good use.

36. *Duncan Rowan*, seaman, formerly in the 'Princess Royal' cutter, attends, and states as follows:—I was a few years a fisherman when young. Afterwards I was engaged in the 'Princess Royal' cutter for 22 years; we were then chiefly employed on the west coast, although occasionally in

Rothesay. winter in the Firth of Forth. The cutter during all this time was occupied in watching the fishery. Before 1837, before trawling began, the cutter was employed in keeping regulations among the fishermen. We had enough to do. They were often guilty of setting nets foul of each other; they then tore each others' nets, and cut the ropes; and so we were there to prevent this mischief.

When such injury occurred, appeal was made to the cutter, and a jury of fishermen sat upon the case, and the commander of the cutter could then fine them.

Before 1837 a small-meshed trawl used to be employed for catching saith and other fish, but about that year it came to be used for herring. It was a number of years before it got a common practice. From 1836 to 1840, although the trawlers had scarcely risen, still there was enough to do in keeping order. It was still a common complaint among the drift-net men, especially when the season was advanced and the weather coarse, that there was a good deal of fouling and destruction of each others' nets. We required boats continually among them night and day to keep order.

From 1851 up to 1858, when I left the cutter, trawling became a common practice. There was always a bad feeling between the drift-net men and the trawlers, and it increased up to this time.

The majority of the fishermen were against the trawling, because they thought it destroyed the herrings. There was no reason for this fear, so far as I know. As a practice, the drift-net men keep well off the shore, generally about a mile to half a mile, although on some occasions they go nearer to the shore. I have never seen the drift-net men close to the shore unless they anchored. They anchor both ends, and then they may be within a few yards of the shore. This does much damage to the true drift-nets, which are often torn up by these trammels. We often heard complaints by the drift-net men of this practice. This practice of anchoring might, unless well regulated, produce as much damage as trawling does, so far as regards the tearing and destruction of drift-nets.

If there were a good feeling between the two sets of fishermen, I believe that there would be no difficulty for them to carry on the two plans—that is, trawling and drift-net fishing. But in 1851 to 1855 we had a good deal of difficulty in keeping order, more than in former years, in consequence of the practice of trawling. The drift-net men used to complain of the trawlers, but the latter did not complain of the drift-net men.

I have seen many young fish caught by the trawlers in the spring, especially two years ago; but this was with a small mesh. With the legal mesh they might at times catch a few small fish, but not many of them.

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beltown. NOTE OF EVIDENCE taken at *Campbeltown, September* 1862.

37. *Captain Ker*, of the 'Druid' steamer, attends, and states as follows:—I have had experience in herring fishing, having both fished and cured for 10 years. I have tried trawling in the Sound of Scarpa, in Skye. The condition of the fish depends on the quantity you take. If the quantity be small, it may be quite good; but if large, they bruise one another, and lose their scales, and they die in the water if the haul be very great. If the quantity be large, you cannot take the herring out in good condition. They are not so fit for food, but I cannot say that they are unwholesome. If in small numbers, they cure quite as good as drift-net herring, but not if in large quantities. If the fish be bruised, it never hardens in the cure, but remains soft and bruised, and is generally greyish and darker in colour. I think, on the whole, that it is the interest of the poor to get the drift herrings at a little higher price than the trawled herrings at a lower price. I thoroughly believe that trawling breaks the eye of the fish, and they never get into a good shoal again. Herring are a very timid fish, and hauling the trawl frightens them. The drift-net is hauled after they have gone down into the deep water. The shoals move with regularity, like an army under a leader.

I do not think the two modes of fishing can go on simultaneously. The drift-nets often have great takes in four or five fathoms of water, and the trawlers go into deeper water than that, so that they interfere with the former.

The operation of the two nets is so different, that they cannot go on together. The trawler will cut the nets of any one who interferes with his take; and even if on good terms, the temptation to the trawler to spoil his neighbour's nets is too great to be resisted.

I would put down trawling and not drift-net fishing, because I think it does the greatest damage in interfering with the shoals and scattering the fish. It is a wasteful and injurious method of fishing, and may interfere with the spawning to a small extent; but I would not be so positive of that.

I cannot say it is on account of trawling, but trawlers generally have been at a lower point as regards morals in this part of the world than the other men. It may arise from their making money so easily. L.30 will put out a trawl-net, and therefore with small capital they make greater gains. Campbeltown.

I have known from L.60 to L.100 gained in a night from drift-net fishing, and I am told that L.200 or L.300 have been got by trawling.

I mean that large boats in the Irish Sea may make L.100 in a night, but hereabouts from L.25 to L.30 is the limit in drift-net fishing.

The large fish generally swim in front of the shoal, and the smaller behind. I have seen fish five inches long taken, about twenty hundred to the barrel, by the trawl-net.

I think that if trawling were allowed again, they would catch a good deal of fish for a time; but it would be irregular, and ultimately sweep the seas of herring altogether. Even with the legal-sized mesh, injury would be done; but there is no doubt that an inch and a quarter mesh would put injury to the fishing out of the question, if applied to the trawl-net. The small herrings would riddle through the net with a mesh of this size, even if as thick in the water as midges.

If trawling were allowed, it would force all fishermen in these narrow waters to fish in that way instead of with the drift; but it would have no effect on the deep sea herring fisheries.

Supposing the trawl-net to be the old and the drift-net the new mode of fishing, I consider that there would be sufficient reason for the Legislature to interfere, and put an end to the trawling method. I consider that trawling tends to demoralize the people and to destroy a useful production of nature.

In February or March 1857, I saw a quantity of fry destroyed, from three to four inches long. I think many of these went to England to be potted. They were caught with a small-mesh trawl, from half an inch to three quarters from knot to knot; but this was against every law.

I think close time should be from 1st February to 1st June. The fish is then out of season—that is, although not unwholesome, they are not then good food. In the North, fishing often begins late, and remains good to a later period than here.

I believe that the Loch Fyne herring go to spawn, about the 1st January, to Ballantrae, and near Ailsa Craig. I have no doubt some of them spawn in the Loch. I have seen (particularly in 1857 and 1858) immense quantities of fish, which I supposed to be full fish, coming down the Sound of Kilbrannan, going to Ballantrae and the Craig. I think the greatest spawning is in autumn, and that the Loch Fyne herring which spawn at Ballantrae are an exception to the general rule.

The crustacea, which cause the gutpoke herring, are to be seen in the water in the North all summer.

I have seen herrings eight inches long ready to spawn in Scarpa, but this is rare.

I think beam trawling injures the white fish, by destroying their spawn in dragging over the ground. There is a good deal of white fishing for cod, ling, eels, hake, saith, and whiting, and the fishermen take to this in the close time. They suffer much from the want of herring bait in the close time. I think the plan of having a boat licensed by the Fishery Board to catch herring for bait might answer very well.

In April 1859, I got some spawn at low water in the Kyles of Bute. Each egg contained a fish coiled up, with the eye visible. I kept them three months in the sea, in a vessel covered with a cloth. They were then quite formed, and half an inch long. They were washed away in a gale, so that the experiment ended.

38. *Mr MacTaggart*, procurator-fiscal, attends, and states as follows:—Not more than three or four crews were occupied trawling here at any time, so that the practice has had no effect upon Campbeltown. But the Tarbert men came before me, as fiscal, so that I became familiar with their habits.

No doubt the practice of trawling leads to the demoralization of the people, in the form of drunkenness and assaults. In the midst of the fishing Tarbert was a perfect pandemonium.

During this summer, and since the trawling has been stopped, there has been no crime to signify. I ascribe this to the smaller amount of money earned. The fluctuations in the earnings of the fishermen were great with both modes of fishing, but far greater with trawling. The total amounts earned by trawling were also far greater.

Drift fishing would probably lead to similar results, if the earnings were as large.

The trawlers work far harder than the drift men; hence

Campbeltown. they come in more exhausted and more disposed for indulgence.

The drift boats here are not the property of the fishermen in many cases, but the property of men with capital, who pay their fishermen wages. In many instances the proprietors of the boats are tradesmen. This is true principally of the larger vessels which go to the coast of Ireland. I estimate the prime cost of a smack and nets at L.300 on the average. The trawl men can get their boat and gear for L.30.

The expense of trawling is within the reach of the fishermen themselves.

If the men were reasonably provident, the trawling system would encourage property among them. The people most urgent against trawling are those who are interested in the large boats, the curers, and those who supply nets on credit, their capital being embarked in that method of fishing. Fishcurers have, many of them, an interest in the large boats.

I have used trawled herring commonly, and find them even preferable to the drift-net fish. They keep as well as the others.

Fishcurers probably object to them, on account of the fluctuations of the market, and competition of trawled herrings.

I think that disputes are unavoidable in narrow waters, such as above Otter and beyond Ardlamont, in the Kyles.

If the men were well disposed, both systems could be carried on quite well here. It is probable that the drift-net fishermen meanwhile would oppose it from dislike. In practice, drift-net fishing is not carried on so close to shore as to necessitate the interference of trawlers. It is practically impossible to afford protection to the drift men.

I have had frequent complaints of stabbing buoys and cutting nets, but have never been able to prosecute a case to conviction. The difficulty is equally great whether drift men do the mischief or trawlers; but the trawlers, from the small size of their boats, are able to do the mischief more easily.

I conceive that the tendency of allowing trawling would be to demoralize the trawler, and to drive drift-net men away from the place. There was a great amount of distress at Tarbert last winter. People were starving, their means of living being stopped. They had no capital to set up drift nets.

I have no doubt that crime and drunkenness would increase, to a certain extent, if trawling were permitted, but not to such an extent as to justify the Legislature in depriving men of their livelihood.

The fishery police force at present is entirely employed in looking after trawlers, and could be dispensed with if trawling were legalized. The ordinary police force, however, is at all times too small. In the same way the 'Jackall' might be dispensed with if trawling were legal.

All this expense is paid by the State, and not by Scotland.

The white fishery is not so good as formerly; and one reason assigned, is the difficulty of getting herring to bait the long lines during the close season. I think there would be no difficulty in licensing a boat to catch herring to be sold at a fair price. Herring bait is very good for turbot, as well as eels and white fish generally. Very few were caught last spring, in consequence of the want of herring bait.

White fishing is very important, as the only means of support of the working fisherman during the winter.

The fishing begins here always before the fishing in the Loch. The only place where it begins before this is Stornoway.

Mackerel can only be caught with a trawl; but as this is now prohibited while herring are being caught, the mackerel fishing is to a great extent stopped, although they have abounded lately.

39. *Samuel Boyd*, fisherman for nearly 50 years, and *William Cook*, fisherman for 40 years, attend, and state as follows:—We object to trawling, because it injures the fishing. This season proves that the fish have had rest, and the fishing is good. The trawl kills the fry and the mother fish, and destroys the spawn in the shallows. The fish are caught in great quantities, and are spoiled by being heaped one on another, and they lose their scales and get bruised.

I, W. Cook, have trawled, but the fish were not fit for curing when you caught them; the fish were murdered, and would not cure.

We think close time is a fine thing. It gives curers and fishermen an opportunity of selling better, when none are caught during the winter. It also spares the spawn in February and March. We have seen the boats up to the knees in spawn at Ballantrae. We have caught full fish in May on the Ballantrae banks. In summer the full fish are fat and good to eat; but in winter they are thin and poor, and not fit to eat at all. We have been fishers with long lines; Campbeltown. but as we cannot now get herring bait, which is the best bait, we cannot catch more than half the quantity with clams or buckies or mussels which we used to do.

One boat licensed for this town would be enough to get bait for us all. We would pay the boats even; we should not object to pay three shillings a hundred for herrings for bait, and should think it a privilege.

There is enmity between the drift and trawl-net fishermen; because when the drift nets are set in shore, they come in the way of the trawlers, who destroy their nets, and cannot be identified in the dark.

If trawling were again permitted, the sea would be full of boats, as that method of fishing is so cheap; and the quantity of fishers would be so great, and so many fish killed, that it would not pay at all to fish with the trammels or drift nets. The Ballantrae fish go to the Isle of Man, and the fishing there has been improved in consequence of trawling here being stopped.

Trawling breaks the eye of the fish, and frightens them away, and they do not return till the morning if you shoot at night. We have seen this in Irvine Bay.

We do not think that taking time and getting in the trawled fish with deliberation would be of any use; it is the quantity of fish lying one on the top of the other that does the mischief.

NOTE OF EVIDENCE taken at *Greenock, September* 1862. Greenock.

40. The following fishermen and curers attended to give evidence, viz.: —— *Hunter*, fish merchant; —— *M'Lean*, curer and fishermen; *D. Kelso*, a fishcurer for 30 years; and *J. Macfarlane*, a fisherman and curer for 40 years. The statements made by these fishermen and curers were as follows:—

Three of us have boats, and have fished in Crinan and up to Cape Wrath. Formerly we purchased in Loch Fyne, and we still purchase there; we also formerly went to the Orkneys.

We all object to trawling, and think it will destroy the breed of herrings altogether, firstly, by destroying the spawn, secondly, by killing the young fish. In trawling, numbers of fish are killed and left in the water, and there the living fish will not return. It certainly is the case, that in the ordinary way of curing in smacks, with drift-net herring, the guts are thrown into the water; but this is done in the harbours, not where the fish come in shoals, and therefore no such injury is done to the sea as by the trawlers.

When fish are trawled, spawn in large quantities is found in the boxes, and thereby destroyed. This spawn came from the full fish. We do not think that the trawlers haul up spawn from the sea.

At Otter and Skipness full fish came to the shore at a certain time of the year, chiefly in August, and they were caught by trawl in larger quantities than could be carried away. We allude to 10 years ago, when one of us was fishing.

We have also heard the fishermen say that quantities of small fish of all sorts were left in the boats after taking out the good herrings. One of us (Mr M'Lean) thinks the Wick fishing for full fish spoils the Loch Fyne fishing by taking herring whose young would travel to the lochs of the west coast. Another of us (Mr Hunter) does not coincide in this view, and is of opinion that the shoals remain in their own locality, and are of different sorts in the different lochs—that they vary as much as the different sorts of dogs differ from each other. Experienced fishermen can tell by the nature of the fish from what localities they have been taken.

Mr Hunter and *Mr M'Lean* state that on the east coast of Arran the herrings are all gutpoke; on the west, fine clean fish. They are different kinds altogether.

Since trawling began, the fine large herring formerly caught in Loch Fyne are never found. We should say that this has been the case for a dozen of years. At that time they were all 12 or 13 inches long in July, August, and September. We used to begin at Campbeltown, and catch these large fish at the end of June, and continue gradually going up the Loch till August and September; and when up there, we fished with 40 fathom of line to the floats. A good many years ago there was excellent fishing on the Ross-shire coast, which then fell off gradually, and this is the first year any have been caught. We think the chief injury arises from breaking the eye of the fish. It would be absurd to say that the trawlers of Loch Fyne injured the Ross and Sutherland fishery; the evil to this is probably done by the Stornoway fishing.

We have never heard either of trawling or drift-net fishing for many successive nights in the same place.

The curers very much prefer drift-net caught fish; they are much better for curing. The trawled fish eat as well, but do not look so well. Trawled fish are generally sent to Glasgow to eat fresh, or to make red herrings. The facility

Greenock. of sending off fish by rail to the fresh markets has interfered with the curing trade.

The Norway herrings have come here in small quantities. Last year they were sold in Liverpool in great quantities. They are perfectly well cured—as good as in Scotland, and are cheaper than ours. We do not know how they are caught. It may be that they are caught by seine or drag-nets. The Norway herrings have not always the scale well preserved.

Mr D. Kelso states:—When many herring are caught by the trawlers, fewer are caught by the drift men at the same time. It is true, no doubt, that for some years the whole quantity of herring taken in the Loch was larger, in consequence of trawling being allowed; but I think that will not last.

We know that the more fresh fish there are in the market, the lower is the price of cured fish; when they are sold fresh for four a penny, the people will not buy cured fish. Trawling, therefore, interferes with the interests of the curers.

Close time is an advantage as against both trawlers and drift-net men. It protects the autumn trade by allowing the fish to grow. *Mr Hunter* and *Mr M'Lean* add:—It benefits us by clearing the markets of the cured fish.

We all think that it would be a good thing to license a boat to catch herrings for bait during the close time; otherwise the white fishery will fail.

The small herrings caught by the trawlers were taken chiefly in the Kyles and about Tarbert. We would not use them. They go to England, where herrings are not so well known; and the public health must suffer from their use. We know of no positive injury to health produced by eating herring fry; but we cannot believe that they are wholesome food.

The taking of the herring fry must be very destructive to the fishery. We are aware that all along the east coast the chief fishing is that of full fish, each of which contains thousands of eggs; but then, we fancy that the fish there come from the ocean, and if they were not caught full, they never would be caught at all in Scotland. But our fish is a local fish, and we have no ocean from which new fish can come. We do not know that naturalists are now of opinion that the east coast fish are just as local as our own, and that the stories of great shoals from the ocean are no longer believed.

41. *Mr Lewis MacDonald* attends, and states as follows:—I have been a curer for 40 years, and also been a drift-net fisherman for 20 years. I have fished in this district; but latterly, chiefly in the North. I recollect the fishing before trawling was introduced. It was begun in 1837, and gradually increased till it reached its maximum a few years since. I do not see that trawling is injurious to the fish, if properly conducted; but when the trawlers had to work against the law, and were made smugglers, then they became reckless fishermen. The fish which came to market was injured then; but before that, I have seen as good fish come out of trawls as out of drifts. The trawl boats are not ballasted, so that the herrings soak in the bilge water, and their scales fall off when they are moved. It would be easy to allow the water to drain off, and by using the pump frequently, the fish would be properly preserved; but, of course, this cannot be done when the crews of the men-of-war are always ready to pounce on the trawlers, and prevent them handling their fish quietly. Formerly, 20 or 30 years ago, the drift-net boats in the North were small, and without ballast; we used to find that the herrings caught in them were as much scaled and injured as the trawled herrings.

I have cured trawled herrings, though not often. They cured and sold as well as drift herrings.

I do not think that the trawlers would catch many small fish if their meshes were of the legal size; but they use smaller nets, less to catch small fish than to prevent the trouble of having the meshes filled up with large fish, which are troublesome to get out. Of course, if the fishing were legal, they would not be so afraid of losing time, and it would be of less importance that their meshes were full.

The large fish began to disappear before trawling began. At Portree I used to get them regularly; but at last they disappeared, so that they were never taken out by us with our drifts; and in this case no one could accuse the trawls, which were never used there. These large fish were, in my opinion, the ground-keepers or native herring of the district.

It might be difficult to have the two kinds of fishing going on together; although, if the systems were legalized, the animus now existing on the part of the trawlers against the drift-net men would be lessened. I think, in broad waters like Lower Loch Fyne, the difficulties would not be great. Up to 1856, the two kinds of fishing did go on without much difficulty.

The operation of the Trawling Acts has been to remove the large and sudden supplies of trawled fish from the fresh market, so that they do not now enter into competition with Greenock. the curers for drift-net fish. The price is thus necessarily raised, and the consumer suffers. In bad years of fishing this tells in a marked manner; and, in consequence, foreign-cured herrings, like the Norwegian fish, are able to push us out of our own markets. Of course, my personal interest as a curer is against trawling; for it deranges the market for cured fish. I have found, for instance, when I came from the North with a good supply of cured herrings, that the fresh market was so glutted by the herrings taken by the trawlers of Loch Fyne, that my sale was much injured. But it is the interest of the consumer, rather than that of the curer, which should be consulted.

I think trawling is an improved method of fishing, because it is less noisy, and not so likely to frighten the fish as hundreds of drift boats all at one place, with their vast quantity of netting. Why do you not allow fishing to be practised in a way which is both cheaper and better than the old plan? If land can be ploughed, have you a right to compel a man to delve it with a spade? If you can catch herrings for 6d. a hundred by the trawl, what right have you to make the consumer pay 2s. 6d. for herring taken by the drift?

I think the Act against trawling should be repealed; but I approve of a close time, because the fish are not very good then, and they are growing. I believe that the trawling, by keeping down the saith and other enemies of the herring, did actual good to the fishery.

NOTE OF EVIDENCE taken at *Glasgow*, *September* 1862. Glasgow.

42. Intimation of a meeting of the Commissioners to take evidence in Glasgow was given to the principal fishcurers and salesmen of that town, but only the following fishermen and fishcurers attended to give evidence, viz.:—*Mr Alexander Morrison*, who had been 30 years in the fishery trade; *Mr Daniel M'Ewen*, who had been 18 years fishing; and *Mr John Jamieson*, who had been a fishcurer for 12 years. The statements made by them were as follow:—

Mr Alex. Morrison is chiefly engaged in selling in Glasgow.

Mr D. M'Ewen also chiefly so, but also engaged in fishing in Loch Fyne, has now two boats and two vessels curing.

We recollect when trawling arose to be a general mode of fishing. It has grown very much during the last six or seven years. We consider that trawling has produced great fluctuations in the fresh market, but not on the cured herrings materially. The trawled herring are soft and wanting scales, and have great diversity of size. This diversity is at all periods of the year. It is found both in winter and summer; while in spring the herrings taken by trawl are very small indeed—often 4000 to a barrel. They begin to decay sooner than the herrings caught by drift-net, and are unwholesome. They are like unripe fruit, not suited for food.

We do not believe that they are all the same herring which mesh. The trawl catches a different sort of herring which would not mesh in the drift-net. It does not strike us that if this really be the case, that trawling would be a real gain to the public, by securing fish which would otherwise be lost to it. We do not think that the quiet treatment of herrings by trawlers would enable the herring to be presented in a good state to the market. Although the fresh market buy the trawled herrings, and the public eat them, we do not think them in prime condition. In all cases of the same size, the drift-net herrings fetch the highest price, and are a better and more wholesome fish.

Just now drift-net herrings are remarkably cheap, they have never been cheaper in Glasgow. Trawled herring cure, but not so well as drift-net herring. They do not become firm with the salt, the scales are off, and they do not look so well, while their flesh is often dark coloured. With a light shot, and well handled, the trawled herrings would cure better than the generality of them as sold. Some of the large curers had agents at Tarbert for buying trawled herrings.

Here we were paying 48s. to 50s. per cran in October, and Norwegian herrings were delivered at 22s. We have never seen as fine herrings come from Norway as from Loch Fyne. They have three different sizes for summer. But the spring herrings are large and foul. They are not so well scaled or gutted as our own herring, but the curing is pretty fair.

The Labrador herring is a very fine one. They have no scale, and are split, and they produce low prices.

When the trawlers have got heavy shots, they often leave large quantities on the shore, or in deep water. We know two farmers who used them for manure. It is true that the curers of drift-net herring pitch the herring guts into the sea, but we do not know of any injury produced by this practice.

The white fishing has increased largely in Loch Fyne, so that last year we never were so well supplied from this Loch. The herring at Ballantrae in January and February are full. We would not apply a close time to the east coast, because they get nothing but full fish.

Glasgow. We do not think that on the east coast the capture of full fish is injurious, even although we think it should not be allowed on the west coast. The case is altogether different, for the fish there come from the ocean. We would be surprised if scientific men denied this, and said that the fish on the east coast were quite as local as those on the west coast. We do not quite see the necessity of supplying herring bait for the white fishing. The idea is new to us. We think that it would be possible in the Loch Fyne district to allow herring bait to be caught under a licensed system, but this might be more difficult in other localities. We think also that at Skye, where they depend on white fish for winter food, bait should be allowed to be got: we do not wish any one to starve.

In former years the white fishing at Loch Fyne was perfectly insignificant, and not worth taking into account; but at Ballantrae they caught more.

Ballantrae. NOTE OF EVIDENCE taken at *Ballantrae, September* 1862.

43. *Mr M'Ilraith*, landed proprietor, attends, and states as follows:—I am of opinion that the whole of the fishings have been injured by the system of catching the spawning fish on the banks; it frightened the fish away, and the cod remained away in consequence, as they no longer had herring to feed on. When the cod fishing was good, there were from 20 to 24 boats here; now there are not much more than half that number. I believe that it was the fishing for spawning herring, and not the trawling, that frightened away the fish.

Trawling, in the proper season, would not affect this neighbourhood much. I never knew anything have a better effect than the late law enacting close time.

I think that herring bait enough can be found in the stomachs of the cod to supply all the boats, without fishing for the herrings themselves. If fishermen were allowed to catch herring for bait, I do not think the sale of herring could be prevented. I would not allow one boat to be employed for this purpose.

The inch mesh is quite small enough; it should not be made less.

44. The *Rev. James Porteous*, Free Church minister, attends, and states as follows:—I have been here for 19 years. The spawning banks lie two or three miles off, and the spawning takes place from the end of January to the middle or end of March. This year the herring fishing has been good, and the men are well off. The fishing began in June, and in July it was very good; it usually ended when the mackerel came, as the herrings and mackerel never remain together. There is no herring fishing at present; there are now so few herring, that it would not pay. The fish got this year have been clean, good fish—small at first, and by degrees larger; the men say no full fish were caught. There will be no more fishing for herring this year.

The spawning fishing was carried on to a great extent from the time I came here, as many as a hundred boats being engaged, chiefly from the Highlands, Irvine, Girvan, and Stranraer; there were even a few Irish boats. The spawning fishing began about the end of January or beginning of February, and lasted nearly three weeks, although latterly only a very few days. The ordinary drift-net was used, and never the trawl. For the last eight or ten years the fish have not come at the usual time, so that the fishing has failed since 1854.

My opinion is that the fish were scared away by trawling along the Ayrshire coast at Troon, Ayr, Girvan, etc., not that the spawning fishing has produced the mischief. I have never heard of an autumn spawning here.

The long-line fishing has been bad for the same period as the herring fishery; great distress has resulted, the reason being that the cod follow the herring, to live upon them as food; and as there were no herring, there were no cod. But last year there were plenty.

If there were a possibility of getting herring bait, it would be a great benefit to the winter fishers. There are few mussels, and buckies are got at Kirkcolm, a good many miles off.

I think that the fishermen here are all now in favour of close time, as they now see the benefit of it.

After the fishing failed here, full fish were caught off Troon and Ayr, and along that coast.

The natives of Ballantrae have never had any trawl-nets. The fishing here was never done at all by the trawl, always by the drift.

I think spawn found in the boats is pressed out of the fish in the boats, and that sticking to the cables was floating in the water. The cod fishing also is the most permanently profitable; and if the fishermen catch herrings in winter they catch no cod.

From 1851 to 1852 our population diminished by 300, in consequence of emigration following upon the want of fish. The young men have gone to sea, instead of being fishermen.

There have been few dog-fish this year; there were many in those years when herring were scarce. Ballantrae.

45. *Dr M'Kenna*, surgeon, attends, and states as follows:—I approve, as the people generally do, of close time. They have been convinced by the good fishing of this year, that the law is a good one. I do not know whether they would like trawling in the open time. I have not conversed with them on the subject of trawling.

In January the fishermen complain of the want of herring bait, as the cod will not take buckies at that time. I think it would answer to license one boat to catch herring bait for the use of the fishermen.

The condition of the fishermen has improved since the new Act came into operation.

46. *William M'Whirter*, fisherman, attends, and states as follows:—The spawning fishing began better than 20 years ago, and ended eight or nine years ago. The herring then went off the bank, as there were too many nets put down on the top of them.

Trawling broke the body of the fish higher up the coast, and they worked with too small-meshed nets. Since trawling stopped a great body of fish has come up here.

I have trawled with nets 32 or 33 squares to the yard, and we did not kill small fish; but others had nets 50 to the yard, and killed all sorts, many of them being half-sized fish. The trawled fish are landed on sand, and are not so good to cure as drift fish, but are quite as good for present use.

We catch full herring here at all times in August and September; but a great time for spawning is January and February. At that time, on the banks, we brought up spawn from the bottom, and found it in the bellies of the cod fish.

I have seen, with a multiplying glass, the eyes of the young fish in the spawn, eight days after the first spawning.

I approve of close time, because I find that there have been more herring this year than for many years. I should not like to see trawling revived, as it injures this place even when used in the open time. I think that the men ought to be allowed in January to catch herring for bait. One boat licensed to do this would be enough. Such bait is only wanted in the month of January.

I like the present Act, except in the matter of bait, and I think we should have a relaxation of it in this respect.

47. *William Coulter*, fisherman for 40 years, attends, and states as follows:—I have mostly fished in this locality. I think the spawning fishing began about 25 years ago. I fished many years before it began.

The way in which we practised this fishing was, that when we saw an appearance of herrings, one man set a trammel 75 meshes deep, or a depth and a half, to try. The herring net was of 32 meshes to the yard, that is the best size.

The water on the banks is from 10 to 15 fathom deep.

We could not catch the herring with the ordinary drift-net, because they were deep in the water on the ground spawning. The nets were of all lengths, divided as we liked, and were sunk to the bottom with heavy stones. The nets were often covered with spawn, as were the stones attached to them. This was fresh spawn just shed, and not what had been adhering to the bottom.

I think the proportion of roe and milt herrings was nearly half and half. I have seen a boat take as much as 45 maize in one night. After prosecuting the fishing for some time, we fished all day and all night, and took up the nets several times.

I have seen 22 boats belonging to Ballantrae engaged in the fishing, but there were about 100 boats fishing in this way at once. The banks are about three miles long. Some boats cleared L.80 or L.100 in the few weeks' fishing, which lasted eight or ten years.

I think that the fishing fell off nine or ten years ago, and then ceased altogether.

I produce my books for the years from 1848 to 1856 inclusive. By which it appears that I made in

		L.	s.	d.
1848	Feb. 13th to March 3d,	52	16	0
1849	„ 14th to „ 3d,	30	7	9
1850	(Bad weather, nothing done.)			
1851	Feb. 21st to March 8th,	38	4	0
1852	„ „ „ 1st,	37	14	0
1853	Owing to bad weather the fishing took place only on the 2d, 3d, and 4th March; nevertheless it yielded	35	10	0
1854	Feb. 14th to March,	35	8	0
1855	„ 14th only (1200 fish obtained),	3	6	0
1856	Nil.			

After this we tried no more fishing, and the gannets never told us that the fish were there. I have lost my earlier books; but am sure that from 1830 to 1848 the fishing was quite as good, for in one of those years my boat made L.115. The first year that there was close time, they came back at the usual time—that is, in February 1862. In that winter we had quantities of cod. When porpoises appear there are always cod. Cod and herrings are always abundant to-

Ballantrae. gether. If herrings are not there, neither will there be any cod. We always blame trawling for the fish not coming to these banks, as the trawling was carried on all along the shore from the Kyles to Girvan. About from 1841 to 1843 I myself trawled, but I used the legal mesh. We fished with one boat and four men, anchoring one end of the net; this trawling was about Troon, Ayr, and Irvine. It was in the month of December, and we continued it for eight or nine years. Others have trawled constantly since that, but none of us went from this. The fish were then coming to the banks. Herring are not here all the year round. We considered that the herring came from the Kyles. Eight or nine boats went from this to Troon to trawl, and there might have been 30 boats altogether. The fishing was very uncertain; but when we did get a haul by the trawl, it was a big one. At that time, and during the time in which I was engaged, no one interfered with us.

We caught very fine fish, the best ever caught here—what they call Yarmouth bloaters. At other times I have seen numbers taken three inches long with a net having meshes 50 squares to the yard. It is impossible to get any number of these small fish with the legal mesh net. I think when the fish are numerous in the trawl, they lose the scale, and are what we called drowned fish. Trawling breaks the eye of fish for the time, but I cannot tell when they unite again. Porpoises frighten the fish into a mass, and go round them like a shepherd's dog.

I think trawling injures the fishing when small fish are taken; and that it always does injury, by breaking the eye of fish, even when the legal mesh is used. I have sometimes caught fish with the trawl many nights running in the same bay; there was always another eye coming up. I do not think this is against my opinion, because I fancy the shoals were always new ones.

The Ballantrae banks are shingly, and in some places with sea-weed; but the herring prefer the shingle for spawning. The fish come to the banks to spawn in autumn, as well as in spring. The largest take I ever saw was 40 years ago. There has been no summer fishing here for 10 or 12 years till this year; and this year the herring stopped two months, some of the fish being very full, and these must have spawned on the banks. I like close time, for Ballantrae has done better this year than for long, and close time may have done this for us. In January the fishermen suffer for want of bait, for a month or five weeks; herring being then wanted for the cod, which will not look at a buckie when they are after the herring. I think that it would answer for a boat to be licensed to catch herring for bait; but it is so open a coast, that one boat could hardly catch enough in winter. I would let each boat catch bait for itself, giving caution only to catch for bait and not to sell. I have known 22 boats here of 21 feet keel; we have now only 10 or 11.

48. *David Gardner*, a fisherman for 40 years, and *James M'Whirter*, a fisherman for 40 or 50 years, attend, and state as follows:—We do not remember exactly the year the spawning fishing began at this place, but probably it was about 35 years ago. It may have stopped 10 or 12 years ago. It was knocked down by the number of boats fishing on the banks; they came from the Highlands and all round the coast, and destroyed our cod.

The trawling hurt the spawning by breaking the eye of the fish on their way to the banks.

This year, 1862, the birds were lifting the fish from the banks in great numbers in February. Trawling went on in 1850 at Troon, some boats having gone from this, and they sometimes had great hauls. Trawling and spawning fishing combined have injured the herring fishery and cod fishery. About 1826 or 1827 there was a great fishing and spawning in August; but spring is the usual time. This year the fishing is good. I have seen the young fry swimming about the boat about a fortnight after the first spawning was observed. The spawning fishing with nets, weighted with stones, destroyed the fishing of these banks. This fishing lasted for about 25 years; then it ceased, because the herrings left us.

The spent herring were sold to the curers for red herring. I worked with Lillie, Mr Methuen's man; and after with Tait in Glasgow. I do not think trawled herring are unwholesome. M'Whirter states that he likes close time; for since that has been made, the herrings have come back to us. Most of the small herring escape through the inch-mesh trawl-net, which does not catch herring fry when a legal mesh is used. (D. Gardner does not agree with the statements of M'Whirter.) We both think that the stoppage of trawling is a benefit to Ballantrae. A few herrings for bait in January would be a great benefit to the fishermen; after that, as many dog-fish as cod are caught with the herring bait. Dog-fish are always plenty when herring are scarce. One boat could not catch bait enough for the place; so that every boat should be allowed to catch its own bait, making the coxswain answerable that it is not sold for eating.

NOTE OF EVIDENCE taken at *Oban, September* 1862. Oban.

49. The *Rev. Alexander Brunton*, of the United Presbyterian Church, attends, and states as follows:—The population of Oban was at the last census 999.

I think there are about 35 fishermen, and six or eight boats, belonging to Oban. Formerly there might have been more; but, from the oppressive nature of the recent Acts of Parliament, some of the fishermen do not fish any longer, having turned to other employments.

As the direct consequence of the Acts against trawling, there has been a considerable amount of distress among these men this last year, and they are anxious to get up a petition to use what they call the scringe-nets. This I will forward when it is completed. The petition afterwards sent is as follows:—

To the Honourable the Commissioners appointed under the Fishery Act, the Petition of the undersigned Fishermen in Oban;

Humbly Sheweth,—

That the fishermen have been in the habit of using what is termed a scringe-net, which is different from the trawl-net, and by means of which they have been in the habit of fishing in creeks and inlets for saith, lithe, flounders, and mackerel; that they have suffered very severely in a pecuniary point of view from not being allowed to use said kind of net; and your Honourable Board is humbly solicited to allow them to continue their former mode of fishing, as they will do all in their power to observe the regulations of the present Act of Parliament in regard to herring fishing.

Your petitioners would beg to inform your Honourable Board that there is no herring fishing station in this locality, and the opportunity for taking herring is very rare. If your Honourable Board think fit to prevent the poor fishermen from using their scringe-nets in taking the above kinds of fish, against which no Act of Parliament exists, they will thereby reduce them and their families to severe hardship and privation. Trusting your Honourable Board will kindly grant the permission craved, and your petitioners will ever pray.

Here follow 40 signatures.

50. The following fishermen attended to give evidence, viz.: *Angus Campbell*, a fisherman for 12 years,—in winter he takes other work; *Dugald Carmichael*, a fisherman for 15 years; *John MacLaren*, 1st, a fisherman for 15 years; *John MacLaren*, 2d, also a fisherman. Their statements were as follow:—Scringing is practised here for saith, mackerel, lyth, and flounders; while herrings may be caught occasionally, but not often. This fishing has been followed for 60 years, and is carried on by the scringe-net, which is hauled on shore, chiefly with the view of taking white fish. If this were prevented rigidly by applying the Act against trawling, the fishermen would have nothing to do. The tides run with such rapidity on this coast, and through these sounds, that drift-nets cannot be much used.

In the places where herring are caught, we formerly avoided going where the herring fishers were at work.

We are aware that the Act renders our mode of fishing illegal; but if we are not allowed to scringe, our families would have no support in summer. There is no doubt that herrings were cheaper when trawling was practised, because trawlers caught such great lots of them. One of us had herring drift-nets one year; but it would not pay, and he sold them. All the herrings caught here are gutpoke; and when we tried to cure them, they just melted away. Our fishing for herring is at Morven, and sometimes we go to Fort William. Two crans are the most got with the drift-net, but this is the first year in which we have tried it. The grey fishing pays better than the herring fishing. The meshes, both in the scringe and drift-net, are an inch from knot to knot, although when tanned they sometimes shrink to 37 in the yard.

We think it very hard that they who live on this coast, and have little or nothing to do with herring fishing, should be prevented from catching other fish for the sake of those who live in Loch Fyne, or other places where herrings are found in great numbers, and thus be deprived of the means of supporting our families. We do not wish herring, but white fish; and why should we be prevented from catching them in our own way?

NOTE OF EVIDENCE taken at *Tobermory, September* 1862. Tobermory.

51. *Sergeant Allan Cameron*, of the County Police, attends, and states as follows:—The population of Tobermory

Tobermory. is about 1600. The number of fishing boats is from 20 to 30. There are about 100 fishermen in the place. There are four trawl-nets and four boats, with four men to each boat, engaged in trawling for saith; the number was the same before the Act prohibiting trawling was enforced.

When the fishermen trawled or scringed for herring, they caught herring fry; but the meshes were then under the lawful size. The meshes of the drift nets here are usually under the size, and catch herrings of seven inches in length. The herrings never come here, except at the latter end of May or beginning of June. I never knew them stay longer than three weeks, generally about a week.

52. *William Melville* attends, and states as follows:—I have been mate of a steamer, but now fish occasionally, and have lived here for 12 years. I know that many men here have scringe-nets for saith and mackerel fishing. They really never touch the herring now that it is illegal. I have known them in the middle of great shoals of herring, and not shoot their nets at all, as they do not wish to break the law, and are afraid of being informed against. I have seen a great deal of herring fishing, but here there is not much. I do not think that trawling, if allowed again, would at all destroy the breed of herrings. I think they breed too fast for any number we can catch to have any influence on them. But as the small fry ought not to be killed, a larger mesh might be adopted for the trawl than for the drift net, that they might escape. The men who fish with different nets do not quarrel here; there is not fishing enough to quarrel about. I do not think the herring takes more than two years to come to its full size. I believe that there will be more fish in consequence of the adoption of close time.

I think that from the larger quantity of fish brought into the market when trawling or scringing is permitted, the general price of herrings, cured and fresh, is reduced, which is a benefit to the population generally. I have heard that Norwegian and Newfoundland herrings have been brought to the markets in this country, but I do not know much about it.

The herrings caught in the scringe or trawl-net are not so good as those caught in the drift-net. They are caught in such a lump that they get squeezed, and the scales knocked off, and they do not look so well. They probably are as good in a fresh state, but they do not cure so well. I have not seen them cured, but I have heard that they are inferior. Here the principal fishing is for saith, to dry and make oil of the liver. They can only be caught with the scringe-net; and if that be not allowed, those who cannot afford drift-nets would have no employment at all, and in some cases great distress would be caused both to the fishermen and the poorer people who live on them.

53. *George Ritchie* attends, and states as follows:—I was a fisherman formerly, a curer and fish dealer generally. I have several fishing boats. There are about 1200 or 1400 people, and about 20 boats, belonging to Tobermory. In Mull, altogether, there are from 50 to 80 boats; and in Coll and Tiree, neighbouring islands, three or four. Scringing and trawling were practised here for herring as well as for saith, the nets being always hauled on the shore. I do not think this practice was in favour of the breed of fish, for small fry were killed. The nets were about an inch to the mesh from knot to knot; but they would creep in by use and by barking, and become smaller. The principal time for full fish and spawning is in August and September. It would require a very large mesh to let all the small fish escape.

The trawled fish are not so good either to cure or to eat fresh. When large quantities are caught at once, then the scales are off them. I have never cured trawled fish myself, but I have seen them about Ardrishaig.

I do not know that more were caught at one haul than could be taken out of the water.

I believe there may have been quarrels between drift-net men and trawlers, but I never saw them myself. I think the herrings spawn here chiefly in August, but it is not a great place for spawning at any time. I have not seen spawn in the boats here, but have seen it in Loch Fyne, the Sound of Kilbrannan, and Skye.

I approve of close time, but I think January should be free. Close time saves the young fish. I do not know that trawling affects the price of well-cured good fish caught with the drift-net.

For the last two or three years, Norwegian herrings have come into the market. I do not know what price they fetched, but I think our own herrings sold higher.

They were pretty well cured, but not so fine as our own. I am told they are caught with something like a trawl put across the bays.

The Newfoundland herrings are large and coarse, and not so well cured as our own. I do not think these herrings can ever drive our own out of the market.

The licensing of one boat to catch bait would not answer here, as the fishermen are so scattered along the coast that they could not get bait without great inconvenience in this way. Tobermory.

54. *Archibald M'Donald*, fishcurer, attends, and states as follows:—I keep three smacks, and six boats of 19 feet keel, for lobster fishing and herring fishing. Trawling for herring was practised here in former years, and became pretty common just before it was stopped—*i.e.*, 1858, 1859. The fishermen circled their nets in deep water, as the bays are too rocky to draw the nets on shore. I do not think that here trawling would do any harm, and it is hard to prevent poor men from using the trawl who cannot afford to buy drift-nets.

In June and July the herrings are very small, and if caught, the fishing would suffer. I believed the trawled herrings are not so good to eat fresh as those caught in the drift-net. They can be cured, but not so well as the others. The drift-net caught fish fetch a higher price.

I have never seen herring trawled for; but I think, with a large mesh, say an inch and a quarter from knot to knot, very few small fish would be caught.

The drift-net men and trawlers get on well enough together, for there has been no quarrelling on the subject here.

About the end of October there are the most full fish caught. I have never seen spawn in the boats or sticking to the nets.

I know nothing about the age at which herrings are full-grown.

I would prefer to let poor people fish all the year round, than to close the fishing at one time of the year.

I think that trawling lowers the price of herrings in the market, both cured and fresh.

I have bought a few barrels of Norwegian herrings here. They were pretty good—fatter than ours, and well cured, of middling size, 1100 or 1200 to a barrel. They were sold at a cheaper price than our own.

I never saw Newfoundland or Labrador herrings.

55. *John Henderson*, fisherman, and *John M'Kinnon*, fisherman, attend, and state as follow:—Formerly, when scringing and trawling were allowed, the shoals of herrings passed through the Sound in the months of May, June, and July; and at that time we used to catch a good many of them, and sold them very cheap—as low as 3d. a hundred of six score, which was a great benefit to the population generally, and particularly to the poorer classes.

The recent Acts of Parliament have made some fishermen give up fishing altogether, and many of the inhabitants never get any fish at all.

The fishermen here in general are not able to buy drift-nets and the boats required to use them. The nets for one boat would cost L.50, and the smallest boat that would do, L.20. The crew for this would be four, who might share the expense. The scringe-net and boat does not cost more than L.25 between six men.

I have never caught any small fry in the scringe-net—that is, herring under eight inches; while often we caught fish too large to mesh in the drift-net.

We never have those very large shoals of herring here that they have in the Kyles of Bute, or we never caught them in such quantities as to net large and small together. The fish caught by the scringe lose some of their scales, and therefore are not so good for the market; but they are quite as good to eat, and with care, and not letting the fish soak in the water at the bottom of the boat, this inferiority might be avoided altogether.

I think, if the fishermen were agreeable, both the drift and trawl-net fishing might go on together without any fouling of nets. I know Loch Fyne and the Kyles of Bute well.

I think the herring spawn in February and March there, but they do not spawn here. The small fry come here from the north.

I have heard that herrings take three years to come to their full size. I have seen as fine herring caught in Loch Broom as anywhere else; but I never saw large ones come out of Loch Hourn, opposite Lord MacDonald's place in Skye (Armadale).

I think it very proper to have close time, because then the herrings spawn, and the fish are not very much worth catching at that time. We do not use line fishing here, but I know that there is no bait so good as herrings for the long lines.

NOTE OF EVIDENCE taken at *Fort William, September* 1862. Fort William.

56. *John Campbell*, principal coast officer, attends, and states as follows:—Trawling has been formerly practised here, principally for other fish, but sometimes for herring. This was about four or five years ago, as far as I know. The net employed was a scringe or seine. I think trawling kills the young herring; and when dead in the net, they slip through and are lost at the bottom.

Fort William. I see no objection to fishermen catching the large herring by the scringe, as they are often too large for the mesh of the drift-net. The trawled fish are by no means so good as those caught in the drift-net: there is such a body of them that they lose their scales and get quite soft. They are good enough fish, but do not cure well. I do not think the colour of trawled fish is worse than the others; but, in any case, if the catch is large, and the fish lie in the water, the fish change colour. The drift fish are left in the net; and that, with the fish sticking in it, is heaped up in the boat, so that the pressure discolours them.

I think that if the mesh of the trawl-net were of an inch and a half from knot to knot, very few fish so small as to be unserviceable would be caught.

I have known of no quarrels between drift and trawl-net fishermen in this neighbourhood.

I do not know that there are any spawning beds between this and Oban. I do not believe very full herring ever come this way. I am not aware what is the real time of spawning on this part of the coast. At Ballantrae, in Ayrshire, it is in spring; in Loch Fyne and the Sound of Kilbrannan, in autumn.

I think close time is a good thing, because there were thousands of barrels of herrings killed when they were not fit for using—spent fish I mean—from December to the spring of the year, and summer. I would not alter the present close time, unless, perhaps, to close a little sooner than the first of January. I would give no allowance for trawling at all, because it destroys the fish.

I think trawling would bring down the price of herrings in the fresh market, and, no doubt, of the cured fish also; but, particularly, it injures the consumer, by giving him a worse article.

Two years ago two cargoes of Norwegian herrings passed down the Caledonian Canal to Glasgow.

About a dozen years ago I saw a few Newfoundland herrings in ships in the Clyde, but not many. I cannot say whether they were good or bad. I am not aware whether the trade continues.

57. *John Rankin* attends, and states as follows:—I was formerly a fisherman; have now a boat, and employ others to fish, and am a curer. Trawling and scringing were not much practised here, except illegally, for salmon, and occasionally for herring. I object to it because it takes the small herrings along with the big. I have seen the big ones picked out, and perhaps a cart-load of the small left on the shore.

I think, with any sized mesh, when there is a large shoal, the small and large would be caught together.

Sometimes we catch full fish here as well as clean herring, but the herrings here are generally small. Just now they are very good; from ten to twelve hundred to a barrel. The trawled fish are not so good to eat; they are like smothered sheep. The meshed fish bleed in the net, and are better; the trawled do not cure so well.

The herrings caught in the middle of summer are too fat and difficult to cure, though I have done it successfully.

There has been no quarrelling here about fishing; only in Loch Fyne and Loch Hourne.

In Loch Eil formerly, on one bank, the herring spawned, but not of late years. At that time I have seen the spawn gushing out of the fish in the net and in the boat. This is more than 20 years ago; and before that it was often the case.

The year before last the whole Loch was full of young herring about the size of a pin. One shoal filled the Loch from shore to shore, and three miles long. This was in July. They swam against the tide down towards Corran, as if they wished to get out to sea. They were quite thick, and were thrown out of the water with the oars.

Scringing would make herrings cheaper than if limited to drift, but they are not so good. It would make all herrings, cured and uncured, cheaper, but it would spoil the price of the drift-caught herrings. Still, as trawled herrings are equally good for the fresh market, their capture would be good for the poor.

There are few dog-fish this year; indeed I have heard of none; but last year the number was fearful, and there were very few herrings.

The boats here are small, from 14 to 16 feet keel, and have only four barrels of nets on board.

There are three or four boats here from the north country of 20 feet keel, but none belong to this place.

58. *Mr Cumming*, fishcurer, attends, and states as follows:—I have one boat, and have been a fishcurer, more or less, all my life.

I think it is nonsense to say that trawled or scringed fish are not as good as those caught with the drift-net. They are quite as good to eat fresh, and, when taken care of, quite as fit for the curer.

I am of opinion that herring come to their full size in one year, or they never could be so numerous were it otherwise.

I do not think that trawling for herring was ever much practised here, but a great many salmon have been taken by Fort William the trawl.

59. *James D. Campbell*, a fisherman for 45 years and fishcurer, and *Duncan Fraser*, a fisherman, who cures his own fish, and has also two boats, attend, and state as follows:—In the Loch, from Carron upwards, I think there are over 150 boats, with 300 fishermen. The boats are 14 feet in the keels, and have from three to four barrels of nets. Our boats are too small. A barrel of nets, tanned and complete, cost L.6, 10s. The boats will cost from L.7 to L.8. We never trawled or scringed for herring, though sometimes we caught them; our object being to catch saith.

I think trawling must disturb the spawn; and it kills the small fish, and thus injures the breed of fish.

We never used smaller mesh nets than the legal size; but I think the small fish would get through if the meshes of the scringe or trawl were three inches, *i.e.*, one and a half from knot to knot.

The trawled fish are inferior. They lose their scale, and are not so palatable. I have sold scringed herrings at fourpence a hundred when drift-net fish were at fifteen to eighteen pence a hundred. I cannot account for it, but they are not so good, and they have not the same flavour.

There have been no quarrels on the subject of trawling or scringing here. I know that the herrings spawn in the Loch, as we sometimes catch full fish; I had one this morning, and also a spent fish. Wick is the greatest spawning place in Scotland. I have fished there; and it is there that the fishing is destroyed. The Wick fishing began 50 years ago, within my time. There they kill all full fish; and ever since that began, the western fishing has declined. I have myself shovelled the spawn out of the boats there, tons of it being squeezed out of the fish in the boat.

I do not know anything about the time it takes for the spawn to come to life; I think it takes one year (but I do not know) for a herring to come to its full size.

We think close time one of the best things that ever was enacted. I adhere to that strictly. It saves the young fish, and makes them more plentiful. I think the present time perfectly good. The fish are not good, not fit for salting at that time.

The trawled fish are always cheaper than the drift, and reduce the price of the latter, and also of cured fish. There is no question, that if the price of cured fish is reduced, all are reduced; that is, that trawling gives cheaper fish to the poor.

NOTE OF EVIDENCE taken at *Portree, Skye, September* 1862. Portree, Sky

60. *Henry M'Donald*, banker, attends, and states as follows:—I am a banker, and have been 31 years in Skye. Close time was introduced here very hurriedly; a petition, cut and dry, having been sent here by fishcurers, who got their own dependants to sign this petition. These fishcurers derived immediate benefit from this; for while they used to keep their officers and men all the year round in this place, now they only do so in the open season, and discontinue it in the close time. The fishermen here chiefly used the herrings for their long lines in winter; and last year, being deprived of this bait, they were unable to fish as formerly.

I see no advantage in close time, especially here; for practically the herring fishery does not supply the southern markets, there being no vessels to buy them; so that the herrings caught in this locality in winter and spring are chiefly for bait, and a little for home consumption.

I fear, however, the licensing of boats for catching bait would not be very practicable here, on account of the great extent of country over which the fishing districts are placed. More than half a dozen boats would be required. Let us have January and February open; and if there is to be any close time, let it be from 1st March, though I do not see any necessity for close time at all.

The statements as to the truck system existing in this island are not founded. The West Coast Fishery Society did formerly something in this way; and there are perhaps two proprietors on the west coast of Skye who do a little in curing cod and ling for sale; but it is not a regular system—it is certainly not worked in a way oppressive to the poor tenants.

From the distress for the last two years, the poor fishermen of the island are deeply in debt, and their credits are nearly exhausted. If they are kept from fishing for herring bait in the next close time, the consequences will be very serious for the island in the coming winter.

61. The *Rev. Mr Reid*, Established Church minister, attends, and states as follows:—I have been minister of Skye for nine years. There was greater scarcity in Skye last winter than I have ever known. I attribute this chiefly to the bad harvest, and to the failure of the herring fishing in the proper season; but the close time now prevents fishermen

Portree, Skye. getting bait for their long lines. Neither buckies nor clams are found here, only a few mussels, so that we are dependent on the herring for bait. Our fishermen saw herrings opposite their doors while they were starving; and they felt bitterly that the law prevented them catching the fish for food, or for bait, by which they could obtain their usual winter food with the long lines.

The fishermen are very deep in debt, not having paid for their meal and sustenance; and as the herring fishing has failed this year, and there are several years of debt, the consequences in the coming season will be very bad. I find no feeling in favour of a close time here, but the reverse. In fact, I do not know one fisherman in favour of close time.

The close time came upon us by great surprise, none of us knowing about it. A petition did go round, but it was represented that the object was to prevent the Lewis fishermen from commencing so early; and our fishermen did not know or understand that the proposed law was to be prohibitory as regarded them.

With fuel not gathered on account of the wet season, with a bad coming harvest in grain and potatoes, and no fish in winter and bad fishing in summer, our prospects for next winter are very bad.

62. *Alexander Finlayson* and *Samuel Nicholson*, both fishermen for 35 years, attend, and state as follow:—We have always fished in Skye as herring fishermen. Generally we do not go farther south than Loch Hourn and Loch Duich, and fish at Loch Broom. In Loch Broom the fish are exactly the same size as here. We have fished that loch in November and December, and got fish at about 1200 to the barrel; they were clean fish. In this place we got full fish in February and March. In March they are mostly full. We never found herring here which were full in August, at least very seldom. In January the herring are clean here. That is too early for close time to begin. We think a close time might be good in February and March, because the fish spawn then. We find spawn sticking to the nets in those months.

In February and March the cod and ling are chiefly caught. Here we are not long-line fishermen, except for our own use. Gairloch and Loch Snizort are the chief places for the long lines. The herring is the best bait for them; and perhaps they would not advocate a close time at these places.

We wish close time because big men in Parliament seem to wish it, but for ourselves we do not know what is the good of it. Here the fishing is worse since it began. We knew nothing of the Act till it came on us. We were not consulted; and when we signed the petition for it, we thought the object was to prevent the Lewis fishermen from fishing so early, which we thought would let the shoals of fish come our length.

63. *Angus Mathieson*, fisherman for 55 years, attends, and states as follows:—I am now 71 years old, and have known Loch Broom for 50 years, but not for the last 20 years. I used to fish there at different periods, from the end of August for a month to six weeks. We would have liked smaller nets than usual if we could have had them, but we fished with the usual nets. We therefore took old barked nets there, to have smaller meshes; for the fish generally were smaller; but I have seen them as small here. At times also we got large good fish. The Loch Broom herrings are from twelve to fourteen hundred a barrel; here we get them eight to nine hundred to the cran. I have got full herring in Loch Broom, but never small herring full. They were just as large when full as the full herring are here.

I do not think the herring spawn much about this place. In February and March they are full, and are found so up to April. In August this is seldom the case, and only occasionally in July. There are always a few spawning at all times of the year, but in February and March we always found some ready to spawn. The herring do not remain, but go away from us when they are beginning to spawn.

The Stornoway fishing is spoiling us, for we think the banks between here and Stornoway form the spawning ground. The herrings rise from the banks in the month of May, and the Stornoway fleet scatters the fish, and they do not come to the lochs so abundantly as they used to do. Formerly at Loch Broom we could not get curers enough to buy our herrings, and now the fishing is much run down. I have seen upwards of 500 crans left on shore in old times, for want of curers to buy them.

I do not approve of close time here. For the last two years it has injured our poor people very much. It is the best time for the herring fishery here from the end of December till March, at least that has been so for the last two years; and yet our poor creatures could not catch the herring which they saw abundantly in the water while they were starving.

Last January two women went out with three barrels of nets, and came back in two hours with three crans of herring. Of course they were acting against the law, but then they were starving, and must have something to eat.

It is also very hard that we cannot get herring bait for long lines. My poor son was imprisoned for eight days, for trying to catch them for this purpose. The months of January and February are the best for cod and ling; we could do nothing with any other bait. The months for white fish are from January to April; but then attention to our crofts in March and April requires us to give it up, in order that we may cultivate our land. Portree, Skye.

Till June there is no use fishing for the market, and the only fishing is for bait and family use. They don't trawl here.

64. Deputy-Sheriff *Fraser's* letter on the herring fishery in Skye.

Mossbank, Portree, 12th September 1862.

Sir,—I had the honour of receiving your intimation of the 7th instant, and shall with pleasure afford to the Commissioners any facilities in my power in the prosecution of their inquiries.

Trawling for herring is, I believe, a practice never resorted to in the lochs or on the shores of Skye; and if the inquiries of the Commissioners be restricted to the operation of the Acts on that subject alone, it is not probable that any aid or information in my power to give will be of use; but if the operation of the recent legislation regarding the herring fishery in general be within the scope of the Inquiry, what I have to say regarding the close time established, and the provisions for enforcing its observance, may perhaps be found deserving of consideration.

A very large proportion of the people of Skye are familiar with the herring fishery from their youth, and they are deeply interested in it as a source of remunerative employment, and as supplying them directly with food. They are by no means deficient either in habits of observation or intelligence; and I believe they would not murmur at the restriction of a close time, if they were satisfied that it would benefit the herring fishery, and that it was not of longer duration than was necessary for that object. It is of course not easy to convince men who have been engaged in the herring fishery from their boyhood, that they are incompetent judges of the matter; and unfortunately their opinion is, that the close time now established, from 1st January to 20th May, is of little, if any, advantage to the herring fishery, while it imposes a cruel restriction on their scanty means of living. They are not satisfied of the good effects on the fishery of *any* close time, and they are quite satisfied that, if any close time be beneficial, it should not extend beyond the months of March, April, and May.

I am myself ignorant of the habits of the herring, and unacquainted with the fishery; nor have I seen any statement of the data on which the present close time was established. I am therefore incompetent to form an opinion of the effects on the fishery to be anticipated from it. But I know that it has been in rigid observation for two seasons without any improvement on the fishing in this locality.

Whatever may be thought of the views of the Skye people of the effect of the close time upon the fishing, there can be no doubt of the disadvantages and hardships which the restriction imposes on themselves.

Speaking generally, the herring fishery in summer and autumn was looked to in this country for *the money* which it produced, and the fishing in winter for *the food* which it afforded; and the importance of a winter fishing to a people whose food resources are so scanty and precarious in bad years as those of the people of Skye, cannot easily be overestimated. The present close time deprives the people of this resource.

Nor is this its only evil effect. The *long-line fishing* for cod, ling, etc., is, in some parts of Skye, an important branch of industry; and to extend and foster it is a matter of acknowledged public interest. In most parts of Skye, too, where not prosecuted for sale, this kind of fishing is resorted to for food. Now, I believe that herrings, though not the only, are the best bait for this fishing, and that it is in the winter and spring months that it is most successfully pursued. What the effect upon this fishing, whether regarded as a branch of industry to be encouraged, or as a source of food to be preserved, of a law which makes it penal to catch or use a herring for bait from 1st January till 20th May must be, is obvious.

Last year, 1861, the herring fishery in Skye was a failure, and the crops both of corn and potatoes were lamentably deficient—the former to the extent of nearly one-half, and the latter to the extent of two-thirds. To add to what must have been the sufferings from deficient food, the fuel of the country, peats, had been only partially secured, and was scanty and bad. There was no cry of destitution, no appeal to the public for relief; and though during that dismal winter herrings came to the coast, and the people were prevented from taking them, no resistance was made; and four policemen, sent from Argyllshire for the purpose, were sufficient to secure the observance of the close time in a

Portree, Skye. population of 20,000. But there is no doubt that it was submitted to with bitter feelings, and not without a sense, natural enough in the circumstances, however unfounded it may be deemed, of cruel oppression. What the condition of the people amongst whom this restriction on their food resources was enforced must have been during the season referred to, is perhaps in some measure indicated by the Registrar-General's Quarterly Returns, from which it appears that the mortality in Skye from 1st January till 30th June this year amounted to 328, being 137 in excess of the mortality in the corresponding period of 1861, and no less than 170 in excess of the average mortality of the same period of the five preceding years. I have no reason to believe that any one case occurred, during the period referred to, of death from starvation; and it would, I think, be erroneous to attribute the excessive mortality exclusively to deficiency of food and fuel operating indirectly, but I cannot doubt that, to a considerable extent, the excess of mortality was connected with that deficiency.

This year also the herring fishery in Skye has hitherto been a failure; the weather has been most unpropitious for the crops; the peats are still unsecured; and the prospects for the coming winter are sufficiently alarming. To what extent the harvest may be deficient, and to what extent the disease everywhere apparent in the potato crop may proceed, cannot yet be known; but it is quite clear to me, that if this year should prove as bad as last year, the effect upon the people must be much more disastrous; and this not merely because when two bad years follow each other people are necessarily less able to bear the second than they were to bear the first, but because I have reason to believe that much of the food used by the people last season was got on credit, and is still unpaid, which, of course, precludes them from the same resource should they need it now.

I have entered into this detail, because it appears to me that the question as to the maintenance of a close time in the herring fishery assumes a graver importance when regarded in connection with the good prospects of the people.

I have already adverted to the views of the people of Skye regarding the expediency of close time, and to the feelings with which they have hitherto submitted to its enforcement. But I must add, that the Act is also regarded as unjust, because it restricts the people on the west coasts of Scotland, while the people on the east coast are left unrestricted; and they complain that they were prevented last winter from taking herrings for food to their families, and for bait for their long lines, at the very time when their neighbours in Caithness were fishing for sale, and getting a high price for their fish.

They also complain that the Act was passed to suit the views of the large fishcurers, who do not choose to expose their vessels and keep up their establishments on the west coast during the winter and spring months, when the fishing is not worth *their* while, and yet are unwilling that others should be allowed to fish while they are off the station.

Before concluding this paper, I may perhaps be allowed to notice one or two points of detail.

Fishing in close time is punished by a fine of not less than L.5, with expenses, and the forfeiture of the boats, nets, etc., used. To persons in the circumstances of our common Skye people, such a punishment is equivalent to actual ruin, and yet it is the lowest that can be inflicted under the statute.

By the first section of the Act of 1861, any person having herring in his possession in close time is rendered liable to a penalty of from L.5 to L.20, besides forfeiture of the boat, etc., in which the herrings are found, unless he can prove that such herrings were not taken contrary to the provisions of the Act. Under this section, a gentleman, in whose boat a few herrings were found in close time, was prosecuted for the penalty, and for forfeiture of the boat (a valuable one). He was unable to explain how the herrings came into the boat, and it was contended that, being found in his boat, they were found in his possession, and that the case fell under the section. Circumstances, however, were proved that satisfied me that the herrings had been put into the boat without the owner's knowledge, and the prosecution consequently failed; but the occurrence of such a case seems to show that the facilities which the section in question affords to the prosecutor are not without danger to the public.—I have, etc.

(Signed) J. Fraser,
Sheriff-substitute of Skye.

To the Chairman of
the Commissioners of Inquiry.

Stornoway. Note of Evidence taken at *Stornoway, September* 1862.

65. *Peter Macfarlane*, fishcurer, attends, and states as follows:—I was born here. I am at present a fishcurer, and have followed this occupation for a long time.

The early herring fishing began in this district about 1843; Stornoway. but before I was born herrings were caught. Formerly they caught herrings in September, and cured them for the market, the fishing lasting from September to February. In 1843, however, it was found that this was a first-class station, and since then our fishing has increased very much.

The fishermen began to trawl here about 1850; it was given up because the fishery officers stopped them; the trawling was conducted in the lochs. The trawlers used half-inch meshes, and took large and small fish. Originally the trawls were used for small haddocks. The drift-net men did not like trawling, because the herrings were frightened out of the lochs by the trawls.

In the summer season there is a good deal of fish sold fresh; it goes to Glasgow, Liverpool, Granton, and some parts of Ireland. The fresh market is increasing to a great extent. Till within the last eight or ten years, the fresh buyers bought very few fresh fish here; now it is becoming a tolerably important market.

In May the fish are too poor even for the fresh market; they are hardly fit for it till June. They are sometimes in that month cured for the foreign stations. The fishing lasts from the 20th of May till the middle of July. The fishermen then go to Wick; but I do not think that the fish leave the coast. I have had boats myself engaged here till the 10th of September, and it paid me to keep them at work.

Towards the latter end of August spent fish are found among those taken. The winter fishing here is only tried in the lochs, the seas being too wild for it. From the middle of September our men try the lochs, when the fish come in. The heaviest fishings I ever saw in the lochs were in September and January. In January the fish are still clean. I have seen spent fish taken in February. It is at the beginning of February that the fishermen used to give up work, for in March and April the fish are lank and spent, and only fit for food and not for curing.

I am of opinion that our fishermen have suffered much from not getting herring for bait; there is no other bait that will do as well. Haddocks are fished with mussels, and then these haddocks are used as bait for cod and ling; but mussels come from the mainland, and are expensive, although they can be got also on the west side of the island. The cost for carriage is too great, as the fishermen cannot go round in boats for them.

Cod and ling are largely cured in the island, and in parts of it the fishermen depend on them for food.

I think the close time should not begin till March, or the middle of March. Then the fishermen are engaged with their crofts, and getting ready their nets for the herring fishery; so the loss to them for bait would not be great. But there are some fishermen who occupy themselves with cod and ling all through the summer, so that they would still suffer from want of bait. Therefore they should be allowed to get bait even through the shortened close time.

When the fishing was open the herring was introduced too early, before they were fit for curing; so that the herring got a bad name, and the price was lowered for the year.

The competition between the curers to introduce early cured fish into the markets is so great, that they are not to be trusted to protect the interests of the fishery, and they should not be allowed to catch and cure so early. But though such restrictions might be for the interest of the curing trade, I cannot say how they would act on the increasing fresh market to which I alluded, nor can I describe how such restriction would act on the consumers' interests, although I recommend it for the curers' interest.

66. *Roderick Nicholson*, fishcurer, attends, and states as follows:—I have been a fishcurer for most of my life, but am now a grazier. I have known herrings caught here ever since I was born. Formerly they were taken in harvest and in winter. The summer fishing commenced in 1843.

Close time has its advantages and disadvantages. The heaviest fishing would be before the 20th of May; but the fish caught early are not saleable, and do not pay the curer, but are pretty good for the fresh market.

It is very hard that fishermen cannot get herring bait in close time; this causes serious loss to them. I think this matter so serious, that I would break up close time altogether, for it has injured our cod and ling fishing much. You cannot practically keep close time; the fishermen must necessarily break it to get bait.

I do not think any petition went from hence in favour of close time; if so, it must have been done underhand.

67. *Alexander Campbell*, fisherman, attends, and states as follows:—I was formerly a lighthouse keeper; but had also a boat, and fished for many years. I recollect the fishing since 1812, and have fished at all times of the year. In the latter part of spring we fished herring for bait. It is of the utmost importance to get herring for bait. It is the only one adapted for cod and ling. The effect of the close time

Stornoway. has been very detrimental to that fishery. In March, April, and May, the fishermen have lands to attend to, and it would be inconvenient for them to follow the fishing in those months. I never knew of any injury done by the want of close time, and do not know why it was established. There is no advantage, except to the curer, in keeping close time. It is of no use to the fish; and the only reason assigned for it that I know is, that it keeps the stranger fishermen off our coasts, while our own men are occupied in looking after their crofts.

The fishcurers like the law to receive the blame of the unpopular restrictions, rather than that they should get into bad relations with the fishermen.

68. The following fishcurers and fishermen came as a deputation before the Commissioners, and made statements, of which the following is the substance:—*Donald M'Donald*, farmer; *Kenneth Murray*, fishcurer; *Kenneth Smith*, fishcurer; *Alexander Morrison*, fishcurer; *Alexander Morrison* (senior), fishcurer; *George Stewart*, fisherman; *Donald M'Kenzie*, fisherman; *Normal M'Donald*, fisherman.

We consider that the close time, as a whole, has acted favourably upon the fishery. Neither for the curer nor for the fresh market are the herrings good till the 20th of May. If they were, we could not go and fish them in March and April, for we have to cultivate our crofts in these months. It would not do at all to let strange fishermen come to the Minch to try their luck in these months, if they wished it, and could do it; for it is these strangers that frighten away the shoals of fish by fishing too early. It is right that our own seas should be for our own fishermen; and if they cannot begin on account of their crofts, we would keep others off the shore till they can begin. But this is not the only reason for March and April. The fish are lean, and then their eyes are good, and they see a long way; and the drift nets of the strangers frighten them off our banks. But we all think that January and February should be open months, for strangers never come then; and our own fishermen require bait for cod and ling, and no bait is like the herring for this purpose. Some of us think there should be open time up to the middle of March. Some of us even think that no fisherman should be shut out for a single day by close time, from getting as much herring for bait as he likes during all the year round. Those of us who support this view say, that no haddocks for bait can be got after March; and that our greatest distress last year as to catching cod and ling was in April, so that a close time then would be objectionable. It is all very well for the fishermen who do not use the long lines in these months, but who work at their crofts then, to refuse us bait; but that is not fair to us.

But all of us say, have close time against strange fishermen, if we have open time for catching herring for bait. We daresay you may be right in saying, that open time for one object will in the end break down close time altogether. We would rather have close time as it is than see this done. We should not be interfered with in our occupations, by strange fishermen coming here before we are ready to begin the fishing.

Wick. NOTE OF EVIDENCE taken at *Wick*, *September* 1862.

69. *John Mackie*, editor of the *Northern Ensign*, attends, and states as follows:—There are 200 or 300 boats engaged in fishing as early as June. The opinion of the masses of the people here is in favour of a close time. Fishing in June rather damages the later shoals, by catching the fish before they reach the proper spawning ground. They catch them farther out at sea than the later fishing; but the quantity caught is not large. The herring caught then are too soft for curing; will not keep, being too young to take the salt; and cannot get the Government brand. They go, however, to the fresh markets at Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Newcastle. They are too dear, being L.2 a barrel, for the poor; and if this fishing breaks up the shoals as beforesaid, the poor are injured by it. This June fishing has lasted many years. My impression is, that there should be close time from the 1st January to the middle of July. A few herring were caught here in March this year; but they never appeared before at that season; they were good fish, but not full.

There is no foundation for the allegation, that the want of herring bait interferes with the white, or cod and ling fishing. For many years they have been caught without herring, and till this year there were no herrings at that season, and then only for a few days. For the last 10 or 12 years Banffshire boats have come here to catch cod; but they always used mussels, buckies, or clams.

The fishermen go to the firths, and even as far as Orkney, for mussel and buckie bait.

The early and late fishing benefits no one but the publicans. From time immemorial, white fish has been caught in winter and spring—cod, ling, and haddocks—without the use of herring bait. The white fishing—cod, ling, and haddocks—has not been much cultivated for want of a harbour during the stormy season. There never has been any feeling or opinion expressed at Wick on the subject of trawling; but from the nature of the coast, it could not be practised. Wick.

Mr Methuen made me some communications about it—some of which I published—but they excited no interest. The system of trawling does not affect us at all. Our great point is close time. The early shoals are scattered by the June fishings. Each district has its own fish; and an experienced hand can tell where fish come from by their appearance.

At Banff and Fraserburgh the catch is not at the same time as here—the shoals being different; in proof of which, the fishing there is being prosecuted at the present time, although here it has ceased. I mean, that the fishing is not affected by the same causes; for the fish do not migrate from the one place to the other.

70. *Mr Reid*, proprietor of *John o'Groat's Journal*, attends, and states as follows:—I have been engaged in the curing trade, and have watched it for many years. I had a belief at one time that close time would be desirable; but I begin to change my opinion. I do not think that catching the fish in June drives away the later shoals off the coast. I think that the advocates for close time believe that it would be convenient, and for their advantage, to have a fair start on a certain day; but I doubt whether they have any good ground for this conviction.

In some seasons the fish caught early are very bad; though in some years in June the fish are good. The fish caught for the first 10 days were very poor this year. The fishing in June has no effect on the shoals that come in August. Close time may be useful in the lochs on the west coast; but in this open sea I cannot see that it would be of any use. Two years ago there was a feeling in favour of having a close time; but I think that it has died away. I am of opinion that close time tends to discourage individual enterprise.

The curers furnish nets, or give security for the fishermen, and do not like their materials to be used for fish sold to other parties before the fish become fit for curing.

Haddock fishing has fallen off very much on this coast; but last year there was a great improvement. I admit that, though the number of boats has largely increased, the take of fish has not increased: there is no room for them to get out of harbour in time to fish, and half of them never could manage to get their nets shot. From Keiss to Sarclet there are 1100 boats. In 1837 there were only 530. At Fraserburgh and Peterhead, 600 boats have caught more this year than our 1100.

71. *Captain Tudor*, R.N., agent in the North British Fishery Society, attends, and states as follows:—In the fishing season we have an increase in the population of 10,000 persons. I think that most fishers will agree with me in thinking, that the fishing should not open till the 20th to the 25th July.

During nine years, except during the Crimean War, I have been here, and have found that before the 20th July the fish are not good either to cure or to be eat fresh; though they certainly go to the markets in great numbers as fresh fish. Our curing stations are not rouped till the 15th July. I am not aware of any fishing from Wick in June, except by the boats that go to Stornoway; a few crans may be landed—but not many—at Pultneytown. I think the July fishing is injurious, by scaring away the fish too soon. There are 1100 or 1200 boats with drift-nets, which scare the shoals; but the Saturday and Sunday's rest enables the shoals to collect again. The best takes are generally in the beginning of the week.

There are many reasons for desiring close time. The turbot, cod, halibut, and ling fishing would be splendid, had we a good harbour.

The herring is the best bait; and after that, the limpets, mussels, and buckies. In winter, herrings are caught sometimes with lines and hooks; but this winter herring bait was brought from Orkney, and consequently there was a splendid fishing.

72. *Neil Jamieson*, fishcurer, attends, and states as follows:—I fished first in 1799, but have cured 44 summers. I am well acquainted with the west as well as the east coast. It is fortunate that trawling has been done away with; it trawls away the large fish—the mother herring—and none are now found. I do not think there is any other objection to it, except that the fish are not so good. I do not know whether they are as good fresh; but they do not take the market like the others.

I am in favour of close time, because without it the herring have not time to form in great bodies. The early fishing breaks the shoals.

Wick. The fish caught early cure very badly, and I doubt whether they are good enough for present use. This fishing sometimes interferes with the market for cured fish later. The early fish are not good for human food; they are not safe to eat. I think them hurtful to those who eat them.

I think close time on the east coast would be advantageous, from Orkney to Peterhead, from 1st January to the middle of July. It would be necessary to have various close times here, from the 1st January to the middle of July, in the Firth of Forth.

I do not say but that it is a hardship to prevent the men from getting bait for white fishing; but they might use the dandy lines if they wish white fish. I do not know what to say about this: I do not see how they can get bait in close time.

Perhaps the Orkney herrings are larger than others; but I have never seen them 17 or 18 inches long. In the Shetlands the fish are all spent: they are caught in August and September.

The Orkney herring generally number about 600 or 650 to a barrel.

There is no spring fishing in Orkney or Shetland.

73. *Josiah Bremner*, fishcurer, attends, and states as follows:—I have been 46 years here, and was long a fisherman myself, and have cured for 32 years.

We know nothing of trawling here, either for herring or with the beam.

I think it would be most absurd to have a close time here. It is my strong conviction that the early fishing does no harm. Sometimes we have no early fish; and often, when there is an early fishing, the late fishing is best. There is no evidence whatever that the boats employed in the early fishing break the shoals. It is true enough that early fish do not cure well; but then they are perfectly fit for the fresh market, which surely should be supplied, and no monopoly be made for the curers.

I fished formerly myself, and paid some attention to the habits of the fish.

My opinion is, that there is a great deal of nonsense talked and written on the subject of the herring fishery, and that laws are made too readily in regard to it. The fish in June and July are not only perfectly good fresh, but they are good also powdered, though they do not cure well till August.

I think there should be perfect freedom for all to fish as they like.

74. *Mr Cleghorn*, shopkeeper, attends, and states as follows:—I am only indirectly interested in fishing, as affecting the general prosperity of the place, the letting of houses, and trade in general.

Trawling has never been practised here; but if permitted, it would take place as it has elsewhere. I do not think that trawling would be more injurious than the present mode of fishing, for I think altogether there is a great deal of over fishing on our coasts. The fishery is so exhausted that I think close time will not save us, but, generally speaking, it is desirable.

The herrings spawn all the year round. I have seen them with milt and roe in January and February, May, June, July, and August, but only a few. The great spawning month is August, and this at the precise moment when we have our great take. In Reis Bay, to the north of this, we have taken a great many this year; most of them have been taken in shallow water, but generally in other years the take is in the open sea.

In past years I have found sand eels to be the principal food of the herring, but this year there was a gelatinous substance in their stomachs. Sand eels were found with us in June, July, and August; this year the soil or sand eels are absent.

Some herrings are taken with bright hooks. When herrings can be got in winter, they are used as bait; but they have not been caught in winter except this year. The bait generally used is sand eels and limpets. In November I have seen small fry two or three inches long.

75. *Malcolm Geddes*, fishcurer, attends, and states as follows:—I have been a fishcurer for 32 years.

I think there should be a close time from the 1st of January to the 15th of July, or thereabouts. The herrings are then in an immature state, and the fishing prevents them from forming into a compact body; and during that time they are only fit for immediate use, they will not cure or sell on the continent.

The early fishing interferes with the autumn fishing by preventing the formation of compact shoals.

The chief difficulty in close time would be the interference with the long-line fishing, by preventing bait being caught.

This is not at present of much importance; but if there be an expectation that a good harbour will be made here, it would modify my opinion and that of many others on the question. If there were a railway to Wick, so as to bring us into close connection with the fresh markets, a close time then might be a very hurtful measure. The long-line fishing too would then increase much. Wick.

If there were a close time, it should not interfere with line fishing. Each boat should be allowed to go out with a certain length of net, so as to catch small quantities of herring for bait.

There are not many fishermen resident here. I cure the fish of 14 boats, and of 84 men; nine only belong to the place.

There would not be a hundred boats engaged in the white fishing; but even then the difficulty would be great of enforcing the rule as to the quantity of nets which should be taken out for getting bait. I do not think (though I believe the fact) that the evidence is complete as to the injury caused by early fishing in breaking the shoals of the fish which come later.

Looking only to the herring fishery, close time would be good; but as regards long-line fishing, and the possibility of its development, and also as regards the foreign boats fishing off the coast, there are great difficulties in its introduction.

76. *David Davidson*, fishcurer, attends, and states as follows:—I have cured fish both here and at Stornoway for 40 years.

I approve of close time at Stornoway; and I think that though the fish are inferior in May, and do not pay the curer, it is almost necessary to allow the fishermen to fish then, for without the May catch the fishermen could hardly be paid. The May fishing is not always a loss to the curer, only so when it is too great. The time for opening the fishing fixed by the Act is the 20th of May. The Stornoway fishing ends early, no fish being caught there in July and August. In Wick there are not many herring in June, but then they are the best.

I think that it is a hardship for the men to be prevented catching herring bait in winter. I doubt whether it is advisable to introduce close time here; there is sale even for inferior fish, now that railways have increased.

I know nothing about Skye, but in Stornoway I am sure that close time has been very beneficial to the population.

I think the only important close time at Stornoway is in April and May, to the 24th, in preference to the 20th, as now established.

77. *Peter Gunn*, a fisherman for 35 years, *W. Budge*, a fisherman for 43 years, and *W. Bruce*, a fisherman for 28 years, attend, and state as follow:—We are of opinion that fishing should not be allowed to begin till from the 18th to the 22d of July. An earlier commencement prevents the coming to a head of the shoals, weakening them, and damaging the after fishing. We do not now get the same fish we used to do before the early fishing was tried. Peter Gunn doubts whether the early fishing injures the later, as the Dutchmen have always fished at that time; but it would be more convenient for all hands to turn out at one time. There would be less competition, and therefore close time might be good.

We think that the fish are easily scared when they are young. We fish with long lines, and herring bait is the best we can get, and close time would stop our getting this bait. If we had a better harbour, our long-line fishing would become more important. From January the 1st to the 31st March, the dandy lines catch no herrings. This year we caught herring with the nets at that time, and it did great good to the line fishing. These were old herrings, most of them spent.

We do not think that fishing in January, February, March, and April would do any harm to the autumn fishing; only that of May, June, and the early part of July would do injury. All the fishing for herring should be stopped from the 1st of May till the 18th or 22d of July; dandy-line fishing being allowed even then.

Mr George Cormack, fishcurer, having heard the foregoing evidence, agrees in what has been said.

78. *John Weirs*, a fisherman for 25 years, *John Moore*, for 36 years, *James Corner*, for 35 years, *Francis Sinclair*, for 35 years, *George Davidson*, for 15 years, and *William Shearer*, for 11 years, attend, and state as follow:—We fish about Wick and the adjacent districts.

Trawling has never been tried here on account of the strength of the tides and the rocky bottom, nor has circle fishing ever been attempted.

The fishermen do not wish for close time. Some of those who fish and work at other trades alternately do, but not the real fishermen.

The dandy-line fishing begins about the beginning of May. The line is from 15 to 20 fathoms long, weighted at the end, with cross wires every foot or nine inches, having short pieces of gut at each end, with bright hooks unbaited. These cross wires occupy the last 12 feet of the line.

Herrings are caught for bait with these dandy lines. Sometimes they are sold, but not usually. Occasionally they are eaten.

Wick. Sometimes 150 or 200 boats in the district (that is, from Sarclet to Staxigoe) are out line fishing.

There are sprats here, but they are not caught.

Any food for herrings we call soil, whether sprats, sand eels, or fry of any other sort.

Long or hand lines are used for fishing all the year. When there are no herring for bait, we use haddocks and limpets. Buckies are brought from the Orkneys. Herring bait is the best of all. It would be of great use if we could get herring in January, February, and March. This year (1862) we caught herrings in February and March with the regular nets, which enabled us to go to the white fishing, and reduced the price one-third, even in the south market.

This winter herring fishing was practised 40 or 50 years ago, but was resumed this year from the fine weather. This is too bad a coast, and without shelter in bad weather, for winter fishing to be regularly followed. The most part of the fish were full, though a few were spent. We shall try winter fishing again this year in order to get herrings for bait. Herrings sold from a shilling to eighteenpence a dozen for bait.

We think that the curers alone want close time on either coast; none of the fishermen. We would regard it as a great evil and hardship. It has only one object: the curers desire it from selfish motives, to keep up their prices. The curers bargain for all the fish from the 18th of July, and do not wish others to come in and buy from us at other times.

We fish in June and July 10 or 15 miles off the coast, among the Dutchmen and Belgians, who may fish at three miles distance from shore.

The curers say that June and July fishing breaks the shoals; but they have no practical knowledge, and we who have, do not believe it. We all agree that the inshore and outer shoals are distinct; and that at the time the former are being caught the latter are to be seen, but will not mesh. They come to maturity afterwards, and then are available for the fishcurer.

79. *Herr Wellman*, Prussian merchant, attends, and states as follows:—I am a native of Prussia, and have been occupied in the herring trade for 30 years. I come here to purchase during the season.

I approve of close time to extend from the 1st of January to the 25th of July on this part of the coast, because I have found that earlier fishing breaks the shoals and interferes with the later catch.

I generally arrive about the 20th of July, sometimes on the 1st, and sometimes in June. When there has been June fishing, the catch in July has been a bad one on an average of years. I also advocate a close time, because the quality of the early herrings is inferior both as fresh fish and for curing. The early herrings are of different sizes, and fetch a lower price. Our experience tells us that the early fishing tends to diminish the general catch, and also affects the markets.

80. *Herr Bede*, Prussian merchant, having listened to the previous witness, agrees with him, except as follows:—I do not think that the fishing from December to the end of February affects the fishing injuriously in the Firth of Forth, and therefore it would probably not do so here. The close time should be from the middle of February to the 20th of July.

Leith. NOTE OF EVIDENCE taken at *Leith*, *September* 1862.

81. *William Sinclair*, a fishcurer for 60 years, and *Thomas Finlay* for 15 years, attend, and state as follows:—We are of opinion that trawling by beam is injurious to the spawn. We have never seen the seine trawling, and therefore have no opinion on that subject. The herrings which we use for curing are chiefly bought on the east coast.

We do not see the use of close time on the east coast, because you may as well destroy the fishing altogether if you attempt to establish it, the herring being only here when ready for spawning, or about eight days before; but we do see the advantage of having close time on the west coast, because the trawlers there catch young herring before they come to any maturity at all. If the trawlers used legal mesh nets for seining, we should not care for close time. We are aware that a full herring contains upwards of 50,000 eggs, and that the capture of one of these must be more destructive to the future herring fishery than the take of many young herrings; but that is our only fishing, and would you wish to deprive us of it?

The Norwegian herring are of three sizes. They are good fish, and generally well cured. Some of them have kept their scales well, others are large and coarse. They are not so well flavoured as our own herring.

We think that there is no good reason for having a close time in Stornoway, as it is only for the interest of the curers, and not for that of the fish. We refused to sign the petition for close time there from this conviction.

We do not think that the sprat fishery by the seine west of Queensferry does any injury to the herring fishery. The sprats are not mixed to any material extent with young herring. Herring are scarcely ever fished for west of Queensferry. In one year out of five there was a large proportion of young herring mixed with the sprats, but they were got out of Inverkeithing Bay, east of Queensferry. The present sprat ground, as defined by law, is quite a safe one for the herring fishery. Leith.

82. *James Methuen*, fishcurer, attends, and states as follows:—I am a son of Mr Methuen, who was upwards of 40 years a well-known fishcurer, being, in fact, the largest fishcurer in Scotland. Since his death, which occurred recently, I am engaged in carrying on the same business. I have a large number of boats in my employment, both directly and indirectly—at least several hundreds, probably 1000, more or less. We generally advance from L.100 to L.150 on each boat before it puts a net in the sea.

Certain fishermen, who are careful, are quite free from this debt, and do not require advances of money; and generally they are the best fishermen. On the east coast, the contract for the fish taken is by the season. Last year the price averaged 15s. per cran all through the season. On the west coast, the price varies by the day.

I am acquainted with both the systems of drift net and trawling for herrings, and I have seen the seining carried on both in shallow water and in deep water by circling. I consider that trawling is very injurious.

In the first place, it destroys the breed, by taking young and old herring together; and, secondly, it disturbs the fish, which go to other places where the drift-net men are not prepared to take them.

In Loch Fyne, when the trawlers encircle a large quantity of herring, it sometimes happens that they catch more than they can take, and the excess is left in the sea to rot, and the coming tide carries them away. At Queensferry, about five years ago, there were from 200 to 300 drift-nets, and at the same time there were about 20 or 30 trawl boats, which intended to trawl for sprats; but they got herrings also, from one inch up to full size. The drift-net fishermen daily complained that the fish shifted their quarters, so that the drift men sometimes lost them for a night or two. But all this time the trawlers were getting them; for the fish went into shallow water, five feet deep, so that the trawlers encircled them, while the drift-net men got none.

Last year, some of the drift-net men went far to the westward of the boundary line, and got a good fishing. They did this in December and January, and parts of February; but although this sometimes happens, it is more usual for the drift fishers to cast their nets to the eastward of the boundary. My father, although disapproving of the sprat fishing, bought large quantities for sale.

My opinion is, that the sprat fishing is injurious to the herring fishery, and that many young herrings are caught along with the sprats. It is true, however, that in our trade we purchase sprats not unfrequently. It is quite true that we cure here vast quantities of full herring, and that the fishing on the east coast is chiefly of full herring, or of herring a fortnight before they are full.

I am aware that each full herring contains many thousands of eggs; but I would not put down the east coast fishing, although I would prevent fishermen catching young herring. Certainly, as you put it, if a man destroyed 100 hens' eggs, and another man destroyed one chicken, the first man might do most injury to the future brood of hens. But my answer is, that the full herring are good food, and the young herring are not worth eating. Still, I admit that they are sold readily, and that they must be eat, or the sale would stop.

I do not approve, however, of herring being caught by anchor nets just as they are on the ground for spawning, as they do at Dunbar or North Berwick, for the herring thus caught are not good food. I have seen 20,000 to 30,000 barrels taken in this way, but I do not think the shoal is even decimated.

At certain seasons, the herring caught by the trawl are not good for the fresh market, and are unfit for curing. Such herring were chiefly caught in February and March, after their spawning, when they were still sickly. It is true that on the east coast we cure spent herring from one-tenth to one-fifth of the whole cure.

The fact that these herrings are cured and sold on the east coast without being objected to, and yet are much spoken against on the west coast, may be partly owing to the difference of the markets on the east and west coasts.

The trawled herring caught in summer are not assorted, and, from bad handling, are not so well adapted for the curer. We, however, bought trawled herring, but chiefly for smoking. At the same time, we have cured them, and sold them as cured herring; but we prefer the drift-net herring.

I know the Norwegian herrings. They have been introduced largely the last three years. We have sent out vessels and men to Norway for the last three years to cure them.

Leith. There are two sorts of winter and one of summer herring. The spring herring of January and February are inferior. They are then either full or spent. The herring spawn about the first week of January, and even up to February. They are then very inferior, and are caught in such large masses that they do not get well handled. The summer herring is caught at Drontheim, far north of Bergen. The Kaufman is the largest herring, being about 800 to the barrel. It is a splendid fish, caught in June, July, and August, and not full, only containing a lump of fat as large as your little finger, and no roe or milt to speak of. I never saw them full at this time. The fishing ends in the beginning of August.

The second size is 'Middle,' and the third 'Gross Christiania,' and the 'Klein Christiania.' They are generally not well cured. They do not gut them well, the gills and guts being left in. Usually they are beautifully scaled; but if properly gutted and cured, we have nothing equal to them. Even in Loch Fyne we have nothing to equal these herrings, when in good condition; but they often taste of rosin from being cured in fir casks.

In the spring of last year we had a vessel called the 'Lord Nelson' at Kin. Our men stated there were about 3000 small four-oared boats, without sails, engaged in the fishing there. The fishing was in the fiords. Every night these boats went out, they put down nets with stones on them, left them all night, and went for them next morning.

At certain places, where they can embay the herring, they stretch out their nets across a deep inlet, and keep them there for fishing them out at leisure.

I have seen Iceland herrings of the largest size which you mention. The Iceland herrings are very commonly 17 to 18 inches long.

I think that close time has done much good on the west coast; and speaking as far as Oban, I am of opinion that the present time, from 1st January to 1st June, is a good one.

It is a hard case that the white fishermen cannot get herring for bait; and if a proper system could be followed for providing it, the relaxation of the law in this respect would be useful. But it may be difficult to manage this without breaking down close time altogether.

In Skye, about Scalpa, Portree, and round about Loch Snizort, we have got large, good herring. It is certainly very hard that the Skye people cannot get bait in the months of January and February. All this applies up the west coast to Cape Wrath. There is actually not much fishing there between the 1st of January and 15th of April except for bait, and therefore there would be no evil in giving up close time in these months. But still I see great difficulty in allowing this relaxation for Skye; for the fishermen of Lewis, and of all the coast to Cape Wrath, would wish it also.

The advantage of having a close time between 15th April and 20th May, is that the fish in Lewis and the Sutherland and Ross coasts are in a sickly condition then, as they are just coming off the spawning banks, and in that state they fly through the water after 'soil,' and thus they get gut-poke, and are not adapted either for curing or for the fresh market. If they go into Glasgow at that date of the year, they throw them away. It is for the benefit of the fishermen at Lewis also, because they are busy with their potatoes up to the 20th of May, and they do not like to see the east coast men coming and fishing before they take to their boats. The fish caught at this early season sell, and sometimes well, so that there would always be a fishing for them. But when cured thus early, they frequently destroy the markets.

At the Lewis, in April, there used to be a contest among the curers to get the first fish, but they were bad for curing; so we did not wish to have many of them.

In the Firth, down to Anstruther, the herring are good in December, January, and February. In March they are not good for curing. They are running with spawn in March, and I would have a close time in that month. Although the September fish spawn also, they are a sounder and fatter fish than the March fish, and should not be put a stop to.

Edinburgh. NOTE OF EVIDENCE taken at *Edinburgh*, *September* 1862.

83. *John Anderson*, fishmonger, attends, and states as follows:—I am a fish merchant, and used to have 13 boats engaged in beam trawling in the Firth of Forth. I seldom trawled when herring fishing was going on, because my men were employed in that fishery. At the Fluke Hole we began trawling about 1st October, and we found spawn up to November. The white fish come to eat the spawn. The plaice and turbot eat much; the haddocks eat it, but in less quantity. After the spawn is hatched, the fish go away from the Fluke Hole.

The fishermen are allowed to fish with anchor nets while the herrings are spawning, and tons of dead spawn fall into the sea. It is this dead spawn that the trawls take up. The live spawn is so fast to the rocks or channel, that the trawl, the foot-ropes of which are covered up with serge, does not take it up. Edinburgh.

I have seen four or five pounds of spawn taken out of a turbot, and have taken two handfuls of spawn from a plaice.

I believe, therefore, that by our taking these flat fish with the trawl, we are doing good instead of injury to the herring.

In proof that the spawn which we take up is dead, I put some into a box perforated, and sunk it in the sea; and after nine months it remained as it was, except that it was putrid. I have never seen, but it is stated, that this spawn has been used for manure.

In six weeks' good fishing in the Fluke Hole 40 tons of white fish would be taken. I have had half a ton of turbot in a day, each turbot weighing on an average 15 lbs. There will be 1000 to 1500 fish to a ton. Allowing 1 lb. of spawn to each fish, which is too low, the fish which are taken out in the six weeks would have eat, if left in the sea, upwards of 50,000 lbs. of the herring spawn.

I think that the anchor fishing for actually spawning fish should be put down, if anything is.

84. *Mr Jamieson*, fishmonger, attends, and states as follows:—I think a close time for herring fishing on the east coast is very desirable. In May the fish are not fit for curing. I would close the fishing for April and May. I have no other reason for wishing for close time. The fish at that time, though not fit for curing, are very good if used within 24 hours, and are sold in the fresh market. I do not think there is any very great necessity for legislation on this point, the harm done being rather to the curers than to the fish.

To a certain extent the white fishery would suffer from want of bait if close time were enacted, the herring being the bait preferred by the fish for a certain period.

I doubt whether the benefit to the curers would make up for the injury to the white fishing, and to the sale of fresh herrings.

There is no doubt that if beam trawling takes place on the ground where the herrings have spawned, it will do mischief. I have heard, but have not seen, that in the Fluke Hole herring spawn has been brought up by the beam trawl.

This hole is a very good place for flat fish. The flat fish come on the spawn when it begins to quicken—seven or eight days after it is laid down. Before it quickens it is not found in their stomachs, nor do they come on the ground. In ten or twelve days more, the flat fish all leave the Traith, and during the rest of the season it would not pay to fish there for flat fish. During six weeks, twice a year, flat fish are got more readily and cheaply at the Traith than elsewhere.

The spawn brought up by the beam trawl might all be thrown in again very little damaged; it was sometimes brought ashore, because the farmers purchased it for manure. The plaice are the great spawn-eaters, and have two or three ounces each in their stomachs. The turbot and the haddock feed on it, but not to the same extent. I will supply an estimate of the quantity of fish caught in the Fluke Hole during the six weeks. (*Vide* Report, page 23.)

85. Remarks by *George D. Moffat*, fishmonger, Edinburgh.

The beam trawl, as at present constructed and used, is, in my opinion, an engine more or less destructive and injurious, not only to herrings, but to most, if not all the kinds of fish frequenting our shores.

I. It being admitted that the herrings deposit their spawn in layers in the hollows and sheltered parts of the basin of the Forth, the trawl, when used in such situations, and when brought on board, contains spawn in considerable quantities before it has quickened, sometimes detached, and at others in layers, sheets, or cakes. The trawl-heads and ground-rope, and the net, must therefore necessarily disturb, break up, and injure a further and unknown quantity.

I consider it to be unnecessary to enter into the problematical question, if the vitality of the spawn so disturbed is thereby destroyed, or whether or not it will, when thrown overboard, re-attach itself to the ground and fecundate. That can only be answered by careful experiments. But I may remark that, as a trawler will pass over many miles of ground in a day, and with his trawl unnaturally, and therefore injuriously, disturb an immense breadth of the spawning bed, it may be safely inferred that a very great amount of destruction is done to the spawn, and that a consequent diminution in the quantity of herrings must follow.

II. That the trawl is destructive to other fish, I have seen abundant proof of, inasmuch as it brings up immature fish, such as soles, flounders, whitings, and haddocks, so small that a score of them would not weigh one pound. These are technically and expressively named by the fisher people 'lambs' tongues,' 'worm whiting,' and 'pipe heads,' respectively. The trawl besides brings up 'crawfish,' otherwise 'Norway lobsters,' and other crustacea. The crawfish are

Edinburgh. sent to the market in considerable quantities, although they seldom fetch more money than is paid for their carriage. It may be remarked that the above are the natural food, *inter alia*, of the larger fish; but that supply having been removed from off their feeding grounds, the latter naturally quit for other localities.

III. I may further, in illustration of the injurious qualities of the trawl, mention an incident which occurred, and from which an inference may be drawn. Up till 1845 the fishermen at Dunbar were in the habit, during a part of every year, of fishing for turbot with drift-nets, and always got fish. At that time a trawler from England came to the ground, and for a short time trawled over it, killing on one occasion from 30 to 40 dozens of these fish, averaging about four inches in diameter each. *The result was, that for three or four years subsequently, scarcely one turbot was caught by the fishermen.*

Having stated as concisely as possible my grounds of objection to the trawl, I may be permitted shortly to mention a simple remedy which occurs to me.

I. Prohibit the trawl from being used on the spawning ground until the spawn has become hatched,—say from the middle of February till the beginning of April for white fish, and from August till September for herrings.

II. Increase the size of the mesh of the trawl-net, so as to permit the small fish, etc., above referred to to pass through and so escape.

In the event of its being found necessary to adopt fiscal measures regarding the working of the trawl, I would respectfully suggest the necessity of also interfering with the ordinary line fishing, because I am convinced that great injury and loss is suffered by the fisher class, and the public, through the cupidity of the fishermen themselves, who take immense quantities of haddocks, codlings, etc., of the same immature and worthless description as are killed by the trawl. These they catch a few miles off shore, from Burntisland eastward on the north coast, and from Aberlady Bay eastward on the south shore. During the spring months this most reprehensible system of fishing is vigorously prosecuted, and I have no hesitation in saying that a larger amount of the 'people's food' is destroyed by this means than even by the trawl.

Again, the fish come inshore to spawn in the months of February and March, and at that time the fishermen kill immense quantities of them, thereby inflicting future loss on themselves and the community to an incalculable extent.

The remedy which occurs to me would be to prohibit the taking of fish within —— miles of the shore in the one case, and to institute a close time of six weeks in the other.

(Signed) Geo. D. Moffat.

86. *Samuel M'Donald* attends, and states as follows:—I am commander of the cutter 'Princess Charlotte,' belonging to the Board of Fisheries, and it is my duty to superintend the fisheries to which I am sent, and I naturally have acquired considerable experience in them at various places. I have been at the fisheries at Stornoway and Orkney, but not at the Shetlands.

At Stornoway the fishing is followed from the 20th of May till the middle of July. The herrings are there from the 1st of May till September, but then the men are otherwise occupied. The early herrings are very indifferent; they are maties without roe or milt. They are then thin and without fat. Maties are properly fat, while these are not on the 1st of May, but it increases gradually; in June there is a wonderful difference, and about the middle of that month they are in the highest condition.

The same is true of the fish about Cape Wrath. These are full-sized fish, probably spent about March, and beginning to fatten again.

There are no young fish got at that time, though they are undoubtedly there. In the middle of June a young roe and milt begin to develop themselves.

I have no doubt these fish spawn again in September on the Regent Bank, half-way between Ru Rea and Stornoway. The water on this bank is from 18 to 25 fathom deep. I have shot upon that bank as many as 20 gannets with from four to eight herrings in them, full of roe, and I think many of them about to spawn from their appearance. This was from the 12th to the end of August. I have not seen many young fish at Stornoway; there is difficulty in ascertaining this from the want of small-mesh nets.

In the early part of the winter of 1839 I saw a great quantity of sprats in Stornoway harbour. I know the sprat from seeing it elsewhere. The fishermen think that they are young herrings.

There are herrings at Stornoway, in Broad Bay, in January, February, and March It is then a large coarse herring, the roe and milt being three-fourths developed in January; but in the two latter months small poor herrings are found in the lochs.

I have seen the herring fishery at Deal and Ramsgate. I was there in the Coast Guard from 1847 to 1853. It begins on the 1st of November and ends about the 20th of December. The herrings there are mostly full fish in the beginning, and spent at the end of that time. The herring spawn in December, and then settle off into the deeper water. At Grimsby this year, the fish in the middle, say the 16th, of September were within a week of spawning. At Bridlington and Scarborough the people on shore said there were spent fish, about one-fourth being spent. Edinburgh.

I formerly superintended the fisheries in Ireland, on the west coast, at Ramstone Bay, Galway, and found that the herrings spawned there in January. In the Firth of Forth in November the herring is an inch less than the sprat; the two fish are of the same size at Christmas, while in January the herring have become considerably larger.

The trawl net with the legal mesh, on the west coast, takes some small fish, but the catch is more even in size than when they are taken with a small-mesh net.

I do not think that, if trawling were carefully done, the fish would be injured. I believe that the mischief arises from the hurried way in which an illegal operation is carried on. Hitherto the fish have been much disfigured externally, from the hurried way in which the trawling was conducted, and from the great quantity heaped together. I think drift-net herrings, roughly handled, are as black about the bone as if they were trawled.

I am of opinion that the drift-nets do not frighten the fish so much as the trawl, for the shoals of fish pass under the drift-nets.

When the fish are about to spawn, nothing will turn them aside, so intent are they on their object. They are more easily frightened in June than in the later months.

I think there is not much desire for close time in the North, while in the Firth of Forth the fishermen are decidedly opposed to it.

87. *Dr M'Bain* attends, and states as follows:—I was formerly in the navy. I have paid considerable attention to the time of the spawning of herring. The times for spawning are uncertain. In the Traith, spawn is found by dredge from the 5th of September up to the 20th, and it is also found in March. The Traith consists of shell and sand, and the spawn is attached to the sand about ¼ inch thick. There are two great spawning times at the Traith. In the island of May the spawn is chiefly found in March, towards the 27th as the latest time, the ground being rocky. It was adherent to stone, and in other cases in lumps without stone. On the 11th of last March we found the embryo alive.

I have found herring full of roe all through the winter. I had specimens every day during the winter with roe at Trinity. This was from November to March.

88. *John Miller*, inspector of fisheries, attends, and states as follows:—I am the chief inspector of fisheries under the Board of Fisheries. I have been 50 years in the service. I have gone through all the grades of the service, and visited every station. My headquarters are at Leith. I am familiar with the west coast. I recollect when trawling began; but it got up to nothing worth speaking of, till 10 or 12 years ago. After that time it became general, although the drift-net men did not like it. There was no actual collision, however, till 1859; but a long time before that, there were threats used by both parties. I think trawling is prejudicial to the interest of the fisheries. Small herring fry go up the banks of the loch in shoal water, and then the small and large are caught together. I think the size of the meshes has very little influence in preventing the catch of the young, as the meshes narrow by being pulled in the water. It is a positive fact that the trawlers took a large quantity of young herring.

In Loch Fyne the herrings used to be larger than now. The diminution of size, I think, is due to trawling; and I am of opinion that trawling, if allowed, will extirpate the breed of herring, and that the same number of men will not find employment in the fisheries. I do not think trawled herring unfit for food, for they are generally sold to the fresh market.

If trawling only took large herring, there would be no objection to it as a system; for in such a case we might say, let the fishermen arrange their own modes of fishing in the waters; but trawlers take both large and small.

I am aware that on the east coast herring full of spawn are taken in very large quantities; and I would not put this down, although as regards the future breed a much larger quantity of herring must be destroyed by this system than by taking young herring.

I think close time has answered a good purpose where it exists; for at that period herring are so small, that they should not be taken. But I do not think close time should go farther than Oban. With the legal mesh and drift nets, I think there would be no need for close time except at Stornoway.

In Stornoway the early fish won't cure; and for the interests of the curers, they should not be caught too early. I am aware, however, that fish from Stornoway are gradually getting into the fresh market, although these early fish are

Edinburgh. not good when two days old. The market at St Petersburg is injured by the curers sending bad-cured herring too early. The competition among the curers is so great, that they cannot be trusted to take care of their own interests, for they will cure their fish too soon.

Dunbar. NOTE OF EVIDENCE taken at *Dunbar*, *October* 1862.

89. *Provost Sawers* attends, and states as follows:—I am Provost of Dunbar, and have been a fishcurer for 40 years.

Some years we have not had the fishing at this place, the herrings having passed this district without settling. Formerly I had boats in my employment, but not now. Sometimes 400 tons of fish leave here in a morning for the fresh fish market, and that is the reason the curing is become less. During the whole season of the fishing the fish are fitted for curing.

In the ground fishing the nets are covered with spawn. The ground fishing lasts rarely above two days, because the fish are driven away from the ground by the numbers of nets employed. The ground is not more than half a mile long, and the 300 or 400 boats with their anchored nets are necessarily very close together. Most of the boats then get 70 or 80 crans of herrings. The fish are then very heavy with spawn, having gone to the bank to deposit it.

I do not see much objection to this system of ground fishing, because there seems to be no diminution in the quantity of herring taken. It has been going on before my recollection.

The fishermen used to elect two 'chancellors,' who decided when the ground fishing was to begin; but now there is no regulation. Many of the fishermen here think the fishing is being ruined. But this is not my opinion. I think it is best to leave us alone. We are overburdened with legislation on such subjects, and would be better without any more of it.

90. *William Hamilton Ritchie*, town clerk, attends, and states as follows:—I am town clerk here, and have been so for nearly 50 years. For 20 years I have collected the tithes of herrings, and therefore have become familiar with the fishery.

It is prosecuted here from the middle of July till the beginning of September. About 350 boats frequent this harbour, of which only from 20 to 30 belong entirely to Dunbar. The curing trade is less now than formerly, the chief sale being fresh, or as bloaters and kippers. The fishing is all done by the legal drift-net. But late in the season these nets are sometimes anchored at both ends. We are of opinion that this mode of fishing drives the fish away from us by the anchors disturbing and injuring the fish. Such fishing is certainly carried on about the time that the herring are spawning on the banks. The herring then caught are very full, and they are not so good as the early herring. Both the curers and fishermen here have strong objections to this mode of fishing; first, because the proper drift nets cannot fish among their anchored nets for fear of becoming foul; second, because it ruins the fishing.

We are strongly of the opinion that if anchor fishing were not practised, we might have the fish for a week longer in the place.

We have very often disputes here among the drift-net men on account of their fouling each others' nets. In such cases they cut the nets and let drift the buoys. We have sometimes to get the Fishery Board to send down their vessel on account of these disputes. The Irish fishermen having large wooden buoys, which drift quickly, often come foul of the other men's nets.

I have no opinion as to the necessity of a close time. The fishing regulates itself here. Formerly we exported largely to the West Indies, the herring sent there being spent, as full herring would not keep.

I do not see that killing young fish should be stopped by law; they are good for food, and the future breed cannot be much injured by their capture. We have not much white fishing here, but we might have it if the men were more active.

91. *Adam Robinson*, fishcurer, attends, and states as follows:—I have been a fishcurer for 20 years. The fishing has been pretty regular during my time. In July the herrings are small in size, but very fat. In August they are in the best condition, with sometimes a few spent herrings.

In the first week of September there are a good many herring spent, but this is irregular; however, in the second or third week of September the herring are mostly spent.

Sometimes the ground fishing is too early. In this mode of fishing both ends of the net are anchored close to the ground, which is in some places sandy and sometimes rocky.

If there is not a very heavy draught, the fish thus caught cure well, but do not take the market from the loss of their scales.

This kind of fishing must injure the fishery, but in some years we cannot get the herring otherwise in the quantities desired.

92. *Robert Windram*, fishcurer, attends, and states as follows:—I am a fishcurer, and have been so all my life. I am not of opinion that ground fishing does much harm after Dunbar. the beginning of September. We do not like it before, because it disturbs the shoal of herring and drives them off. I think that when the herring settle down to spawn in September, they are about to leave us, and it is then desirable to catch them, or they would be off; but as it spoils the shoal, we do not like it to begin too early. From 1st to the 20th July we have not good herring. Then the herring, which come in about the 20th, spawn and go away. Then a second shoal comes in about the 15th August, and they go away after spawning. A third shoal comes about the 28th of August, and this last shoal we fish for by ground fishing.

I cannot be sure that the two first shoals spawn altogether, although a good many spent fish are found in them.

93. *George Patterson*, fishcurer, attends, and states as follows:—I have been a fishcurer for 44 years. We used many years ago to have good fishing, and the ground net or anchor fishing was introduced. In the year 1823 a very great fishing took place with the ground-nets, and for 15 years after that the herrings disappeared. All said the disappearance of the fish was from the ground being fouled by lost nets and dead fish, and this is my opinion.

Every attempt was made to try for fish for several years, but at last it was dropped altogether for 12 years.

In July, except at the end, the herrings are too rich for curing, but in August they are in splendid condition. A few spent fish are caught at all times, but the regular times are March and September.

I would not condemn the ground fishing after the 3d of September, for there is little harm in it then; but that time should be fixed by law; for if some fish one way, and some another, the nets get fouled and are destroyed.

The haddocks eat the spawn when it is quickened; the cod and codlings when it is white and young.

I have taken 36 full herrings out of one cod's stomach, and sea scouts or small birds also.

94. *Charles Keir*, fishcurer, attends, and states as follows:—I am a fishcurer, and have been so for six years. I only buy, and do not go out to fish, except for pleasure. The fishing here is from the middle of July to the beginning of September. In the middle of August the fish are in good condition, being mostly full. A few become spent at the latter end of that month. From the beginning of September to the middle of the month they are found spent.

In September the fishermen anchor their nets. The fish are then too close to the shore to get them by the floats, as the nets might be lost by going against rocks, and so the fishermen anchor them. The net is made to come close to the bottom. At a proper season I have no objection to ground fishing. The proper season is in September. The herring then come to the shore to spawn. Undoubtedly this mode of fishing drives the fish away. My only reason for saying I do not object to it, is that we who are in the trade are anxious to get herring.

The herring which are caught by the ground nets are not so good for curing. They do not stand the salt so well, although they look in good condition. These ground-caught herring are generally full; but also spent herring are caught with them.

In the middle of July the herring are often gutpoke and not fit for curing.

95. *Alexander Comb*, pilot and fisherman, attends, and states as follows:—I am a fisherman and pilot, and have been a pilot for 25 years and a fisherman for 40 years. For about 14 years the herring left this coast altogether. In 1823 the fishermen fished with ground-nets anchored, and the nets got so full they could not be moved; so that many of them remained with rotting fish, which fouled and destroyed the ground.

We all think that was the reason which drove the herring away from Dunbar. When the ground got clear the fish returned. When they came back, in order to regulate the fishery, 'chancellors' were appointed to arrange when ground fishing was to begin. They fixed the 3d day of September as the day for its commencement; but as the strangers refused to obey this, the rule fell into disuse.

The ground fishing is done by nets anchored at both ends, the nets being on the ground and drifting along it. This frightens the fish away from the banks. The proof of this is, that the fish are carried away by this system in a single night; sometimes they go over the tops of the nets like a flock of frightened birds. They never last more than eight days after ground fishing has begun.

If ground fishing does not begin till after 3d September, I do not object to the plan; but a circumstance like 1819 might again occur,—then our fishing would be destroyed.

The drift-nets, from there being too many boats, often get foul of each other; and in such cases buoys have been cut away, but not much malicious cutting is done in this district.

96. The following fishermen attended to give evidence, viz.: *Robert Smith*, a fisherman for 20 years; *James Donald-*

Dunbar. *son*, for 20 years; *Adam Burgess*, for 18 years; and *James More*, for 18 years. The statements made by these fishermen were as follows:—We all belong to Dunbar, but fish all through the Firth of Forth. There are about 350 boats here during the fishing season. The fish keep to small spots, and, the boats being so many, our drift-nets foul against each other. Last year one of us lost nine nets, and this year lost six nets, from the buoys being cut away. The nets are invariably of the legal size; sometimes before barking they are of 32 squares to the yard. The fishing ends always by the 10th or 12th of September. Formerly the ground fishing began on the 3d of September; but now the fishermen take their own time. There should be a set time established by law. Early ground fishing injures the fishing by driving away the fish, and by fouling the ground with fish which are not taken into the boat. The ground fishing is done during the day, and the fish get quickly frightened. The fish then go in to spawn. We find the nets covered with spawn, and the anchors are often covered with thick spawn.

About 14 years ago, for two weeks, the fish would only take in the ground nets, refusing to mesh themselves in the drifts. So that we cannot do without the system of ground fishing; repressing it altogether might do injury.

In the ground fishing, the nets go on the ground in seven fathoms water; about half the length of the net drifting on the ground.

Dundee. NOTE OF EVIDENCE taken at *Dundee, October* 1862.

97. *Bailie Yeaman*, fishcurer, attends, and states as follows:—I have been a fishcurer for 20 years. There is, properly speaking, no herring fishery in the Tay; but there are an immense number of small herrings, from five to eight inches long, caught opposite Dundee, from the middle of December to the end of March. This, I am informed, is sometimes done with nets with meshes smaller than the legal size, sometimes by doubling the legal mesh-net. This fishing is carried on at a season when there are no large herrings to be found in the Tay; and though it is probable that the fishermen would make more money by prosecuting the deep sea fishing with long lines, they prefer the easy work of catching small herrings in the river.

These fish are killed before they come to maturity. They would probably come to their full size and spawn at no distant period; and their destruction so early must materially interfere with the multiplication of the species, and thus inflict a national loss.

I understand that, even with the legal mesh, smaller herrings can be caught than is desirable, because it appears that the heads of the young herrings are larger in proportion than those of the full-grown fish.

The only remedy that occurs to me, is to prevent fishing in the Tay at that season, as large herring never come up. This prohibition should extend to that part of the river inside of Broughty Castle.

98. *John Forbes*, fishcurer, attends, and states as follows:—I am manager for the house of Johnstone and Co., curers and sellers of all sorts of fish, fresh and cured. There is no regular herring fishery in the Tay; but about from the 1st of December to the middle of March the herring fry come up the river in great numbers, and are caught from 3½ to 5 inches long; at the end of March they are a little bigger, but then they go off to the deep sea.

The fishermen catch them sometimes in great numbers, and sell them at eighteenpence a hundred of eleven dozen for fresh consumption.

My calculation is, that one cran of these fish would, when the proper season came, amount to at least four crans.

I do not think that the bag-net fishing for sperlings interferes much with the herrings, as they do not go so far up.

This fishing takes place above Broughty Castle; and the only way to save the young herrings is to prohibit the fishing in that part of the water.

The white fishing has fallen off much of late years; 12 boats do not now catch as much as one boat did 18 years ago.

There should be a close time from 1st March to the middle of April for cod and haddocks, that being their spawning season.

They spawn on the Bell Rock ground, some miles beyond the rock and some miles within it. My impression is, that herrings spawn four times a year. In the middle of July we have spent herrings; again, at the end of August, there are spent herrings; and, again, in the Firth of Forth, in winter. The seine fishing begins in May, and then they spawn in July.

Broughty Ferry. NOTE OF EVIDENCE taken at *Broughty Ferry, October* 1862.

99. Forty fishermen attended to give evidence, but chose six of their number to speak for them, viz.:—*George Ross*, a fisherman for 50 years; *Thomas Mull*, for 30 years; *Robert Webster*, for 15 years; *Thomas Ferrier*, for 15 years; *Charles Finlay*, for 15 years; and *Charles Sturrock*, for 20 years. The statements made by these fishermen were as follows:—About the middle of November we begin to catch herrings in the river. They are eight or nine inches long, but very thin, almost like a spent Lammas herring. They never come into the nets till the spate-water comes down and muddies the water. Broughty Ferry.

This fishery lasts for two or three months; and in 1850 or 1851 it lasted five months.

These fish were cured at first, but the curers soon gave it up, as they would not take the market.

They are not bad to eat, but these fresh water herrings will not cure.

They are fresh water fish, and do not go to the sea. Some of us think that they are young rock herrings—they grow to a large size; but of this we are not sure. The young ones sell for a shilling, sometimes ninepence a hundred. Once we saw them sold, when very scarce, for two shillings and sixpence; they average one shilling and sixpence per hundred.

The bag nets or sperling nets, set above Newport, catch all sorts of small fish. The mesh is very small, and they catch herrings so small that we can hardly tell that they are fish. The mud stops the meshes, and nothing can get through.

These are set along the south side of the river Tay for 14 miles above Newport, opposite Dundee. This ought to be stopped, as it is very injurious to the herring fishery. The fish there are sold sometimes by the barrowful, sometimes by the plateful, at a halfpenny or penny a plate.

We fish all along the coast, but principally in St Andrew's Bay; and find that our line fishing is altogether stopped by the beam trawls. It breaks our lines; and the haddock fishing has been spoiled ever since it began. The trawl kills the black worms, which are the food of the haddocks. In St Andrew's Bay the fishing is ruined. On the coasts of England the water is always muddy, and there is no line fishing to interfere with; so that the trawl there does not do the harm it does here. Besides which, the thickness of the water prevents the haddock being frightened by the trawl itself; when once the fish see the trawl, they go away and do not return.

We have often been blamed for catching the herring fry when they are sold in the market, but this is unjust.

They are caught by the salmon fishers, and people that live along the shore, when they have nothing else to do.

The fishing for fresh water herrings has gone on always; our oldest hand remembers it for 50 years.

NOTE OF EVIDENCE taken at *Anstruther, October* 1862. Anstruther.

100. *David Cook*, writer, attends, and states as follows:—I was employed by the fishermen to get up a petition against beam trawling. The whole of the fishermen at Cellardyke and Pittenweem originally got beam trawl nets for flat fish, about six or eight years ago; but on finding how prejudicial it was to the herrings, they gave it up.

The fishermen consider that the small shell sand, when displaced by the trawl, disappears, and is replaced by mud, and that the herrings will not deposit their spawn upon the mud.

Last year, in September, some fishermen took a small dredge to the Traith and dredged for spawn, to enable them to prove that the herrings spawned there, and took a small tubful, which we took to Edinburgh to the Fishery Board.

During the winter fishing of 1861 a fisherman from Pittenweem (Andrew Heugh) went out with drift-nets and lines. At first he shot the nets, and drew them in with a few full herrings; he then put out his lines, and drew them in trickled with herring spawn; he then shot his nets a second time, and drew them in full of spent herrings.

101. The following fishcurers attended to give evidence, viz.: *John Todd*, a fishcurer for 25 years; *John T. Darsie*, for 15 years; and *Alexander Cormack*, for nine years. The statements made by these men were as follows:—We have cured fish at Anstruther for many years. The beam trawl net has a wooden beam from 20 to 25 feet long, to stretch the top of the net, and a rope at the bottom of the net drags along the ground and scrapes along it. The spawn adheres to the bottom of the sea, and is dragged up and destroyed by the beam trawl, and in this way the breed of herring is injured.

The fisherman here had a few beam trawl nets, but very few, and soon gave them up.

We do not think that the spawn would ever come to life when once removed from the original bed, and left in the tide way.

Close time would be of no use here. Our winter fishing is as good for the boats that go as the summer fishing, and

Anstruther. close time would prevent bait being caught for the white fishing.

We understand that even at St Monance the fishermen themselves are rather against beam trawling than otherwise.

102. The following fishermen attended to give evidence, viz.: *William Watson*, a fisherman for 40 years; *Thomas Watson*, for 30 years; and *David Corstorphine*, for 40 years. The statements made by these fishermen were as follow:—The beam of the trawl net is about 30 feet long, about 5 inches thick, and is kept off the ground by a circular iron support at each end, about three feet high. The sole rope drags along the ground and tears up the spawn, taking up everything before it.

The spawn, when thrown back into the water, is washed about with the tide, and never comes to life at all.

We do not think close time would answer here. We fish successfully from January to the beginning of March; and when we do not get fish to sell, we get them for bait for the white fishing.

We do not think that trawling has anything to do with the mud coming in the place of sand; that all depends on the tides.

Pittenweem. NOTE OF EVIDENCE taken at *Pittenweem, October* 1862.

103. The following fishcurers attended to give evidence, viz.: *Alexander Welch*, a fishcurer for 30 years; *James Hughes*, for four years; *Thomas Purves*, for 12 years; and *George Welch*, for 25 years. The statements made by these fishcurers were as follow:—Our population is about 1800, and we have 55 boats with 5 men to a boat, some of the men being hired.

We consider beam trawling very injurious to both herring and white fishing. It injures the herring fishery by destroying the spawn, and the ground on which it is deposited. Previous to trawling the herring remained eight or 10 days with us, and now not above four or five. This we consider to be due to the fact that the bed on which the spawn is laid has been displaced, and therefore the same number of herrings do not come to spawn;—by the removal of the bed, we mean, that in the course of years the shell sand has been displaced, and nothing but mud remains.

The principal white fishing in the Traith Hole is after the herrings have spawned and gone away, and while the spawn remains, which the fish come to fed on.

The fishermen of Pittenweem beam-trawled for two or three years, but then gave it up, because they considered it very injurious to both white and herring fishing; to the former, because their food, the spawn, is destroyed.

We know that the spawn is destroyed, because, after the beam trawling has gone on for some time, they bring up spawn which has been dragged to one side of the hole in a rotten state.

Previous to the beam trawling we used to catch a great quantity of white fish of all sorts, and while the trawling continued we could not make a living by it. This autumn we catch plenty of flounders. The beam trawling began about 12 or 13 years ago.

Before the trawling began there were a great many crabs in the Traith; during eight years none were caught, or only a few dozens occasionally. This year they have returned, and give us a regular trade.

There are now only two boats employed in this crab fishery, and they catch a great many dozens every day; this is the employment of old men and boys. With regard to the crab fishing, it gives employment to old men who can no longer fish in any other way, and it is a good nursery for bringing up boys as fishermen.

The large crabs go to the market, while the small are very valuable as bait for the white fish lines.

We do not think that the herrings spawn at all, except at the regular spring and autumn periods. We think that in the warmth of summer the spawn takes two or three weeks to come to life; and in the cold of winter, from five to eight weeks.

The general opinion here is, that the herring which have been produced from the spawn deposited on the bank return in a twelvemonth, after reaching maturity, to deposit their own spawn.

Beam trawling only saves a little trouble; the same number of fish can be caught with lines; therefore it really is of no use to the fishermen.

It is said that half a ton of spawn has been brought up in a beam trawl-net, and that sometimes the nets have been so full that they could not be taken in, but were cut to let it out. We have never seen such a case with our own eyes, and only speak from hearsay in the matter.

104. The following fishermen attended to give evidence, viz.: *George Doig*, a fisherman for 14 years; *John Hughes*, for 50 years; *James Heugh*, for 40 years; *Mitchell Heughes*, for 20 years; *Andrew Hughes*, for 33 years; *Andrew Anderson*, for 27 years; *Lockhart Horsburgh*, for 26 years; and *Thomas Anderson*, for 40 years. The statements made by these fishermen were as follow:—Beam trawling has been practised here in the Fluke Hole for about 12 years till this autumn, when it was stopped. We think it decidedly a bad thing, as it is very injurious to the herring spawn. The irons at each end of the beam passing over the ground so many times must crush and destroy a great quantity of spawn; and sometimes in bad weather the sole rope is made of chain. When the spawn is thick on the ground, large quantities of it are brought up in the net. This, when thrown back, is rolled over and over by the tide, and never comes to life; in proof of which, large quantities have been brought up stinking after the trawling has gone on for some days. Pittenweem

We sometimes anchor our nets when the fish are spawning, and they come up covered with newly shed spawn on the ropes and anchors.

The principal places for spawning are St Andrew's Bay; the Old Hakes, by Kingsbarns; the West Hole, or west side of the Isle of May; and the Fluke Hole, off Pittenweem: on the south side of the Forth, the Craig, off North Berwick; Pepper Sands, between Dunbar and the Bass Rock; and Dunbar Traith. Some years we should get no fishing at all if anchor fishing were prohibited. We think this way of fishing is more necessary now, for since the trawling began the herrings come more inshore.

In the Fluke Hole, where the ground is clean, we lower the nets with long ropes instead of anchoring them; when the ground is rough, we must anchor.

The beam trawling affects the white fishery, for before trawling began we used to get fine fishings. When the herring spawn is destroyed, the white fish do not come; they come to feed on the spawn. For a good many years we have got hardly any white fish in the Fluke Hole.

When the trawling is going on, we cannot fish with lines, as the trawls break them and drag them away. Even when there is no spawn, trawling injures the ground by taking off the natural surface, which consists of a sort of gravel, small shells, and sand, below which is mud, on which the herrings will not spawn.

Beam trawling is cheaper than line fishing. A trawl-net costs about L.11, and in its use there is no bait to be bought, and no fixing the bait by the women, and the house is kept clean. But, for all these advantages, we prefer not to trawl, as we think it is so injurious. Some of us offered to burn our trawls rather than go on.

The crabs seem to be returning in great numbers this autumn, now that there is no trawling.

I think the white fish are seeking on to the ground again. But when the trawling was going on we could not try; both the fish and ourselves were driven away; though, when there was not wind enough for the beam-trawlers, we tried, and hardly found any. Boys and old men go crab fishing with creels and bait. These creels cannot be lowered when trawling goes on. Nor can the turbot nets be anchored on the spot, which is another good sort of way to catch them; these nets are only anchored with stones.

NOTE OF EVIDENCE taken at *Buckhaven, October* 1862. Buckhaven

105. The following fishcurers attended to give evidence, viz.: *John Ireland*, a fishcurer for 24 years; *W. Scott*, fishcurer and manager for Mr Bonthron for 11 years; and *John Bonthron*, fishcurer for 11 years. The statements made by these fishcurers were as follow:—We think that beam trawling injures the herring fisheries by constantly disturbing the spawning beds, and preventing the herring going there to spawn. In the second place, were the herring to spawn there, the trawl going amongst them would drive them away; besides, even if the spawn were deposited, the trawl would destroy and sweep it up from the ground, and we do not think that it would quicken after being trawled over frequently day after day.

Another consideration is, that the ground itself may in some places be injured, and rendered unfit for the deposit of spawn.

It is certain that for two years there has been no herring caught at the Craig, between North Berwick and the Bass Rock; and during that time the trawlers were constantly there. Before that we depended on that place for some of the best fishing.

The trawl net sometimes brings up large quantities of spawn, and at first they brought it ashore; but that caused a great outcry, and they took to throwing it back into the sea; but not much of this spawn will come to life afterwards.

The anchor or bottom fishing does not do much harm. It does not matter whether the fish are caught a month or a day before they spawn, though it is true that the fish are not so good at the moment of spawning as some little time before,

Buckhaven. In the Firth of Forth the herring often go so near the shore among the rocks, that the nets must be anchored, and cannot be allowed to drift.

We think the trawling for sprats injures the herring fishing, by killing young herrings mixed with the sprats.

We think that the beam trawling ought to be stopped on all those beds where the herring spawn about the Firth.

106. The following fishermen attended to give evidence, viz.: *Andrew Thomson*, a fisherman for 45 years; *Andrew Robertson*, for 28 years; *Thomas Thomson*, for 20 years; *James Deas*, for 30 years; *Andrew Robertson Johnstone*, for 31 years; *James Deas Bonthron*, for 51 years; *John Robertson*, for 18 years; *James Logie*, for 45 years; and *John Thomson*, for 40 years. The statements made by these fishermen were as follow:—We think that the trawling for herrings under the plea of catching sprats above Queensferry is very injurious to the herring fishery, a very large quantity of herring fry about the size of sprats being caught. The proportion of young herring is nearly as great as that of sprats.

The sprat fishing began about the year 1835 or 1836. The Newhaven fishermen go there, and men at Queensferry who are not regular fishermen catch them.

We think that confining this fishing to the upper water has not made much difference. The young herrings go above the Ferry, and are mixed with sprats in the same shoal.

Some of these fish are so small as to be of no use, and are thrown back into the water dead. Last season the fishermen were not well watched, and fished below the Ferry.

We think that the beam trawling is very hurtful to the white fishing, as it destroys the food that they come to seek at the bottom of the water, and they return no more when that is gone.

We cannot say exactly what this food is, but something that grows at the bottom. They eat some spawn.

All fish feed much on the herring, and wherever the herring are the other fish follow.

The sand-eel net kills some fry; for it is used to catch bait, and kills small flounders and small herrings too.

Beam trawling destroys our lines, and we cannot shoot them when it goes on, and the turbot net is no longer of any use. No net or line can be used where the trawls are worked.

The English beam trawlers from Yarmouth go far away from the coast, as much as 100 miles, and therefore do no harm; but at Hartlepool they fish inshore, and do the same harm as here, and there are the same complaints.

We ought to explain that beam trawling does harm everywhere, but that it is not felt so soon when practised at a distance.

We think close time is not wanted here, and would not answer; and some of us who go to the Stornoway fishing think it has done great injury there. The fishing there now begins on the 20th of May; but formerly we used to catch large quantities in the beginning of May, and some of us, as early as the 1st, got on one occasion about 14 years ago 20 crans on that day, others about the 5th to the 14th got 170 crans, and for seven weeks after that we got none at all. We think that though the bottom fishing may waste some spawn, it cannot be given up. We cannot spare that fishing. Sometimes it is the best of the whole year.

There is another thing we would mention. Many of us have lost nets this year by the screw steamers passing inside of Craigleith Rock among the fishing boats, to the great risk of life at night, as well as the destruction of the nets. One steamer got her screw so hampered with the nets which she dragged away, that she could not get on, and thus risked the lives of the passengers. Buckhaven.

NOTE OF EVIDENCE taken at *St Monance, October* 1862. St Monance.

107. The following Provost and fishermen attended to give evidence, viz.: *Wm. Mar*, Provost, and fisherman for 30 years; *George Bridges*, fisherman for 32 years; *Thomas Aiken*, for 50 years; *William Wilson*, for 36 years. The statements made by these men were as follows:—Our population is 1300 or 1400. We have about 97 boats, five men to each boat, some six; about two to each boat are hired men.

We think that in summer the spawn comes alive in about two weeks after it is laid down, and in winter about four weeks. We are of opinion that the quantity of herrings left dead in the Fluke Hole from the drift nets being shot too close to each other, and getting foul of each other, rot there, and destroy the spawn which adheres to the bottom, and on which they lie. When the fishing is heavy, the number of these dead herrings is immense, and makes the water stink, though it is from 12 to 15 fathoms deep. Even in a moderately good fishing, a boy will skim two or three baskets of herring (half a cran), as they fall out of the net while the fishermen are dragging it in.

We positively deny that any quantity of spawn is brought up in the trawl-net, certainly not more than sticks to the drift net itself when bottom fishing, as we now do instead of anchoring them. But to satisfy our opponents we would willingly consent not to fish for a few weeks after the herring go away, if allowed to use the beam trawl at other times.

We maintain that well on to 300 boats, all drift fishing by daylight, in that small space, is much more injurious than trawling can be; and we assert that the beam trawl cleans the bottom of cross fish (star fish), which cover the bottom of the Fluke Hole, and eat all the spawn, so that the haddocks cannot get at it. But why should our Fluke Hole be pitched upon as the only place where beam trawling is forbidden, when it goes on everywhere else that the herring spawn?

The spawning ground about this coast, besides the Fluke Hole, is round the Isle of May and Old Hakes; but they spawn everywhere, in Dunbar Bight and all round the coast.

The white fishing has failed for some years in the Firth of Forth, not more in the Fluke Hole than in other places. This hole is but a small patch, not worth making such a noise about; but the prohibition is a loss to us, because it is at our own doors.

We think that it takes a year for herrings to come to their full size.

We see no advantage in having a close time established. The bait for line fishing is very expensive, as the mussels come from the Tay and Glasgow. We can hardly pay for them with the proceeds of the white fishing; and the trawling employs us when there is no herring fishing, which is our great dependence.

108. *James Innes* (senior), a fisherman for 50 years, and *Andrew Scott*, a fisherman for 40 years, attend, and state as follows:—Beam trawling in the Fluke Hole did great harm by trawling off all the spawn, and killing it by the trawl being dragged over it.

We have taken up the spawn in the net sticking to the shell sand, pieces six feet long of good spawn; some of it might be spawn never impregnated, shed when the herrings were caught by bottom fishing. This autumn there is no spawn in the hole, as the fish were chased away by daylight fishing. This daylight fishing is the drift-net fishing, used as trammels, and carried on in the day as well as in the night.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.

GENERAL REPORT, made by Direction of the SECRETARY OF STATE, under Act 3 & 4 Wm. IV. Cap. 80.

UPON presenting to Parliament the General Abstract of Returns from Turnpike Trusts for the year 1860, transmitted to the Secretary of State, by virtue of the Act of the 3rd and 4th of Wm. IV. cap. 80., it is satisfactory to observe a continual improvement in the financial position of the Turnpike Trusts generally. The following statement shows the comparative condition of the Trusts in England and North Wales in each of the years 1837 (when the highest amount of revenue from tolls was received), 1843, 1849, 1855, 1858, 1859, and 1860 respectively:—

ENGLAND AND NORTH WALES.

YEARS	1837.	1843.	1849.	1855.	1858.	1859.	1860.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tolls	1,509,985	1,314,179	1,097,482	1,039,475	1,020,656	1,029,849	1,043,185
Parish aid	24,952	33,044	27,714	23,793	29,111	30,449	31,478
Money borrowed	134,044	58,182	11,662	9,620	7,735	11,420	11,412
Other Receipts	30,447	31,598	41,123	29,758	25,908	25,973	29,755
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,699,428	1,437,003	1,177,981	1,102,646	1,083,410	1,097,691	1,115,830
EXPENDITURE.							
Repairs	938,940	749,062	609,200	602,558	597,619	601,604	637,161
Improvements	202,799	85,343	41,900	33,350	36,709	36,967	44,497
Salaries	93,684	89,910	87,432	81,500	80,372	80,415	79,848
Law charges	32,133	25,779	26,323	27,324	19,019	16,394	21,500
Interest of debt	291,726	281,385	254,460	198,319	171,345	166,817	161,326
Bonded debt paid off	121,261	112,517	120,297	116,981	124,295	132,552	135,973
Other payments	61,694	54,955	49,381	45,450	41,479	39,955	42,433
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,742,237	1,398,951	1,188,993	1,105,482	1,070,838	1,074,704	1,122,738
BONDED DEBT	7,011,989	6,932,293	6,382,647	5,367,810	4,980,130	4,831,707	4,688,134
UNPAID INTEREST	1,019,568	1,341,681	1,587,010	756,154	783,191	796,253	759,983

The foregoing statement shows an increase of 13,336*l.* in the toll income of 1860 when compared with the year 1859, and an increase of 22,529*l.* when compared with 1858. For several years past, with a few exceptions, the toll income has been decreasing, and the annual income from 1837 to 1860 has fallen off 466,800*l.* The statement on page 4 will show in which counties the revenue from tolls increased or diminished in 1860.

The amount of parish aid received in 1860 was 31,478*l.*, being 1,029*l.* more than in 1859, and higher in amount than in several of the previous years. The money borrowed in 1860 was 11,412, nearly equal to the amount borrowed in the previous year. This sum includes the following amounts applied to new works, &c. under the authority of new local acts;—Carlisle and Eamont Bridge Road, Northern Division, 400*l.*; Blackburn and Preston Road, 2,000*l.*; Prestwich, Bury, and Radcliffe Road, 2,000*l.*; and Wem and Bronygarth Road, Second District, 3,762*l.* The sum of 2,950*l.* on the Torquay Road, and the sum of 300*l.* on the Bransford District of the Worcester Roads, were borrowed, with the consent of the Home Secretary, under the Act of the 17th and 18th of Victoria, cap. 58.

The "other receipts" in 1860 amounted to 29,755*l.*, being an increase of 3,782*l.* when compared with the preceding year, and this item includes the amounts received, for land sold, from railways, and the sum of upwards of 1,700*l.* reserved fund, brought into the current account of a Trust in Sussex.

The "total income" in 1860 was 1,115,830*l.*, being an increase of 18,139*l.* beyond the income of 1859, principally upon the items "revenue from tolls," and "other receipts."

The sum of 637,161*l.* was expended in 1860 in repairing the roads (including tradesmen's bills for repairing toll-houses, gates, &c.) showing an increase of 35,557*l.* when compared with the year 1859. The variations in the several counties are shown in the statement inserted on page 4. The money expended in repairing the roads does not wholly arise from the toll income, but is partly obtained from the parishes. After deducting the whole amount of parish aid from the cost of repairing the roads the appropriation of the toll income may be thus shown:—

Year.	Toll Income.	Appropriation of Toll Income:—			
		For Repairs of Road.	For Salaries and Law Charges.	For Payment of Debt and Interest.	Other Payments, or in hand.
	£	£	£	£	£
1837	1,509,985	913,988	125,817	412,987	57,193
1843	1,314,179	716,018	115,689	393,902	88,570
1849	1,097,482	581,486	113,755	374,757	27,484
1855	1,039,475	578,765	108,824	315,300	36,586
1858	1,020,656	568,508	99,391	295,640	57,117
1859	1,029,849	571,155	96,809	299,369	62,516
1860	1,043,185	605,683	101,348	297,299	38,855

The preceding statement shows that the toll income has fallen off 466,800*l.* from 1837 to 1860; and that during the same period of twenty-three years the annual sum expended in repairing the roads, exclusive of aid from the parishes, has been reduced from 913,988*l.* in 1837 to 605,683*l.* in 1860; the sum expended in salaries and law charges has been reduced 24,469*l.*, and the amount applied to the payment of debt and interest has been reduced 115,688*l.* This statement also shows in what proportions, in each of the years specified, the toll income has been appropriated to the repairs of the road, the payment of salaries and law charges, and the liquidation of debt and interest. The percentage of the tolls applied to these several items of expenditure may be thus shown:—

Date.	Toll Income.	Appropriation of Toll Income:—			
		For Repairs of Road.	For Salaries and Law Charges.	For Payment of Debt and Interest.	Other Payments, or in hand.
	£	per cent. on Tolls.	per cent. on Tolls.	per cent. on Tolls.	per cent. on Tolls.
1837	1,509,985	60·53	8·33	27·35	3·79
1843	1,314,179	54·49	8·80	29·97	6·74
1849	1,097,482	52·98	10·37	34·15	2·50
1855	1,039,475	55·68	10·47	30·33	3·52
1858	1,020,656	55·70	9·74	28·96	5·60
1859	1,029,849	55·46	9·40	29·07	6·07
1860	1,043,185	58·06	9·72	28·50	3·72

The sum of 44,497*l.* was expended in "improvements" in the year 1860, being 7,530*l.* more than in the preceding year; and this item includes the under-mentioned sums on

the following trusts :—Torquay, 6,100*l.*; Blackburn and Preston, 3,600*l.*; Prestwich, Bury, and Ratcliffe, 3,700*l.*; Wem and Bronygarth 2nd District, 2,400*l.*; Dudley and Brettel Lane, nearly 1,400*l.*; and Sheffield and Tinsley Road, 1,300*l.*

The "salaries" in 1860 were 567*l.* less than in 1859. The "law charges" had increased 5,106*l.* in 1860 beyond the amount under this head in 1859, but this increase was occasioned for the most part by the heavy charges for parliamentary expences incurred on renewal of several Local Acts.

The sum of 161,326*l.*, was paid for "interest of debt" in the year 1860, being a further reduction of 5,491*l.* since 1859, and a reduction of 130,409*l.* since the year 1837. This item necessarily becomes diminished annually in proportion as the principal debt is diminished, and as the rates of interest upon several of the trusts become reduced. Assuming that the average rate of interest *payable* in 1860 was nearly 3*l.* 15*s.* per cent., while the sum of 161,326*l.* was actually paid for interest during that year,—say on the average debt of 4,759,920*l.*,—it would appear that the payment for interest was equal to nearly 3*l.* 8*s.* per cent. The deficiency in the amount of interest paid was confined principally to certain Trusts upon which either no interest, or less than the full amount, was paid in the year 1860.

The sum of 135,973*l.* was applied in 1860 towards paying off the bonded or mortgage debt, being 3,421*l.* more than the sum so applied in 1859. The following statement shows the amount applied in each of the last eight years as "debts paid off," also the proportion per cent. which such payment was equal to, on the Toll income and on the total debt :—

Date.	Amount applied to the payment of Debts.	Equal to Per-centage on the Toll Income.	Equal to Per-centage on the Debt of the previous Year.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1853	142,076	13 5 10 per cent.	2 8 11 per cent.
1854	136,462	12 17 3 „	2 8 2 „
1855	116,981	11 5 1 „	2 2 6 „
1856	113,905	11 2 5 „	2 2 5 „
1857	110,754	10 14 10 „	2 2 3 „
1858	124,295	12 3 7 „	2 8 7 „
1859	132,552	12 17 5 „	2 13 3 „
1860	135,973	13 0 8 „	2 16 3 „

The "other payments" in 1860 were 42,433*l.*, being 2,478*l.* more than in the previous year. The notes appended to the annual returns show that these payments include, upon some Trusts, the expenses of lighting and watering; payments from one Trust to another; and the sums lost by the insolvency of officers.

The "total expenditure" in 1860 was 1,122,738*l.*, being 48,034*l.* more than in 1859, and 6,908*l.* more than the "total income" in 1860, showing that the balances in hand were thereby reduced.

The "bonded or mortgage debt" at the end of the year 1860 amounted to 4,688,134*l.*, being a reduction of 143,573*l.* when compared with the debt on the 31st of December 1859, as under,—

	£
The bonded debt on the 31st of December 1859 was - -	4,831,707
And on the 31st of December 1860 - - - -	4,688,134
Showing a reduction in the year 1860 of - - - -	£ 143,573

	£
But the accounts for 1860 show that the cash applied to the payment of debts in that year was - - - - -	135,973
While the sum borrowed in the same year was - - -	11,412
Showing a reduction equal to - - - - -	£ 124,561

The difference between the above amounts of 143,573*l.* and 124,561*l.* is 19,012*l.*, which sum the debt appears to have been reduced within the year 1860 beyond the amount paid off. In explanation of this discrepancy it may be stated that several small

(*continued on page 5.*)

STATEMENT showing the Increase or Decrease in the Toll Income, and in the Expenditure for Repairs of Road (exclusive of the Value of Statute Duty performed), in the Year 1860 compared with 1859.

COUNTIES.	Tolls.				Repairs of Road.			
	1859.	1860.	Increase in 1860.	Decrease in 1860.	1859.	1860.	Increase in 1860.	Decrease in 1860.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bedford	5,361	5,335	—	26	3,099	3,342	243	—
Berks	8,094	8,061	—	33	4,401	4,624	223	—
Bucks	7,873	7,939	66	—	5,847	5,629	—	218
Cambridge	8,183	8,278	95	—	5,382	6,840	1,458	—
Chester	34,919	35,761	842	—	16,350	19,276	2,926	—
Cornwall	19,110	18,544	—	566	9,092	8,368	—	724
Cumberland	11,278	11,749	471	—	6,561	6,732	171	—
Derby	31,391	32,130	739	—	16,732	17,156	424	—
Devon	42,760	43,522	762	—	15,810	15,505	—	305
Dorset	16,626	16,230	—	396	6,990	7,624	634	—
Durham	18,151	17,987	—	164	12,111	13,834	1,723	—
Essex	15,422	15,153	—	269	11,544	11,978	434	—
Gloucester	45,746	46,598	852	—	28,484	30,477	1,993	—
Hants	16,378	16,176	—	202	11,317	11,159	—	158
Hereford	16,984	17,291	307	—	12,868	13,617	749	—
Herts	8,714	8,949	235	—	5,873	5,261	—	612
Huntingdon	4,889	4,749	—	140	3,108	3,594	486	—
Kent	37,374	37,347	—	27	24,331	26,148	1,817	—
Lancaster	88,820	89,968	1,148	—	43,289	46,243	2,954	—
Leicester	18,026	18,744	718	—	11,022	10,945	—	77
Lincoln	19,062	19,082	20	—	13,906	15,319	1,413	—
Middlesex	78,692	83,077	4,385	—	62,501	67,949	5,448	—
Monmouth	12,128	12,061	—	67	6,569	6,675	106	—
Norfolk	10,379	10,645	266	—	6,340	6,666	326	—
Northampton	20,107	20,510	403	—	13,990	15,606	1,616	—
Northumberland	14,018	13,949	—	69	8,491	9,359	868	—
Nottingham	12,957	13,800	843	—	5,233	5,300	67	—
Oxford	14,150	14,363	213	—	8,976	8,770	—	206
Rutland	1,736	1,840	104	—	1,356	1,213	—	143
Salop	21,330	21,647	317	—	14,093	14,337	244	—
Somerset	39,630	39,271	—	359	18,784	20,190	1,406	—
Stafford	46,242	46,634	392	—	28,390	27,973	—	417
Suffolk	5,455	5,126	—	329	3,394	3,370	—	24
Surrey	37,610	38,738	1,128	—	24,810	27,359	2,549	—
Sussex	24,967	24,781	—	186	12,964	14,338	1,374	—
Warwick	19,789	19,886	97	—	13,446	13,174	—	272
Westmorland	4,650	4,463	—	187	1,329	1,262	—	67
Wilts	20,823	20,250	—	573	12,663	13,586	923	—
Worcester	28,076	28,002	—	74	18,216	18,265	49	—
York	107,838	109,736	1,898	—	48,116	53,089	4,973	—
NORTH WALES.								
Anglesey	4,925	4,965	40	—	3,819	3,717	—	102
Carnarvon	3,778	4,043	265	—	1,345	1,712	367	—
Denbigh	3,948	4,239	291	—	2,329	2,371	42	—
Flint	8,015	8,277	262	—	5,002	5,556	554	—
Merioneth	3,206	3,238	32	—	1,842	1,851	9	—
Montgomery	10,239	10,051	—	188	6,159	6,316	157	—
Total	1,029,849	1,043,185	17,191	3,855	598,274	633,675	38,726	3,325

sums, amounting to nearly 1,900*l.*, were deducted from the amount of bonded debt, under the authority of new Local Acts, or omitted as unclaimed; while the sum of about 23,000*l.* was saved to the Trusts during the year 1860 by the operation of the provisions of General or Local Turnpike Acts, authorizing compositions to be accepted by the creditors in lieu of full payment of their debts. On the other hand, the sum of nearly 6,000*l.* was added to the Trust debts, for a road in Denbighshire, and a new road in Montgomeryshire, which had previously been omitted from the Returns.

The "unpaid interest" shows a decrease of 36,275*l.* when compared with the year 1859, which arises from some large arrears of interest having been extinguished; otherwise the annual interest which had accrued beyond the amount which had been paid during the year would have occasioned an increase in the total unpaid interest.

The full result of the arrangements which have been effected for the relief of Turnpike Trusts in England and North Wales from their heavy debts may be thus shown :—

	£
In 1837 the total bonded debt was stated at - - - -	7,011,989
At the end of 1860 the total debt had been reduced to - -	4,688,134
Showing a reduction in the 23 years of - - -	£ 2,323,855

Without making any allowance for the debts which existed in 1837, but were not included in the accounts for that year.

The "unpaid interest" has also been reduced from 1,587,010*l.* at the end of 1849 to 759,983*l.* at the end of 1860, being a reduction of 827,027*l.* or more than half the total amount.

It may be interesting to show, as in former Reports, the increase or diminution of the Toll revenue, and the expenditure for repairs of road *in each county;* and the statement inserted on page 4 gives these particulars for the year 1860 compared with 1859. From such statement it appears that the Toll income in 1860 increased 17,191*l.* in 28 counties, and decreased 3,855*l.* in 18 counties, making the net increase 13,336*l.* A larger general increase occurred in the cost of repairing the roads; for in 33 counties the total increase was 38,726*l.*, while in 13 counties the decrease was 3,325*l.*; showing the net increased expenditure in 1860 for repairing the roads was 35,401*l.*—exclusive of the value of statute duty performed. It will be seen, on referring to the statement, that the increased amount expended on the roads was not in proportion to the increased Toll receipts, but in some counties appeared to be very irregular.

The following statement shows the total number of Trusts which had bonded debts at the end of each of the last seven years, and the amount of the Toll income upon which the debts were secured; also the number of Trusts without bonded debts, and the Toll income which was received thereon.

Date.	Trusts with Bonded Debts.			Trusts without Debt.		Total number of Trusts.
	No. of Trusts.	Toll Income.	Bonded Debt.	No. of Trusts.	Toll Income.	
		£	£		£	
1854	992	906,494	5,505,641	120	154,552	1,112
1855	983	874,528	5,367,810	127	164,947	1,110
1856	974	853,794	5,236,932	135	170,588	1,109
1857	970	853,183	5,117,308	138	177,773	1,108
1858	961	822,386	4,980,130	144	198,270	1,105
1859	951	822,811	4,831,707	149	207,038	1,100
1860	942	827,657	4,688,134	153	215,528	1,095

With reference to the above total number of Trusts, 1,095, it may be proper to mention that by the abolition of four of the said Trusts in the year 1860 the number of Trusts was reduced to 1,091.

Since the passing of the Act of the 7th and 8th of Victoria, Cap. 91., for the consolidation and management of the turnpike roads in South Wales, the annual returns have been kept distinct from the returns in England and North Wales. The following abstract shows the receipts and expenditure of these roads for the last ten years:—

South Wales Turnpike Roads, under the Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 91.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Receipts.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tolls	26,736	26,949	27,319	25,373	25,291	26,668	24,483	26,474	28,045	28,422
County road rates, &c.	7,576	7,889	7,761	10,238	11,067	10,737	11,275	11,302	11,045	9,742
Other receipts	1,238	909	2,058	828	860	829	970	1,068	1,104	1,422
Total receipts	35,550	35,747	37,138	36,439	37,218	38,234	36,728	38,844	40,194	39,586
Expenditure.										
Repairs	20,420	19,659	20,645	20,948	20,874	21,919	22,111	22,877	22,958	23,560
Improvements	225	770	2,032	1,360	657	210	603	721	641	906
Salaries	2,150	2,146	2,133	2,129	2,126	2,167	2,196	2,141	2,205	2,210
Law Charges	176	2	19	66	34	54	—	3	3	42
Annuities	10,110	13,019	11,394	11,526	11,567	9,524	13,538	11,527	11,513	11,485
Other payments	1,260	1,850	1,742	1,365	1,538	1,179	1,476	1,197	1,280	1,615
Total expenditure	34,341	37,446	37,965	37,394	36,796	35,053	39,924	38,466	38,600	39,818

The above statement shows that the Toll Income in 1860 was 377*l.* more than in the previous year, and higher than in any former year; the County road rates, &c. were diminished 1,303*l.*; the "Other Receipts" were increased 318*l.*; and the total Receipts in 1860 were 608*l.* less than in 1859. In respect to the items of expenditure in 1860 compared with 1859, the expence of repairing the roads was increased 602*l.* (making the amount 23,560*l.*, being a larger sum than in any previous year); the "Improvements" were 265*l.* more than in 1859; the "Other Payments" were 335*l.* more than in 1859; and the items for salaries, law charges, and annuities were nearly of the same amount as usual. The total expenditure was increased 1,218*l.* compared with 1859, and was 232*l.* more than the receipts in 1860. The following statement shows the variation in the amounts of Toll Receipts, and the cost of repairing the roads, *in each County* of South Wales for the years 1859 and 1860:—

County.	Tolls.				Repairs of Road.			
	1859.	1860.	Increase in 1860.	Decrease in 1860.	1859.	1860.	Increase in 1860.	Decrease in 1860.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brecon	3,835	3,636	—	199	3,426	3,426	—	—
Cardigan	2,476	2,520	44	—	1,941	2,038	97	—
Carmarthen	7,139	7,332	193	—	5,881	5,343	—	538
Glamorgan	10,634	10,895	261	—	8,372	8,775	403	—
Pembroke	2,174	2,253	79	—	1,563	1,542	—	21
Radnor	1,787	1,786	—	1	*1,276	*1,813	537	—
Total	28,045	28,422	577	200	22,459	22,937	1,037	559

* Exclusive of the Value of Statute Duty performed.

The foregoing statement shows that in four counties the Toll Income increased 577*l.* in 1860, while in Brecon there was a decrease of 199*l.* The cost of repairing the roads in 1860 increased 1,037*l.* in the counties of Cardigan, Glamorgan, and Radnor, while the expenses diminished 559*l.* in the counties of Carmarthen and Pembroke.

The total sum advanced under the South Wales Turnpike Roads Act was 218,220*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, including 1,200*l.* advanced to the County Roads Board of Brecon in 1853, in respect to which the sum of 91*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* is annually paid for "redemption and interest." The following statement shows the particulars of the payments made in 1860 to the Public Works Loan Commissioners on account of the debt of 217,020*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* due to them, and the amount remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January 1861 :—

South Wales Roads :—Public Works Loan Commissioners' Debt.

County.	Original Loans.	Annuities payable.	Balance of Principal Debts, 1st Jan. 1860.	Payments in 1860.		Balance of Principal Debts, 1st Jan. 1861.
				On account of Interest.	On account of Principal.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brecon -	41,750 4 7	2,191 17 8	26,612 0 5	854 2 2	1,337 15 6	25,274 4 11
Cardigan -	13,006 12 9	682 16 10	8,420 13 6	270 6 8	412 10 2	8,008 3 4
Carmarthen -	61,902 18 8	3,249 18 2	39,779 14 7	1,276 18 9	1,972 19 5	37,806 15 2
Glamorgan -	69,739 8 11	3,661 7 4	45,236 14 10	1,452 7 10	2,208 19 6	43,027 15 4
Pembroke -	15,551 4 4	816 8 8	10,072 6 0	323 7 5	493 1 3	9,579 4 9
Radnor -	15,069 18 5	791 3 4	9,732 1 7	312 8 9	478 14 7	9,253 7 0
Total	217,020 7 8	11,393 12 0	139,853 10 11	4,489 11 7	6,904 0 5	132,949 10 6

From this statement it appears that the sum of 4,489*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* was paid for interest (at 3¼ per cent.), and 6,904*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* in reduction of principal, in the year 1860, showing that the original debt of 217,020*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* had been reduced to 132,949*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, by the total payment of 84,070*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*; and by the continued payment of the full amount of annuities, the principal will be more rapidly repaid as the current interest diminishes in future years.

In the Turnpike Acts Continuance Act of 1861 (the 24th and 25th of Victoria, cap. 64) *forty* Local Acts were placed in the exceptional Schedule,—by which their terms were limited to the 1st day of November 1862, unless in the meantime continued by Parliament.

In following the practice of former years the Home Secretary instituted inquiries into the condition of the several Turnpike Trusts for which applications were made to Parliament in 1862, as well as of other Trusts which were brought under revision without incurring the expenses of obtaining renewals of their Local Acts. In 1862 four reports, under the 3rd and 4th of William IV. cap. 80. were presented to both Houses of Parliament upon 16 Turnpike Road Bills, for which new Local Acts were obtained: but five of the applications were voluntary, under the circumstances set forth in the Reports on Roads :—No 10. "Redhouse and Crofton Road" and "Wakefield and Weeland Road;" No. 12. "Winchester Road;" No. 13. "Wem and Bron-y-Garth Roads;" No. 14. "Leeds and Birstal Road;" and No. 15. "Cheadle Roads."

Of the 40 Local Acts excepted in the Schedule of the Turnpike Acts Continuance Act of 1861, only eleven were separately renewed; eighteen were continued by the General Continuance Act, under arrangements which were approved by the Home Secretary; eight Local Acts were continued for one year further, by placing them in the Schedule of the Continuance Act of 1862, to afford time for completing the arrangements for their abolition or extension; and three Acts were excepted in Section 1. of the last-named Continuance Act (the 25th and 26th of Victoria, cap. 72) to prevent the following Trusts from continuing beyond the 1st day of November 1862; namely, the "Aldeburgh Roads," the "Yarmouth to Acle Road," and the "Cromford Bridge and Langley Mill Road." The "Rowhook Branch Road" was abolished as Turnpike at the same date—the main road being continued under arrangements made by means of a Provisional Order.

The Local Turnpike Bills of the Session of 1862 were referred to Two Select Committees of the House of Commons (Groups A. and B.); and the Committees appears to have acted upon the same general principles as in former years, namely, to provide for

(*continued on page* 12)

No. 1. Abstract showing the Reduction of Debt and Interest on certain Turnpike Trusts for which new Local Acts were obtained in the Session 1862.

Secretary of State's Reports.	Name of Trust.	Debt, 31st Dec. 1861.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Annual Interest.	New Local Act.	Term of Local Act.	Revised Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Annual Interest in future.	Annual Saving in Interest.	Arrears of Interest extinguished.
No.		£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Bolton and Blackburn	19,228 2 10	5 0	976 1 7	25 & 26 Vict. c. 65.	End of Session after 29th October 1883.	19,228 2 10	3 10	672 19 8	288 8 5	—
	Mather Fold and Hardman's.	293 10 0	5 0				293 10 0	3 10	10 5 5	4 8 1	
2	New Chappel, Lindfield, and Brighton.	8,299 4 0	4 0	360 9 4	25 & 26 Vict. c. 59.	End of Session after 26th July 1883.	10,199 4 0	1 0	101 19 10	258 9 6	595 8 0
	Ditcheling and Clayton Branch.	1,900 0 0	1 10								
3	Sheffield and Chapel-en-le-Frith.	22,593 0 0	4 0	903 14 5	25 & 26 Vict. c. 134.	End of Session after 4th August 1883.	22,593 0 0	3 0	677 15 10	225 18 7	—
4	Wareham - -	4,850 0 0	4 10	218 5 0	25 Vict. c. 9. -	End of Session after 1st October 1875.	4,850 0 0	4 0	194 0 0	24 5 0	—
5	Folkestone and Barham.	4,475 0 0	2 0	89 10 0	25 Vict. c. 6. -	End of Session after 26th May 1883.	4,475 0 0	1 10	67 2 6	22 7 6	—
6	Cirencester - - -	14,722 0 0	5 0	736 2 0	25 Vict. c. 13. -	End of Session after 1st November 1883.	14,722 0 0	*4 0	588 17 7	147 4 5	—
7	Bridport, 2nd District	16,121 13 2	5 0	856 12 2	25 Vict. c. 15. -	End of Session after 9th June 1883.	17,244 8 2	*2 0	344 17 9	511 14 5	2,566 8 0
		1,122 15 0	4 10								
8	Ross - - -	3,700 0 0	5 0	383 0 0	25 Vict. c. 4. -	End of Session after 10th June 1883.	8,100 0 0	4 0	324 0 0	59 0 0	—
		4,400 0 0	4 10								
9	Ashborne and Belper	5,399 11 8	4 0	215 19 8	25 & 26 Vict. c. 103.	End of Session after 23rd July 1887.	1,409 11 8	2 10	115 0 10	100 18 10	1,040 0 0
							3,990 0 0	2 0			

10	Redhouse and Crofton	3,590 0 0	5 0	339 10 0	25 & 26 Vict. c. 105.	End of Session after 1st October 1883.	3,590 0 0	*3 0	203 14 0	135 16 0	—
	Wakefield and Weeland.	3,200 0 0	5 0				3,200 0 0	*3 0			
11	Tupton and Ashover	1,400 0 0	5 0	163 10 0	25 & 26 Vict. c. 147.	End of Session after 4th August 1883†.	1,400 0 0	*none*	—	163 10 0	2,072 0 0
	Birkin Lane - -	1,870 0 0	5 0				1,870 0 0	*none*			(not known.)
12	Winchester Road -	5,200 0 0	5 0	260 0 0	25 Vict. c. 12.	End of Session after 1st October 1883.	5,200 0 0	*2 0	104 0 0	156 0 0	13,250 0 0
14	Leeds and Birstal -	20,577 10 0	5 0	1,028 17 6	25 & 26 Vict. c. 117.	End of Session after 30th July 1887.	15,085 0 0	3 0	452 11 0	576 6 6	—
15	Cheadle - -	7,680 10 0	5 0	540 14 9	25 & 26 Vict. c. 150.	End of Session after 31st December 1883.	743 15 0	4 0	240 0 2	300 14 7	1,051 10 0
		5,224 10 0	2 10				6,843 0 0	2 10			
		1,740 0 0	1 10				5,224 10 0	0 15			
16	Rotherham and Wortley.	2,400 0 0	4 10	108 0 0	25 & 26 Vict. c. 119.	To 1st November 1883	2,200 0 0	3 0	66 0 0	42 0 0	281 15 0
	Rowhook Branch -	1,170 0 0	not stated.	—	Trust abolished -	Local Act expired 1st November 1862.	—	—	—	—	—
	Cromford Bridge and Langley Mill.	9,168 9 9	4 0	366 14 9	Ditto - -	Ditto (see Report page 12)	—	—	—	366 14 9	—
	Yarmouth and Acle -	9,867 13 7	5 0	493 7 8	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	—	—	—	493 7 8	—
	Hockliffe District -	20,879 12 9	4 0	835 3 8	Special Tolls abolished.	Debt extinguished by Holyhead Road Act, 1861.	—	—	—	835 3 8	13,062 4 0
	Puddlehill District -										
	Shiffnall District -	5,500 0 0	4 0	220 0 0	Ditto - -	Debt reduced by ditto -	1,800 0 0	*none*	—	220 0 0	2,512 6 0
	Total -	206,573 2 9	—	9,095 12 6	—	—	154,261 1 8	—	4,163 4 7	4,932 7 11	36,431 11 0

* Interest not to accrue until the costs of the Act are defrayed.

† Unless the debt be earlier paid off.

No. 2.—Abstract showing the Reduction in the Rate of Interest on certain Turnpike Trusts, under Arrangements which were made with the Sanction of the Secretary of State.

Date of Provisional Order.	Name of Trust.	Debt.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Annual Interest.	Arrangements made.	Term of Local Act.	Date of Reduction of Interest.	Reduced Rate per Cent.	Annual Interest in Future.	Annual Saving in Interest.	Arrears of Interest extinguished.
1862.		£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.				£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jan. 29	Malmesbury 3rd District.	7,560 0 0	4 0	302 8 0	Provisional Order, confirmed by 25 & 26 Vict. c. 56.	Local Act continued annually.	31st Dec. 1861	2 0	151 4 0	151 4 0	—
Feb. 17	Louth - -	4,541 13 0	5 0	227 1 8	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	1st Aug. 1862	3 0	136 5 0	90 16 8	—
Mar. 12	Holme Lane End and Heckmondwike.	2,500 0 0	5 0	125 0 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	31st Dec. 1861	4 0	100 0 0	25 0 0	—
Mar. 19	Horsham and Guildford.	13,887 12 0	1 0	138 17 6	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.	0 10	69 8 9	69 8 9	—
May 8	Wirksworth and Hulland Ward.	3,075 0 0	5 0	153 15 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	1st July 1862	1 10	46 2 6	107 12 6	3,695 0 0
May 8	Ideridgehay and Duffield.	2,862 10 0	5 0	143 2 6	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.	2 0	57 5 0	85 17 6	726 4 0
June 30	Winchester, Whitchurch, and Newtown - -	1,425 0 0 1,050 0 0	5 0 4 10	118 10 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	31st Dec. 1861	3 0	74 5 0	44 5 0	118 10 0
June 30	Castle Bromwich and Birmingham.	1,100 0 0	5 0	55 0 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	24th June 1862	4 0	44 0 0	11 0 0	—
July 11	Swindon and Christian Malford.	5,330 0 0	5 0	266 10 0	Provisional Order waiting for confirmation.	Local Act will expire at the end of Session after Dec. 1864.	11th July 1862	4 0	213 4 0	53 6 0	1,066 0 0
July 30	Gosport, Bishop's Waltham, and Chawton.	8,850 0 0	4 10	398 5 0	Ditto - -	Local Act continued annually.	25th Mar. 1862	3 10	309 15 0	88 10 0	—
Aug. 20	Worthing and Branch	1,662 10 0	5 0	83 2 6	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	31st Dec. 1861	3 10	58 3 9	24 18 9	—
Sept. 8	Huddersfield and Woodhead.	4,371 13 10	5 0	218 11 8	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	1st June 1862	3 0	131 3 0	87 8 8	—
Oct. 24	Wisbech and Thorney.	5,900 0 0	5 0	295 0 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	30th Nov. 1862	3 10	206 10 0	88 10 0	—

Oct. 24	Newton Bushell (part)	4,750 0 0	5 0	237 10 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	29th Sept. 1862	4 0	190 0 0	47 10 0	—
Oct. 27	Storrington and Wiston.	3,587 10 0	5 0	179 7 6	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	1st Jan. 1862	3 10	125 11 3	53 16 3	358 15 0
Oct. 28	Tunbridge Wells and Maresfield -	800 0 0 1,500 0 0	5 0 4 0	100 0 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	31st May 1863	3 0	69 0 0	31 0 0	—
Nov. 12	Newcastle-under-Lyme and Nantwich.	3,137 0 0	5 0	156 17 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	31st Dec. 1861	4 0	125 9 7	31 7 5	221 17 0
Nov. 12	Odiham and Farnham	1,590 0 0	5 0	79 10 0	Ditto - -	Local Act will expire at the end of Session after May 1863.	1st Jan. 1862	3 0	47 14 0	31 16 0	864 13 0
Nov. 13	Clown and Budby -	7,810 18 9	5 0	390 10 11	Ditto - -	Local Act continued annually.	31st Dec. 1861	1 penny	—	390 10 11	8,416 11 8
Nov. 21	North Walsham -	2,500 0 0	5 0	125 0 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	29th Mar. 1863	3 10	87 10 0	37 10 0	—
Nov. 27	Keighley and Halifax	4,108 15 8	5 0	205 8 9	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	5th April 1862	4 0	164 7 0	41 1 9	—
Nov. 28	Titchfield and Cosham.	11,300 0 0	5 0	565 0 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	25th Sept. 1862	2 10	282 10 0	282 10 0	1,645 14 4
Dec. 5	Usk District -	400 0 0 2,110 7 2	5 0 4 0	104 8 3	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	25th Mar. 1862	3 10	87 17 3	16 11 0	—
Dec. 5	Bruton - -	5,350 0 0 2,550 0 0 1,550 0 0	5 0 4 10 4 0	444 5 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	31st Dec. 1862	3 10 3 3 2 16	310 19 6	133 5 6	—
Dec. 8	Wooler and Breamish - -	2,000 0 0 4,000 0 0	5 0 4 0	260 0 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	31st Aug. 1860	3 0	180 0 0	80 0 0	—
Dec. 16	Ambleside - -	1,794 10 0	4 10	80 15 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	31st Dec. 1862	4 0	71 15 7	8 19 5	—
	Tarporley and Whitchurch - -	800 0 0 5,431 16 0	5 0 2 10	175 15 11	Interest reduced by consent -	Ditto - -	in the year 1861	4 0 1 0	86 6 4	89 9 7	—
	Popham Lane and Winchester.	2,450 0 0	5 0	199 0 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	in the year 1862	4 0	166 0 0	33 0 0	—
	Romsey and Winchester.	1,700 0 0	4 10								
	Livesey Branch -	835 0 0	5 0	41 15 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	1 penny	—	41 15 0	581 16 0
	Total -	136,171 16 5	—	5,870 7 2	—	—	—	—	3,592 6 6	2,278 0 8	17,695 1 0

the payment of the Trust debts within a reasonable period, and usually to limit the amount allowed to be expended in the repair of the road. The financial arrangements as to the reduction in the rates of interest, &c. upon the Trusts regulated by 15 of the Local Acts are set forth in the tabular statement on pages 8,—9, together with some particulars of the debts which were extinguished upon three Trusts of which the Local Acts expired, and upon three Trusts on which the debts were dealt with under the authority of the "Holyhead Road Relief Act, 1861."

The circumstances under which the Local Acts have been allowed to expire, and the debts extinguished upon two of the Trusts named in the statement No. 1 (page 9) are peculiar. As respects the "Cromford Bridge and Langley Mill Road," the original debt of 2,215*l.* was borrowed soon after the year 1766 at 5*l.* per cent., to which 6,953*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* arrears of interest were added in 1836, making the total debt, as stated in the annual accounts, 9,168*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* at 4*l.* per cent. interest, which has been regularly paid since that date. In 1849 and 1851 the sum of 3,196*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* was paid to the mortgagees by the Manchester, Buxton, Matlock, and Midland Junction Railway Company; but such sum *was not entered in the accounts, nor deducted from the Trust debt*, and interest was paid on the full debt. In December 1861 the trustees applied for a Provisional Order to reduce the rate of interest from 4*l.* to 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent. on the whole debt, less the sum of 3,196*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* which had been received; but the Home Secretary declined to grant such Order in the absence of a satisfactory explanation respecting the Trust accounts. In April 1862 the clerk submitted a proposal to reduce the principal debt to 4,438*l.*, and to accept interest thereon at 2*l.* per cent; but such proposal was also declined, as it appeared to be a case that ought to be investigated and settled by Parliament. The trustees or their clerk, however, took no steps to obtain a renewal of the Act, although due notice was given that the Trust could not be continued by the General Continuance Act, and it consequently expired on the 1st day of November last.

In respect to the "Yarmouth and Acle Road," it appears that the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners lent 2,000*l.* upon this road, of which the sum of 300*l.* was repaid, but the Commissioners afterwards obtained possession of the toll-gates, and in 1843 sold their claim (for 1,700*l.* principal, and large arrears of interest,) to the proprietor of the bridge at the Yarmouth end of the road, for the sum of 1,000*l.* As one of the branch roads was not made, the parishes do not appear to be liable to repair the road. There are other subscribed debts, amounting in the whole to 9,867*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* with large arrears of interest thereon; but as neither the mortgagee in possession, nor any other of the subscribers, have been willing to apply for a renewal of the Local Act, it was allowed to expire on the 1st day of November last.

During the year 1862 the Secretary of State for the Home Department granted twenty-six Provisional Orders under the Act of the 14th and 15th of Victoria, cap. 38, as extended by the 2nd section of the 24th and 25th of Victoria, cap. 46, to solvent Trusts, if continued by any annual Turnpike Acts Continuance Act. These several Orders have been published in the *London Gazette*, and in one or more of the local newspapers, and eight of them have been confirmed by the 25th and 26th of Victoria, cap. 56; the remaining eighteen are at present waiting for confirmation.

It appears unnecessary to refer in detail to the circumstances of each of the Trusts upon which arrangements have been made, by the granting of Provisional Orders, or by the unanimous consent of the creditors. It may be sufficient to set forth, by the tabular statement on pages 10,—11, the following particulars in each case, namely;—the date of the Provisional Order, or other arrangement; the name of the Trust; the amount of debt; the rate of interest; the annual interest payable; the nature of the arrangement made; the term of the Local Act; the date of the reduction of interest; the new or reduced rate; the annual interest payable in future; the annual saving in interest; and the arrears of interest extinguished, if any.

The abstracts inserted on pages 8 to 11 show the savings which were made on obtaining 15 new Local Acts in 1862, and the 26 Provisional Orders or other arrangements made upon 55 Trusts in the whole. It appears that upon these Trusts the annual interest has been reduced from 14,965*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* to 7,755*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*, whereby a liability of 7,210*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* per annum for interest has been extinguished; while arrears of interest, amounting to 54,126*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*, has also been removed from the accounts. The sum of 52,312*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* of principal debt has also been extinguished, including the portions of debt on the Hockliffe, Puddlehill, and Shiffnal Districts referred to in page 12 of the last General Report.

The alterations made in the rates of interest, and the amount of debts upon the trusts named in the foregoing abstracts No. 1 and 2, are shown in the following statement:—

Original Debts.	Original Rates of Interest.	Revised Debts.	Future Rates of Interest.
£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s.
191,638 10 10	at 5 0 per cent.	56,086 0 8	at 4 0 per cent.
28,717 5 0	„ 4 10 „	49,882 0 0	„ 3 10 „
88,560 5 4	„ 4 0 „	2,550 0 0	„ 3 3 „
10,656 6 0	„ 2 10 „	67,946 6 10	„ 3 0 „
4,475 0 0	„ 2 0 „	1,550 0 0	„ 2 16 „
3,640 0 0	„ 1 10 „	19,552 11 8	„ 2 10 „
13,887 12 0	„ 1 0 „	36,856 18 2	„ 2 0 „
1,170 0 0	Interest not stated.	7,550 0 0	„ 1 10 „
		15,631 0 0	„ 1 0 „
		5,224 10 0	„ 0 15 „
		13,887 12 0	„ 0 10 „
		13,715 18 9	Bearing no interest, or the nominal rate of 1*d.* per cent.
		290,432 18 1	
		52,312 1 1	Debt extinguished.
£ 342,744 19 2		£ 342,744 19 2	
The interest chargeable upon the above debt of 342,744*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* was at an average rate of about 4*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* per cent. per annum.		The interest chargeable upon the above debt of 290,432*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* will be at an average rate of about 2*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* per cent. per annum.	

In the last General Report a statement of the alterations made in the debts of 368 Turnpike trusts was shown, to which is now added the summary of the abstracts on pages 9 and 11 as under:—

Date.	No. of Trusts.	Debt Extinguished.	Arrears of Interest Extinguished.	Former annual Interest.	Future annual Interest.	Annual Saving in Interest.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1850 to 1861 both inclusive	368	294,150 3 10	1,124,129 7 11	131,264 2 4	62,308 19 11	68,955 2 5
1862 - -	55	52,312 1 1	54,126 12 0	14,965 19 8	7,755 11 1	7,210 8 7
Total -	423	346,462 4 11	1,178,255 19 11	146,230 2 0	70,064 11 0	76,165 11 0

The above reductions have not yet been fully shown in the annual accounts, but each year the bonded debt and the rates of interest are reduced in amount. It may also be remarked that as the terms of the Local Acts originally granted for *thirty-one* years run out the affairs of many of the trusts which are in an unsatisfactory condition will be brought under revision, while in other cases arrangements may be made under the Turnpike Arrangements Act, as now extended, for the payment of the trust debts.

In the Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1862 (the 25th and 26th of Victoria, cap. 72) 70 Local Acts were placed in the exceptional schedule, limiting their terms to the 1st day of November 1863 unless in the meantime continued by Parliament, in order that the several Turnpike Trusts regulated by such Acts might be brought under revision. In section 1 of the before-named Continuance Act *three* Local Acts were excepted, and *one* in part, namely, the 53rd of George III. cap. 24, for the *Aldeburgh Roads;* the 11th of George IV. cap. 6 (in part), for the *Rowhook Branch Road;* the 11th of George IV. cap. 39, for the *Yarmouth and Acle Road;* and the 11th of George IV. cap. 100, for the *Cromford Bridge to Langley Mill Road.* The collection of Tolls in these several roads ceased on or before the 1st day of November 1862, and they now remain free from toll.

Whitehall, 25th April 1863. (Signed) H. A. BRUCE.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

GENERAL REPORT, made by Direction of the SECRETARY OF STATE under Act 3 & 4 Wm. IV. Cap. 80.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

1863.

[*Price 2d.*]

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

26th of Victoria, Session 1863.

FIRST REPORT,

WITH ABSTRACTS OF ACCOUNTS,

RELATING TO THE

Circumstances of the under-mentioned Turnpike Trusts applying for Local Acts in the present Session of Parliament, made by direction of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, under the powers conferred upon him by the Act of the 3rd and 4th of William IV. Cap. 80.:—

No.		Page
1.	Cleeve and Evesham Road - - - - - -	2
2.	Market Harborough and Loughborough Road - - -	5
3.	Pucklechurch Roads - - - - - - -	9
4.	Loughborough and Ashby-de-la-Zouch Road - - -	13

(Signed) H. A. BRUCE.

Whitehall, 23rd February 1863.

No. 1.—CLEEVE AND EVESHAM ROAD.

The local Act for this road, of the 1st of William IV. Cap. 18., repealed the previous Act of the 50th of George III., and granted a new term which has been extended until the 1st day of November 1863.

The length of this road is about 3 miles, including 1,078 yards in the town of Cheltenham; the remainder, from Bunch Lane to Wyman's Brook, being in length 2 miles 540 yards. There are one toll-gate and two side bars on the road, all in the parish of Southam. One toll only is payable on the road, at reduced rates,—about two-thirds of the full amount, except on oxen, sheep, &c., and on steam carriages. The estimated annual cost of repairing the road is stated at about 135*l.*, which is defrayed by the parishes.

The present debt of the Trust is 15,850*l.*, which consists of the following:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The original debt - - - - - -	8,119	12	9
Unpaid interest converted into principal in the year 1835 - - - - - -	7,730	7	3
Total debt - -	15,850	0	0

In a Return made by a former clerk, in 1839 or 1840, it was stated, that in 1810 and a few following years the sum of 8,221*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* had been advanced on mortgage, and that in 1835, with the consent of the mortgagees and the trustees, arrears of interest amounting to 7,628*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* were converted into principal,—making together the same total as already stated. Interest has since been charged on the whole debt at 5*l.* per cent., but the funds being insufficient to pay the annual interest, the arrears have gradually accumulated until at the end of the year 1861 they amounted to 11,892*l.* 10*s.*

The accounts show that the toll receipts fell off in 1843 and 1845, and have been still lower in subsequent years. The funds have been expended,—in tradesmen's bills (with extra payments in 1854 and subsequent years for a new toll-house); salary of clerk; law charges; and interest of debt. The accounts do not appear to have been kept with regularity, as in 1847 the sum of 96*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* was received on account of an error in the treasurer's account, and the sum of 75*l.* was lost to the Trust in 1860 through the defalcations of the late clerk.

After some attempts to arrange the affairs of this Trust, it was resolved on the 22nd of September last "That inasmuch as under the statutes now in force no pro-
"visional Order can be obtained to alter the order of application of the funds of the
"Trust prescribed by the said existing Act, under which no payments can be made
"in reduction of the mortgage debt until after the roads be repaired, an application
"be made to Parliament for a fresh Act, whereby the interest capitalized in the year
"1835 may be extinguished by a *pro rata* deduction from the amount of existing
"securities, the arrears of interest on the existing debt also extinguished, a reduction
"made on the rate of interest to the sum of one pound per cent. and a yearly surplus
"created for discharge of the mortgage debt by tender before any fund is provided for
"repairs of the road."

In October last it was suggested to the Trustees, whether the costs of a new Act might not be prevented, by taking steps to carry out the same terms as those named in the Bill, in the hope that the parishes would consent to repair the road, either wholly or in part, and thus postpone any application to Parliament, until it had been ascertained that such an arrangement would not work satisfactorily. On the 23rd of October the clerk reported that the mortgagees were strongly opposed to any postponement of the application to Parliament, alleging that in the present state of the Trust their securities were unmarketable, and that no terms could be made with the parishes which would be binding for a term of years, without which the securities would remain in the same position as they now are; and in these views the Trustees entirely concurred.

[*Read on to page 4.*]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the CLEEVE AND EVESHAM TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about 2½ Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Tradesmen's Bills.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
1838	614 10 2	- -	614 10 2	9 4 8	–	21 0	- -	15 9 2	792 10 0	- -	- -	841 14 10	- -	188 9 4	15,850	396 5 0	1838
1839	557 1 8	- -	557 1 8	7 15 2	–	21 0	- -	30 18 10	396 5 0	- -	- -	462 11 0	- -	93 18 8	15,850	792 10 0	1839
1840	567 0 0	- -	567 0 0	2 4 0	–	21 0	- -	23 14 0	396 5 0	- -	- -	447 4 0	25 17 4	- -	15,850	1,188 15 0	1840
1841	527 4 8	- -	527 4 8	24 13 6	–	21 0	- -	6 18 4	396 5 0	- -	- -	453 10 4	99 11 8	- -	15,850	1,585 0 0	1841
1842	463 3 4	- -	463 3 4	2 13 0	–	21 0	- -	6 10 0	396 5 0	- -	- -	428 1 6	134 13 6	- -	15,850	1,981 5 0	1842
1843	371 12 7	- -	371 12 7	5 9 0	–	21 0	- -	13 5 4	396 5 0	- -	- -	439 12 10	66 13 3	- -	15,850	2,377 10 0	1843
1844	570 11 0	- -	570 11 0	18 12 6	–	21 0	- -	11 16 0	396 5 0	- -	- -	451 17 0	185 7 3	- -	15,850	2,773 15 0	1844
1845	383 6 8	- -	383 6 8	6 19 6	–	21 0	- -	- -	396 5 0	- -	- -	426 8 0	142 5 11	- -	15,850	3,170 0 0	1845
1846	373 15 2	- -	373 15 2	4 15 0	–	21 0	- -	20 0 6	396 5 0	- -	- -	444 19 0	71 2 1	- -	15,850	3,566 5 0	1846
1847	423 6 8	- -	*520 5 11	25 2 6	–	21 0	- -	13 1 8	396 5 0	- -	- -	459 2 8	132 5 4	- -	15,850	3,962 12 0	1847
1848	351 13 4	- -	351 13 4	16 18 0	–	21 0	- -	18 5 8	396 5 0	- -	- -	456 15 8	27 3 0	- -	15,850	4,358 15 0	1848
1849	302 1 8	- -	302 1 8	14 2 2	–	21 0	- -	17 15 4	377 15 0	- -	- -	434 6 0	- -	105 1 4	15,850	4,773 10 0	1849
1850	384 3 4	- -	384 3 4	4 7 0	–	21 0	- -	11 3 4	356 15 0	- -	- -	400 14 9	- -	121 12 9	15,850	5,209 5 0	1850
1851	277 10 0	- -	277 10 0	- -	–	21 0	- -	6 14 10	53 0 0	- -	- -	86 5 0	69 12 3	- -	15,850	5,948 15 0	1851
1852	243 3 1	- -	243 3 1	7 8 0	–	21 0	- -	18 16 9	342 10 0	- -	- -	392 0 9	- -	79 5 5	15,850	6,398 15 0	1852
1853	220 7 6	- -	220 7 6	4 13 0	–	10 10	- -	7 10 8	58 15 0	- -	- -	84 4 8	56 17 5	- -	15,850	7,132 10 0	1853
1854	434 11 8	- -	434 11 8	117 13 10	–	10 10	- -	8 11 8	66 0 0	- -	- -	205 17 6	285 11 7	- -	15,850	7,859 0 0	1854
1855	348 16 8	- -	348 16 8	15 5 0	–	10 10	- -	8 11 8	330 5 0	25 0 0	- -	392 7 8	242 0 7	- -	15,850	8,321 5 0	1855
1856	318 15 0	- -	318 15 0	104 10 6	–	10 10	- -	10 9 4	393 10 0	- -	- -	522 0 10	38 14 9	- -	15,850	8,720 5 0	1856
1857	284 3 4	- -	284 3 4	83 18 0	–	10 10	- -	12 11 8	2 15 0	- -	- -	113 14 2	209 3 11	- -	15,850	9,510 0 0	1857
1858	322 13 4	- -	322 13 4	7 14 0	–	10 10	- -	15 10 8	358 17 6	60 0 0	- -	456 2 2	75 15 1	- -	15,850	9,943 12 6	1858
1859	341 0 0	- -	341 0 0	- -	–	- -	- -	- -	31 1 4	- -	- -	31 1 4	385 13 9	- -	15,850	10,705 0 0	1859
1860	318 13 4	- -	318 13 4	12 8 0	–	15 15	- -	41 2 5	279 6 0	- -	- -	†425 17 5	278 9 8	- -	15,850	11,491 5 0	1860
1861	302 0 0	- -	302 0 0	12 0 11	–	10 10	- -	13 0 10	395 14 1	- -	- -	432 16 10	147 12 10	- -	15,850	11,892 10 0	1861

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 5 per cent.
* Including £96 19 3 Error in Treasurer's accounts.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.
† Including £75 defalcation of the late Clerk.

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain further powers in lieu thereof for 21 years.

Clause 16 describes the trust roads,—omitting the portion from Wyman's Brook to Albion Street, a distance of 1,078 yards, which portion is within the limit of the Cheltenham town commissioners, and has been repaired by them since the passing of the Act. The length of the remainder of the road is 2 miles 540 yards.

Clause 17 continues the present tolls until the 31st of December 1863.

Clause 18 specifies the new scale of tolls to be allowed from the 1st of January 1864. The tolls in this scale are two-thirds of the amounts allowed in the existing Act, and the same as are now collected, except that the tolls on oxen, &c., and sheep, &c., are not reduced in amount, but remain at the sums of 1*s.* and 6*d.* respectively, instead of the usual charges of 10*d.* and 5*d.* Special tolls are also proposed on horses, &c. drawing carriages laden with timber, boards, bricks, stone, and other articles specified, of 6*d.*, 5*d.*, or 4*d.*, according to the width of the wheels, but these special tolls appear to be in lieu of the tolls payable in respect to carriages with wheels of particular construction, by section 11. of the present Act.

Clause 24 continues the *double* tolls in winter upon certain articles, as in section 7. of the existing Act.

Clauses 27 and 30 relate to the weighing of one-horse carts,—but the clerk states that there is *no weighing machine* on the road.

Clause 33 extinguishes the whole arrears of interest due on the debts, also the sum of 7,730*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* which was converted into principal, thus reducing the principal debt to 8,119*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* as specified in the schedule.

It is proposed by clause 34 to apply the funds of the Trust as under:—

1st. In discharging the expenses of obtaining the Act.

2nd. In paying the costs of management, including salaries, repair of toll-houses, &c., not to exceed in any one year the sum of 50*l.*, with certain exceptions including the *costs of any new mortgages* (which are generally defrayed by the parties requiring them).

3rd. In paying interest at 1*l.* per cent.

4th. In paying off the principal debt, as regulated by clause 38.

Lastly, in repairing and improving the road.

By the above clause the repair of the road is placed *after* the payment of the principal debt, while in the present Act, the payment of the debt stands "lastly."

Clause 35 postpones the payment of interest until the costs of the Act are defrayed, but it is not said that "the interest shall not accrue."

Clause 37 allows new mortgages to be granted *at the expense of the Trustees*, instead of at the costs of the persons requiring them.

Clause 38 regulates the mode of paying off the bonded debt—in sums of 100*l.*; only a small sum compared with the Trust debt.

In this case, the matters to be determined are,—the rates of toll; the rate of interest on the principal debt, after extinguishing the arrears of interest which have been converted; and to what extent the parishes or the Trustees are to repair the road; also whether the interest is to be allowed to accrue previously to the payment of the costs of the Act.

No. 2.—MARKET HARBOROUGH AND LOUGHBOROUGH ROAD.

The Local Act for this road and the Wanlip Branch road, of the 11th of George IV. cap. 3., repealed the previous Acts, and granted a new term of 31 years, which has been extended until the 1st day of November 1863.

As separate accounts are kept for the main road and the Wanlip branch, it may be the most convenient course to refer to the circumstances of each road separately:

1.—The Market Harborough and Loughborough Road.

The length of this road is about 26 miles, upon which there are three toll-gates with side bars between Market Harborough and Leicester, and three tolls are allowed on such portion of the road; and between Leicester and Loughborough there are also three gates and side bars, but two tolls only are allowed on such portion of the road. There are also five weighing machines. The full rates of toll are levied at the several gates, and the road is repaired by the Trustees without parish contributions, except that about 1,600 yards within the town of Leicester are repaired by the borough authorities.

The debt upon this road was originally 9,045*l.* bearing interest at 5*l.* per cent., and no portion was paid off until the year 1845. Since that date other portions have been paid off, and the debt became reduced to 5,640*l.* in the year 1861; 400*l.* was also paid off in May 1862, thus reducing the debt to 5,240*l.*, which remains due in sixteen sums, as described in the schedule to the Bill.

The accounts show that the toll receipts have greatly decreased since the year 1839. In 1858 there was a further decrease, which was partly attributed to the opening of the Leicester and Hitchin Railway. Parish aid of 200*l.* a year appears to have been obtained until the year 1853, also considerable incidental receipts, which included a payment from the corporation of Leicester for the repair of the road, "it being considered "essential that the management of the whole road should be in one hand." The funds of the Trust have been expended,—in repairing the road (at a reduced amount of late years); salaries (202*l.* 10*s.*, reduced to 172*l.* 10*s.* per annum); law charges (of large amount annually); interest of debt; improvements (occasionally); portions of the principal; and incidental payments of considerable amount. The chief items under "incidental payments" are stated to have been for room rent, rent of stone or store yard, insurance on toll-houses, and salaries of machine keepers.

2.—The Wanlip District.

This district of road branching out of the main line is about one mile seven furlongs in length. No part is in a town, nor repaired by the parish. There is only one toll-gate at which the full rates of toll are levied.

The debt upon this district is stated at 1,066*l.* 1*s.* in fifteen sums, bearing interest at 4*l.* 10*s.* per cent., and the arrears of interest due thereon are stated at 2,473*l.* It appears that a few only of the representatives of the creditors are known, while against the names of others the clerk writes "not found," "dead," or "not known."

The accounts for this district show that the toll receipt has seldom exceeded 40*l.* per annum, which has been expended in repairing the road, salaries, and law charges. On the whole, rather less than one-half of the toll receipts has been expended in repairing the road, but at the end of the year 1861 the balance of 72*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* remained in hand.

On the Local Act for these roads being excepted in the Continuance Act of the last session, the Trustees applied to the creditors on the main road, to reduce the rate of interest to 4*l.* per cent., but only a few consented (to the amount of 1,455*l.*), while many others verbally expressed their refusal, in consequence of which a Provisional Order could not be applied for. It also appears that some of the creditors believe the Trust funds are sufficient to pay the full rate of 5*l.* per cent. They will not consent to accept a less rate of interest unless compelled by Parliament.

On the Wanlip road no consent of any creditor could be obtained to reduce the rate of interest, and the Trustees reported in November last, that in applying for an Act for the main road they would take powers to authorize them to sell the present toll-house,

[*Read on to page* 8.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the MARKET HARBOROUGH AND LOUGHBOROUGH TURNPIKE TRUST.
Length of Road about 26 Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	
1838	5,910 16 5	- -	6,018 16 5	3,469 19 8	–	52 10	150 0	117 14 8	665 9 0	- -	–	4,549 14 7	- -	1,955 6 8	9,045 0 0	- -	1838
1839	5,646 5 1	200 0 0	5,872 9 1	3,403 0 11	–	52 10	150 0	115 7 8	561 13 0	530 12 3	–	4,893 11 1	- -	976 8 8	9,045 0 0	- -	1839
1840	4,493 14 5	200 0 0	4,711 7 9	3,012 1 3	–	52 10	150 0	87 10 7	518 5 0	68 15 9	–	3,965 10 0	- -	230 10 11	9,045 0 0	- -	1840
1841	3,964 5 5	200 0 0	4,247 15 7	2,641 6 11	–	52 10	150 0	100 17 6	484 15 0	242 13 6	–	3,756 1 3	261 3 5	- -	9,045 0 0	- -	1841
1842	3,813 9 3	200 0 0	4,205 13 6	3,208 12 11	–	52 10	150 0	94 15 2	476 5 0	- -	–	4,068 15 1	398 1 10	- -	9,045 0 0	- -	1842
1843	3,692 15 4	200 0 0	3,933 14 3	2,826 8 10	–	52 10	150 0	80 12 0	418 4 6	- -	–	3,640 3 4	691 12 9	- -	9,045 0 0	46 2	1843
1844	3,728 14 4	204 8 0	3,933 2 4	2,674 18 10	–	52 10	150 0	80 18 11	484 4 8	- -	–	3,549 19 8	1,074 15 5	- -	9,045 0 0	6 0	1844
1845	3,517 17 11	200 0 0	3,719 12 2	2,686 16 5	–	52 10	150 0	128 15 1	463 2 5	- -	700	4,275 18 6	518 9 1	- -	8,345 0 0	- -	1845
1846	3,288 10 7	200 0 0	3,492 4 10	2,576 7 10	–	52 10	150 0	95 16 8	419 0 2	- -	200	3,566 6 2	444 7 9	- -	8,145 0 0	- -	1846
1847	3,199 19 11	208 3 6	3,408 3 5	2,478 2 4	–	52 10	150 0	92 17 2	413 4 9	- -	–	3,278 4 4	574 6 10	- -	8,145 0 0	- -	1847
1848	3,123 1 4	203 15 0	3,326 16 4	2,055 14 5	–	52 10	150 0	96 9 7	395 7 5	- -	–	2,850 14 0	1,050 9 2	- -	8,145 0 0	- -	1848
1849	3,032 4 10	200 0 0	3,244 6 7	2,248 9 10	–	52 10	150 0	144 4 0	394 12 6	- -	745	3,873 19 4	420 16 5	- -	7,400 0 0	- -	1849
1850	2,956 14 11	200 0 0	3,168 18 8	2,290 17 5	–	52 10	150 0	65 12 9	359 4 3	- -	–	3,019 0 9	570 14 4	- -	7,400 0 0	- -	1850
1851	2,703 0 1	215 6 0	2,918 6 1	2,182 12 8	–	52 10	150 0	92 3 0	380 7 9	- -	400	3,361 11 6	127 8 11	- -	7,000 0 0	- -	1851
1852	2,784 12 2	230 9 9	3,015 1 11	2,287 7 10	–	52 10	150 0	66 11 6	358 3 6	- -	–	3,006 10 7	136 0 3	- -	7,000 0 0	- -	1852
1853	2,798 18 5	200 0 0	3,146 8 6	2,126 6 9	–	52 10	150 0	60 11 6	330 4 10	316 7 10	–	3,137 3 11	145 4 10	- -	7,000 0 0	22 10	1853
1854	2,834 15 11	- -	3,092 14 7	2,336 8 8	–	52 10	150 0	70 12 2	391 16 2	120 0 0	–	3,232 3 0	5 16 5	- -	7,000 0 0	- -	1854
1855	2,813 0 5	- -	3,090 15 7	2,175 15 8	–	52 10	150 0	59 6 2	372 14 6	66 1 6	–	2,946 13 9	149 18 3	- -	7,000 0 0	- -	1855
1856	2,722 5 9	- -	2,980 13 6	1,702 6 11	–	52 10	150 0	69 3 7	350 0 10	- -	–	2,574 4 3	556 7 6	- -	7,000 0 0	- -	1856
1857	2,469 6 6	- -	2,538 15 5	1,696 16 11	–	52 10	142 10	51 18 9	320 4 4	- -	–	2,448 8 7	646 14 4	- -	7,000 0 0	26 0	1857
1858	2,260 0 9	- -	2,297 16 3	1,472 15 10	–	52 10	120 0	68 8 4	364 8 5	- -	397	2,603 9 7	341 1 0	- -	6,600 0 0	- -	1858
1859	2,477 14 3	- -	2,513 11 1	1,471 19 4	–	52 10	120 0	72 0 8	317 4 10	- -	330	2,443 5 3	411 6 10	- -	6,263 5 4	22 10	1859
1860	2,604 2 9	- -	2,605 5 6	1,531 3 0	–	52 10	120 0	80 1 10	325 11 5	- -	320	2,489 8 1	527 4 3	- -	5,940 0 0	- -	1860
1861	2,664 10 3	- -	2,676 14 0	1,598 14 9	–	52 10	120 0	89 1 4	288 0 5	- -	300	2,509 18 7	693 19 8	- -	5,640 0 0	- -	1861

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 5 per cent.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the WANLIP TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about 2 Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s.	£ s. d.	
1838	29 15 0	- -	29 15 0	10 8 4	- -	2 2	5 5 0	8 9 6	- -	- -	–	27 14 10	32 2 5	–	1,066 1	1,456 0 0	1838
1839	36 15 0	- -	36 15 0	14 3 11	- -	2 2	5 5 0	9 5 0	- -	- -	–	32 5 11	36 11 6	–	1,066 1	1,504 3 0	1839
1840	39 15 0	- -	39 15 0	16 4 5	- -	2 2	5 5 0	8 2 0	- -	- -	–	31 13 5	44 13 1	–	1,066 1	1,552 2 9	1840
1841	37 0 0	- -	37 0 0	18 19 0	- -	2 2	5 5 0	7 19 2	- -	- -	–	34 5 2	47 7 11	–	1,066 1	1,600 2 6	1841
1842	32 5 0	- -	32 5 0	20 8 10	- -	2 2	5 5 0	7 13 10	- -	- -	–	37 18 8	41 14 3	–	1,066 1	1,648 2 2	1842
1843	46 0 0	- -	46 0 0	42 19 2	- -	2 2	5 5 0	9 12 2	- -	- -	–	62 1 8	25 12 7	–	1,066 1	1,696 1 7	1843
1844	43 5 9	- -	43 5 9	20 15 3	- -	2 2	5 5 0	4 14 0	- -	- -	–	36 15 8	32 2 8	–	1,066 1	1,744 1 0	1844
1845	34 16 5	- -	34 16 5	18 15 0	- -	2 2	5 5 0	4 9 4	- -	- -	–	35 8 7	31 10 6	–	1,066 1	1,792 0 4	1845
1846	30 13 4	- -	30 13 4	18 15 0	- -	2 2	5 5 0	6 19 2	- -	- -	–	38 9 11	23 13 11	–	1,066 1	1,819 13 0	1846
1847	31 15 0	- -	31 15 0	18 15 0	- -	2 2	5 5 0	8 2 0	- -	- -	–	38 15 9	16 13 2	–	1,066 1	1,872 19 0	1847
1848	32 15 0	- -	32 15 0	21 8 6	- -	2 2	5 5 0	10 5 0	- -	- -	–	40 15 10	8 12 4	–	1,066 1	1,852 6 0	1848
1849	33 15 0	- -	33 15 0	24 12 6	- -	2 2	5 5 0	8 11 6	- -	- -	–	42 4 6	0 2 10	–	1,066 1	1,900 5 6	1849
1850	31 15 0	- -	31 15 0	15 0 7	- -	2 2	5 5 0	7 14 0	- -	- -	–	31 9 1	0 8 9	–	1,066 1	1,948 5 0	1850
1851	39 5 0	- -	39 5 0	16 2 0	- -	2 2	5 5 0	5 12 2	- -	- -	–	30 16 2	8 17 7	–	1,066 1	1,996 4 0	1851
1852	40 10 0	- -	40 10 0	15 6 9	- -	2 2	5 5 0	6 12 2	- -	- -	–	31 0 11	18 6 8	–	1,066 1	2,041 6 0	1852
1853	43 15 0	- -	43 15 0	18 17 9	- -	2 2	5 5 0	6 16 8	- -	- -	-	34 16 5	27 5 3	–	1,066 1	2,089 5 0	1853
1854	40 13 9	- -	40 13 9	15 4 9	- -	2 2	5 5 0	10 16 10	- -	- -	–	34 16 1	33 2 11	–	1,066 1	2,137 4 5	1854
1855	40 0 0	- -	40 0 0	15 7 3	- -	2 2	5 5 0	6 12 2	- -	- -	–	30 13 11	42 9 0	–	1,066 1	2,185 3 10	1855
1856	37 17 6	- -	37 17 6	16 2 9	- -	2 2	5 5 0	7 15 6	- -	- -	–	31 5 3	49 1 3	–	1,066 1	2,233 3 4	1856
1857	32 7 6	- -	32 7 6	14 13 3	- -	2 2	5 5 0	6 7 0	- -	- -	–	28 2 3	53 6 6	–	1,066 1	2,281 2 10	1857
1858	31 7 6	- -	31 7 6	14 2 3	- -	2 2	5 0 0	6 0 4	- -	- -	–	27 4 7	57 9 5	–	1,066 1	2,329 2 3	1858
1859	33 7 6	- -	33 7 6	13 1 9	- -	2 2	5 0 0	7 4 0	- -	- -	–	27 7 9	63 9 2	–	1,066 1	2,377 1 8	1859
1860	34 13 4	- -	34 13 4	12 18 0	- -	2 2	5 0 0	9 2 6	- -	- -	–	29 2 6	69 0 0	–	1,066 1	2,425 1 2	1860
1861	27 6 1	- -	27 6 1	12 6 0	- -	2 2	5 0 0	4 14 0	- -	- -	–	24 2 0	72 4 1	–	1,066 1	2,473 0 8	1861

N.B.—Rate of Interest 4½ per Cent.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

and to apply the money towards paying rateably such of the creditors as should prove their claim within a reasonable period.

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain more effectual powers for the management of the Market Harborough and Loughborough District for a term of 21 years, and to transfer the Wanlip District of road to the parishes.

The new tolls proposed to be taken are specified in Clause 11, and are the same as are now allowed and collected on the main road.

Clause 14 allows five tolls, as at present,—but no distance is specified within which a second toll cannot be taken.

Clause 15 allows tolls to be taken on every change of carriage,—but the word "*laden*" is omitted.

Clause 16 relates to arrears of interest beyond six years,—but *no arrears* appear from the returns to be due.

It is proposed by Clause 17 to apply the funds as under:—

1st. In paying the costs of obtaining the Act.

2nd. In paying the salaries of the officers, and defraying the expenses of repairing, &c. toll-gates, and the expenses of management, not exceeding 350*l.*, exclusive of certain other charges which may arise.

3rd. In paying interest at the rate of *five* pounds per cent., but such interest not to be paid until the costs of the Act are first paid. (The full rate is here proposed, although the Trustees previously suggested to the creditors 4*l.* per cent., and some of the creditors were willing to accept such reduced rate. It is also usual to allow no interest to *accrue* until the costs of the Act are defrayed, especially as no renewal would have been necessary if the creditors had reduced the rate of interest.)

4th. In repairing the road, not exceeding 1,500*l.* per annum.

5th. In paying off the principal debt.

6th. In further repairing and improving the road.

This clause generally agrees with the existing Local Act.

Clause 19 regulates the payment of the debt—in sums of 250*l.*

Clause 21 relates to the town of Leicester, and the clerk states that by the description herein, the length of road to be repaired by the Trust will be diminished about 200 yards.

Clause 25 is to extend the meaning of the word "wandering," in 4 Geo. IV. cap. 95. sec. 75., to certain animals and cattle, although attended by a person in charge of the same.

Clause 27 allows the roads comprised in the Wanlip District to be repaired as the public Highways are.

Clauses 28, 29, and 30 allow six months for selling or removing the toll-houses on the Wanlip District.

It is proposed by Clause 31 to appropriate the money in hand and the further receipts from the Wanlip District as under:—

1st. In paying all the expenses in effecting the sale or the pulling down of any toll-house, &c.

2nd. In discharging rateably, so far as such monies will extend, the principal debts which may be substantially claimed before the 31st December 1863.

3rd. If no such claim be substantiated, or if there be more money than will satisfy such claim, the funds to be applied towards the expenses of obtaining the Act.

Clause 32 extinguishes all other debts and arrears of interest on the Wanlip District, which may not be claimed or paid.

There are no clauses to continue the present rates of toll for a limited period, nor to fix when the new tolls are to commence, nor to continue the powers of the Trustees in respect of the Wanlip District a sufficient time for winding up the affairs of such district.

The questions for consideration in this case are:—As to the *main road*,—to what extent shall the rate of interest be reduced? What rates of toll shall be allowed, the number of payments, and the distance within which a second toll cannot be taken? To what extent the funds shall be appropriated for management, interest, repairs of road, and payment of the principal? As to the *Wanlip District road*,—Shall the proposed mode of winding up the affairs of such road be adopted, and what time shall be allowed for such purpose?

No. 3.—PUCKLECHURCH ROADS.

The present local Act of the 1st of William IV. Cap. 62. repealed the former Acts, so far as the same related to these roads, and its term will expire on the 1st day of November 1863.

The length of the Trust roads is 10 miles 4 furlongs and 137 yards, being situated partly in the county of Gloucester and partly in Wiltshire. There are seven toll-gates and bars on the roads, all of which, except the West Kington Gate, clear each other, so that two tolls are payable. The full tolls are not, however, collected; in some instances about three-fourths, in others about two-thirds, and in others about one-half of the full rates.

The debts upon this Trust have for many years been stated at 3,567*l.* 15*s.* at 5 per cent. interest, with arrears of interest, calculated thereon to the 31st of December 1861, of 2,327*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* The amount of debt has been thus explained:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Amount borrowed in 1756 from the partners of a coal company at Pucklechurch, bearing interest at 4*l.* 10*s.* per cent. - - - -	2,500	0	0			
In 1787 a further sum was borrowed at 5*l.* per cent. in Trust for the said company for payment of the two immediately previous Acts of Parliament - - - - -	580	0	0			
	3,080	0	0			
Transferred in 1831 to the Draycot, or Upper District - - - - -	300	0	0			
				2,780	0	0
Further sums were added to the bonded debt at 5 per cent., but no security was granted except the resolution of the Trustees on their book, dated October 30, 1811, namely,—						
For interest 144*l.* 7*s.* and 259*l.* - - - -				403	7	0
For repairing the road to the pits - - - -				25	0	0
For soliciting the Act, &c. - - - -				359	8	0
Total -				£3,567	15	0

On referring to the local Act for this Trust, and the 1st of William IV. Cap. 63. for the Draycot District, it appears that the sum of 400*l.* was apportioned to the Draycot District out of a debt of 3,480*l.*, leaving 3,080*l.* due from this Trust, and no mention is made in the local Acts of the further sum of 300*l.* deducted above.

The present clerk to the Trustees further explains, with reference to the debts, that although 4½ per cent. was payable upon the original debt, yet 5*l.* per cent has always been calculated. He also adds: "As to the names of the present creditors or assignees "I am not able to give them, nor do I believe that the parties claiming to be mortgagees "can do so, as by deaths, &c. they have I believe become very numerous indeed; the "Trustees have hitherto recognised the Pucklechurch Old Coal Company as the parties "to receive the interest they have been able to pay, but I am under the impression that "such company does not now consist of nearly all the parties really entitled to the "mortgages and interest, and that the present partners in such company (applicants for "the present Bill) appropriate to themselves the whole, or nearly the whole of such "mortgages and interest, whilst, if compelled to show their title, they would only be "able to deduce a title to and retain parts of such mortgages and interest. I submit "that the applicants for the Bill should be required to prove precisely to what portions "of the mortgages and interest they are legally or equitably entitled. On the 11th "March 1857 Leonard Jefferis, Evan E. Jefferis, Edward Jones, James Russ, executor "of C. Russ, deceased, Thomas Jefferis, and Robert Fleay, administrator of Thomas "Waters, deceased, claiming to be the managing partners of the said Old Coal Company, "requested the Trustees to pay the said Thomas Jefferis, James Russ, and Robert "Fleay the future interest payable, whom they then authorized to receive the same for "the company, and who, I believe, have since received it."

The accounts show, that the toll receipts have varied considerably. In explanation, the clerk states, that the traffic has been falling off for many years. In 1856-7-8 it

decreased again, and in those years the bad state of the roads somewhat conduced to the decrease. The bad state of the roads arose from the Gloucestershire magistrates, who did not approve of the surveyor, declining to give him orders on the parishes for the amounts necessary to keep the roads in repair. In 1859 larger orders were made, the roads became better, and the traffic improved. In 1860 two new toll-gates were erected and the income increased, which with the larger orders on the parishes enabled the roads to be put into a better state of repair. In April 1861 the tolls were let for two years at 340*l.* per annum, but the Trustees do not expect to obtain the same rent again. The parish aid is obtained by the orders of the justices, and in 1862 the orders were the following:—From Pucklechurch 159*l.*; Dyrham and Hinton 71*l.*; Tormarton 5*l.*; West Kington 11*l.*, and Nettleton 11*l.*; total 257*l.* from the parishes.

The toll receipts aided by parish contributions have been expended in repairing the roads; salaries 36*l.* per annum; law charges, occasionally; interest of debt (frequently 100*l.* a year); and incidentals. The income being insufficient to pay the full interest at 5*l.* per cent. the arrears of interest have gradually accumulated.

No satisfactory proposals having been made to the Home Secretary on behalf of the Trustees or the Mortgagees, the latter have it is understood proceeded to apply for a new local Act.

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain new powers for a term of twenty-one years.

Clause 10 continues the present tolls until the 29th of September 1863, from which date the several tolls specified in this clause may be taken. The scale of tolls is lower than the scale authorized by the existing Act; but reduced tolls only are now collected. On horses, &c., drawing any coach, chaise, &c., 4½*d.* toll is proposed instead of 6*d.*; on horses drawing stage coaches licensed to carry more than sixteen passengers, an *increased* toll of 8*d.* is proposed instead of 6*d.* Reduced tolls are also proposed in this clause upon other classes of traffic.

Clause 12 continues an exemption in favor of sheep and lambs going to be washed, as in section 8 of the present Act; but the exemption in favor of lime for improving lands in the same section is *not* continued.

Clause 17 allows tolls to be taken on every change of carriage—if *laden*.

It is proposed by Clause 20 to apply the funds of the Trust, as under:—

1st. In paying the costs of obtaining the Act.

2nd. In paying the expenses of altering and repairing toll-gates, &c., and the salaries and costs of management, not exceeding 60*l.* per annum, with certain exceptions.

3rd. In paying 3*l.* per cent. interest on the debt of 3,567*l.* 15*s.*

4th. In repairing and improving the roads, not exceeding 50*l.* in any year.

5th. In paying off (as regulated by Clause 21) the principal debt of 3,567*l.* 15*s.*

Lastly, in further repairing and improving the roads.

By this clause the principal expense of repairing the roads will be thrown upon the parishes.

Clause 21 regulates the mode of paying off the debts—in sums of 100*l.*,—a small amount compared with the total debt.

Clause 24 allows a new term of twenty-one years.

There are no clauses in the Bill,—to restrict the Trustees from collecting or expending money in towns, or within the limits of improvement Acts; to extinguish the present arrears of interest; to prevent the interest from accruing until the costs of the Act are defrayed; nor to prevent a second toll being collected within a specified distance. There is also no schedule of debts annexed to the Bill.

In reference to this Bill, the clerk to the Trustees has made the following statement:—
" The proposed Bill, as it reduces the tolls and would throw a greatly increased burden
" on the parishes without reducing the principal and interest or giving up the arrears, will
" be opposed by the Trustees and parishes; meetings having been already successfully
" held to provide the funds for the opposition. As clerk, I suggested to the solicitors
" for the Bill that they should considerably modify their terms, and that the Trustees
" would then consider the modifications; but they declined to do so, or to do more

[*Read on to page* 12.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the PUCKLECHURCH TURNPIKE TRUST.—Length of Road about 10½ miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	
1838	474 19 9	- -	475 6 5	424 4 9	–	10	28 1 10	- -	160 0	- -	- -	628 5 3	- -	50 0 11	3,567 15	70 3 1	1838
1839	401 13 3	- -	403 4 0	240 17 8	–	10	27 19 2	- -	50 0	- -	- -	*389 8 10	- -	36 5 9	3,567 15	198 10 10	1839
1840	402 8 4	- -	402 13 4	267 15 6	–	10	- -	1 10 4	- -	- -	- -	301 10 2	64 17 5	- -	3,567 15	376 18 7	1840
1841	512 18 3	- -	514 17 3	377 16 6	–	10	26 0 0	- -	60 0	141 5 10	- -	622 13 9	- -	42 19 1	3,567 15	495 6 4	1841
1842	509 1 0	- -	512 11 0	324 18 9	–	10	26 0 0	- -	80 0	- -	- -	446 4 7	23 7 4	- -	3,567 15	592 14 4	1842
1843	437 17 6	- -	440 7 6	337 2 1	–	10	26 0 0	- -	130 0	- -	- -	514 10 9	- -	50 15 11	3,567 15	641 2 0	1843
1844	354 14 5	- -	356 2 8	184 4 5	–	10	26 0 0	14 7 11	- -	- -	- -	242 14 5	62 12 4	- -	3,567 15	819 9 8	1844
1845	299 17 4	- -	300 16 4	131 8 7	–	10	26 0 0	6 3 3	100 0	- -	- -	278 15 7	84 13 1	- -	3,567 15	897 17 4	1845
1846	307 11 9	- -	309 9 9	283 10 5	–	10	26 0 0	- -	100 0	- -	- -	424 7 11	- -	30 5 1	3,567 15	976 5 1	1846
1847	370 0 1	- -	372 9 4	291 16 8	–	10	26 0 0	- -	50 0	- -	- -	388 3 11	- -	45 19 8	3,567 15	1,104 12 9	1847
1848	327 4 6	- -	329 18 9	241 18 4	–	10	26 0 0	4 2 0	- -	- -	- -	286 9 10	- -	2 10 9	3,567 15	1,283 0 6	1848
1849	296 17 2	- -	298 12 11	125 11 5	–	10	23 6 8	- -	125 0	- -	- -	290 7 3	5 14 11	- -	3,567 15	1,336 8 3	1849
1850	263 8 11	- -	266 2 11	96 15 8	–	10	26 0 0	- -	100 0	- -	- -	237 9 5	34 8 5	- -	3,567 15	1,414 6 0	1850
1851	240 19 2	- -	244 8 8	52 15 8	–	10	26 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	94 15 8	184 1 5	- -	3,567 15	1,593 3 9	1851
1852	242 3 8	155 0 0	400 3 8	278 3 9	–	10	26 0 0	22 6 7	150 0	- -	- -	492 16 4	91 8 9	- -	3,567 15	1,621 11 6	1852
1853	259 7 8	- -	262 9 11	192 3 2	–	10	26 0 0	- -	100 0	- -	- -	336 9 8	17 9 0	- -	3,567 15	1,699 19 3	1853
1854	234 18 7	69 10 0	307 9 7	199 10 7	–	10	26 0 0	14 6 7	100 0	- -	- -	356 5 2	- -	31 6 7	3,567 15	1,778 7 0	1854
1855	207 4 5	109 0 0	320 6 8	160 2 11	–	10	26 0 0	- -	100 0	- -	- -	303 17 2	- -	14 17 1	3,567 15	1,856 14 9	1855
1856	188 10 0	62 17 6	255 11 6	136 5 9	–	10	26 0 0	7 1 5	50 0	- -	- -	240 1 2	0 13 3	- -	3,567 15	1,985 2 6	1856
1857	192 3 2	80 17 6	275 18 8	165 8 9	–	10	26 0 0	- -	100 0	- -	- -	307 19 0	- -	31 7 1	3,567 15	2,063 10 3	1857
1858	193 15 3	107 0 0	303 16 6	167 3 10	–	10	26 0 0	6 17 0	100 0	- -	- -	319 16 4	- -	47 6 11	3,567 15	2,141 18 0	1858
1859	203 2 9	179 10 0	385 13 6	220 7 3	–	10	26 0 0	6 16 0	100 0	- -	- -	388 1 9	- -	49 15 2	3,567 15	2,220 5 9	1859
1860	263 10 7	125 0 0	392 14 7	159 0 10	–	10	26 0 0	6 12 0	100 0	- -	- -	335 2 7	7 16 10	- -	3,567 15	2,298 13 6	1860
1861	331 2 8	162 0 0	495 14 8	237 0 0	–	10	26 0 0	9 7 6	150 0	- -	- -	457 12 6	45 19 0	- -	3,567 15	2,327 1 –3	1861

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 5 per cent.

Note.—"The Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

*Including £58 18*s.* 10*d.* loss to Trust by Surveyor.

" than take the interest named in the Bill, and give up the arrears without giving up " any part of the 3,567*l.* 15*s.* hitherto treated as principal: the parishes will insist that " the Act should not be continued at all, or that if Parliament shall, contrary to their " wishes, determine to continue it, the arrears of interest shall be given up, the future " interest be nominal, the mortgage debt be reduced to not exceeding 1,750*l.*, a sinking " fund of not more than 50*l.* per annum be paid out of the tolls, which tolls they wish " to remain as under the old Act, and the creditors to pay the costs of the Bill."

On the 13th of February, at a meeting of the Trustees, the following resolutions were passed respecting the proposed Bill:—" That inasmuch as it is sought by such Act " (Bill) to raise the future interest of the debt above the annual sum which has of late " years been paid and accepted, to limit the future expenditure out of the tolls towards " repairs of the roads to the grossly inadequate annual sum of 50*l.*, to reduce the tolls " now levied, and thus henceforth materially to increase the heavy annual burden which " has for years past fallen on the highway rates of the several parishes, whilst there is " not any provision for the extinguishment of any part of the principal debt or of the " present arrears of interest, such Bill is for the foregoing and other reasons deserving " of strenuous opposition.

" And it was further resolved, That as the tolls would be insufficient to defray the " expenses of management and provide the amount necessary for repairs, even if there " was no debt upon the Trust, any Bill will be unsatisfactory to the Trustees which is " not obtained wholly at the expense of the mortgagees, and does not extinguish the " arrears of interest with a considerable portion of the mortgage debt, and provide for " payment annually of a nominal amount only by way of future interest, with a moderate " sum towards the reduction of the unextinguished portion of such debt."

In this case, the question may arise whether or not the Act is to be renewed? And, if so, upon what terms, as regards the rates of toll and the number of payments; the amount of the principal debt, and to whom the same is payable; whether any or what rate of interest is to be allowed thereon; and the general appropriation of the funds, to the expenses of management, the repair of the roads, and the payment of debt and interest.

No. 4.—LOUGHBOROUGH AND ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH ROAD.

The existing local Act, of the 1st and 2nd of George IV. cap. 39., continued, with amendments, the previous Acts for this road; and the term has been extended since 1842, by the several Turnpike Acts Continuance Acts until the 1st day of November 1863.

The roads of this Trust extend in two lines,—the one from Loughborough to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 11 miles 4 furlongs and 30½ poles in length; and the other branching out of the former from Coleorton to Rempstone 13 miles 3 furlongs and 34½ poles in length, total 25 miles and 25 poles in length. There are eight gates and bars on the Loughborough road, and four gates and bars on the Rempstone road, but *two* tolls are collected for using each road, the first gate on each road clearing the more distant one. The full rates of toll are levied at all the gates, but there are exemptions at the Loughborough and Ashby Lane gates, as specified in the local Act. The clerk has not stated what portions of the roads are situated in towns, nor what portions are repaired by the parishes.

The debts upon this Trust were originally 4,561*l.* 18*s.*, but in 1853 a portion was paid off, and subsequently other portions by which the debts have become reduced to 3,184*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* as set forth in the schedule of the Bill, bearing interest at 5*l.* per cent.

The accounts show, that the toll receipts have not materially differed in amount for many years; the clerk states that he is unable to explain the lower amount received in 1846, but he thinks that the increase in 1854 and 1855 would arise from some new collieries being opened in the neighbourhood of the Blackbrook and Thringstone gates. No parish aid appears to have been received since 1838, but in former years it amounted to upwards of 300*l.* The funds have been expended, in repairing the roads; salaries, increased in 1855 from 65*l.* to 80*l.* per annum; interest of debt; small sums for improvements, and portions of the principal. The clerk explains that the increase to the surveyor's salary in 1855 arose from the Trustees thinking that 50*l.* a year was inadequate for his services on upwards of 25 miles of road; and the salary of 5*l.* was paid to the treasurer, as the trustees had no claim upon any one to take the office.

In attempting to effect an amicable arrangement with the creditors, the clerk reported in November last that "the trustees do not consider themselves called upon to interfere "with the creditors, or to request their assent to any specific reduction in the rate of "interest; they left the creditors to decide for themselves as to the lowest rate they "would be willing to accept." He added that there would not be two-thirds of the creditors in amount who would be willing to accept 4*l.* per cent. interest. He also stated that the tolls were recently let at a reduction of 114*l.* from what they were the previous year, which would do away with all hope of a surplus. Since the Bill has been deposited the clerk has reported that all the creditors, except Mr. Walker for 300*l.*, had consented to reduce the rate of interest to 4*l.* per cent., or a less rate. The trustees have, however, submitted no proposal, but have proceeded with their Bill.

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to repeal the several existing Acts, and to obtain other provisions in lieu thereof for a term of 21 years.

Clause 4 continues the present rates of toll until the 1st day of January 1864.

The new tolls to be taken on and after the 1st of January 1864 are specified in Clause 12. The tolls are in general the same as at present, except that lower tolls are proposed upon *asses;* namely, 1*d.* instead of 4*d.* if drawing, and ½*d.* instead of 1*d.* if not drawing. The toll of 8*d.* on each horse drawing *millstones* is not to be continued.

By Clause 15 toll is to be charged on every change of carriage whether the same is laden or not.

Clause 16 allows *two* tolls to be taken as at present on each line of road (but no length is stated within which a second toll cannot be taken).

Clause 17 disallows certain general exemptions from tolls in winter, unless cylindrical wheels at least six inches wide are used,—as in Section 23 of the present Act of 1821.

[*Read on to page* 15.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the LOUGHBOROUGH AND ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH TURNPIKE TRUST.

Length of Road about 25 Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1838	693 0 0	- -	700 10 0	334 4 4	–	15	50 0 0	- -	410 7 4	- -	- -	809 11 8	230 3 1	- -	4,561 18 0	72 0 0	1838
1839	697 0 0	- -	701 0 0	596 7 10	–	15	50 0 0	- -	199 12 0	- -	- -	876 4 1	54 19 0	- -	4,561 18 0	97 10 0	1839
1840	707 0 0	- -	711 0 0	349 7 10	–	15	50 0 0	- -	289 18 8	30 0 0	- -	744 6 6	21 12 6	- -	4,561 18 0	35 13 4	1840
1841	775 0 0	- -	779 4 0	440 0 8	–	15	50 0 0	- -	192 15 4	27 15 0	- -	751 13 3	49 3 3	- -	4,561 18 0	71 0 0	1841
1842	783 0 0	- -	788 0 6	466 16 5	–	15	50 0 0	- -	200 2 0	72 8 10	- -	804 7 3	32 16 6	- -	4,561 18 0	99 0 0	1842
1843	754 0 0	- -	783 17 0	462 9 1	–	15	50 0 0	- -	239 8 8	51 3 0	- -	818 0 9	- -	1 7 3	4,561 18 0	87 13 4	1843
1844	758 0 0	- -	763 0 6	439 14 2	–	15	50 0 0	- -	227 4 7	34 13 0	- -	766 11 9	- -	4 18 6	4,561 18 0	88 10 9	1844
1845	784 0 0	- -	788 18 6	467 14 5	–	15	50 0 0	- -	246 6 1	- -	- -	779 0 6	4 19 6	- -	4,561 18 0	70 6 8	1845
1846	591 16 8	- -	596 4 8	325 5 6	–	15	50 0 0	- -	232 4 7	- -	- -	622 10 1	- -	21 5 11	4,561 18 0	66 4 1	1846
1847	720 2 7	- -	724 13 7	286 5 10	–	15	50 0 0	29 10 0	234 9 5	- -	- -	615 5 3	88 2 5	- -	4,561 18 0	59 16 8	1847
1848	734 10 0	- -	739 10 0	336 6 5	–	15	50 0 0	7 2 0	183 3 10	- -	- -	608 19 7	218 12 10	- -	4,561 18 0	84 15 10	1848
1849	680 10 0	- -	685 8 6	253 7 10	–	15	50 0 0	- -	248 17 11	42 14 0	- -	613 6 9	290 14 7	- -	4,561 18 0	61 2 7	1849
1850	621 13 10	- -	627 10 10	196 8 6	–	15	50 0 0	3 5 0	271 18 1	- -	- -	543 10 1	374 15 4	- -	4,561 18 0	*121 7 8	1850
1851	726 10 0	- -	732 9 0	301 13 1	–	15	50 0 0	6 1 6	342 13 10	- -	- -	715 8 5	391 15 11	- -	4,561 18 0	6 15 11	1851
1852	721 0 0	- -	727 19 6	247 14 1	–	15	50 0 0	3 3 0	225 3 10	33 2 6	- -	574 3 5	545 12 0	- -	4,561 18 0	9 14 2	1852
1853	707 0 0	- -	713 17 6	301 4 11	–	15	50 0 0	6 13 0	205 6 7	- -	548 12 6	1,126 17 0	132 12 6	- -	4,011 18 0	18 18 8	1853
1854	883 0 0	- -	887 8 6	336 13 5	–	15	50 0 0	0 11 0	199 11 3	- -	- -	601 15 8	418 5 4	- -	4,011 18 0	19 6 3	1854
1855	871 0 0	- -	875 11 0	565 15 0	5	15	60 0 0	9 0 0	186 14 8	- -	426 3 6	1,267 13 2	26 3 2	- -	3,584 1 8	23 19 7	1855
1856	849 0 0	- -	859 6 6	416 11 0	5	15	60 0 0	5 13 6	148 1 10	- -	- -	652 13 3	232 16 5	- -	3,584 1 8	55 1 10	1856
1857	774 0 0	- -	774 0 0	330 9 2	5	15	60 0 0	4 10 0	144 12 11	- -	190 0 0	751 14 10	255 1 7	- -	3,384 1 8	88 19 0	1857
1858	705 0 0	- -	705 0 0	376 6 7	5	15	60 0 0	4 14 8	133 13 8	- -	195 0 0	789 19 6	170 2 1	- -	3,184 1 8	123 9 5	1858
1859	710 0 0	- -	711 4 0	546 16 8	5	15	60 0 0	1 11 6	125 3 11	- -	- -	753 16 5	127 9 8	- -	3,184 1 8	157 9 7	1859
1860	721 0 0	- -	722 12 6	475 7 5	5	15	60 0 0	- -	253 17 2	- -	- -	809 9 7	40 12 7	- -	3,184 1 8	62 16 6	1860
1861	776 17 0	- -	778 16 0	606 6 3	5	15	47 16 6	- -	157 9 10	- -	- -	831 12 7	- -	12 4 0	3,184 1 8	64 15 8	1861

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 5 per cent.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

* Mis-stated in former Returns.

Clauses 18, 19, and 20 continue the limitation of tolls on certain parts of the road, as in the Act of 1821, Section 16, 17, and 18.

Clause 21 continues an agreement with the Trustees of the Tamworth and Harrington Bridge Road, to the terms of which the clerk states that such Trustees agree.

It is proposed by Clause 23 to apply the funds of the trust as under:—

1st. In paying the expenses of obtaining the Act.

2nd. In paying the salaries, the repairs of toll-houses, &c. and the expenses of management, not exceeding 200*l.* a year, exclusive of certain other expenses. (The present salaries are about 80*l.* per annum.)

3rd. In paying the interest at the rate of *four* pounds per cent., but such interest is not to be *paid* (it may accrue) before the costs of the new Act are paid.

4th. In repairing the road, not exceeding 500*l.* per annum.

5th. In paying off the principal debt.

6th. In further repairing and improving the road.

As this clause stands, after paying the costs of the Act, the sums allowed would be, —management 200*l.*, interest 127*l.*, repairs 500*l.*; total 827*l.*, before any sum would be applicable for the payment of the principal.

Clause 24 allows the Trustees to require new bonds to be executed at the creditors' expense. Is not the question of new bonds usually left to the option of the creditors?

Clause 26 regulates the mode of paying off the debts,—in sums of 100*l.*, a small amount compared with the total debt.

Clause 27 relates to fence walls, &c. when out of repair.

Clause 28 and 29 relate to the sale of lands, and the removal of certain encroachments; but no explanation has been given of these clauses.

Clause 31 grants a new term of twenty-one years from the 1st day of November next.

In this case, the chief questions will be,—the rate of toll, the number of payments, and whether a second toll can be taken on either of the roads within a specified distance; the rate of interest to be allowed in future, and whether such interest shall accrue until the costs of the Act are paid; the sum to be allowed for repairs of road, and the provision to be made for the payment of the principal debt.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

26th of Victoria, 1863.

FIRST REPORT,

Made by Direction of the Secretary of State under the Act 3 & 4 William IV. Cap. 80.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

26th of Victoria, Session 1863.

SECOND REPORT,

WITH ABSTRACTS OF ACCOUNTS,

RELATING TO THE

Circumstances of the under-mentioned Turnpike Trusts applying for Local Acts in the present Session of Parliament, made by direction of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, under the powers conferred upon him by the Act of the 3rd and 4th of William IV. Cap. 80:—

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(Signed) H. A. BRUCE.

Whitehall, 2nd March 1863.

3101

No. 5.—SAINT ASAPH ROADS.

The existing Act for these roads, of the 3rd of William IV. cap. 26., repealed the three former Acts so far as they related to the Saint Asaph and Conway Districts, and granted a new term, which will not expire until the end of the session after April 1864.

As the roads under this Act have been managed as two distinct Trusts, it appears necessary to refer to the circumstances of each separately.

1. The Saint Asaph District.

This district of road is 9 miles in length, and passes through the town of St. Asaph, in which the road is 2 furlongs in length, and the town of St. George, in which the road is about 185 yards in length. No part of the road is repaired by the parishes. There are two toll-gates and one bar on this district, the gates being about five miles apart, with a bar near the St. George's Gate to catch the traffic passing along a certain highway. Two tolls are allowed upon this district, which are levied at the full rates.

The total sum borrowed upon this district was stated at 1,637*l.* in the year 1838, but became reduced to 980*l.* in the year 1846, and has not been further reduced; it bears interest at 5*l.* per cent., but it is proposed by the Bill to omit the sum of 130*l.*, by which the debt will be reduced to 850*l.*—remaining due to four creditors.

The accounts show, that the toll-income has been much reduced, principally on account of the opening of the Chester and Holyhead and Vale of Clwyd Railways, and the consequent diminution of traffic on the road. Aid was obtained from the parishes in 1853 for the purpose of putting the road in an efficient state of repair. Since that year the traffic has so greatly diminished that the funds have been sufficient to keep the road in repair without calling for any contributions from the parishes. The funds of the Trust have been applied, in repairing the road; paying the salaries, at reduced sums, since 1849; law charges, occasionally; interest of debt; and portions of the principal, until the year 1846. In 1861 the sum of 125*l.* was received by this district from the *Denbigh* and *Rhuddlan* Turnpike Trust, under the following circumstances:—The last-named Trust had received money from the Vale of Clwyd Railway Company as compensation for the loss of tolls, &c. in consequence of the making of that railway; and as both Trusts had received damage from the said works, it was resolved unanimously, at a meeting of the Trustees of the respective roads on the 5th of March 1861, "that inasmuch as the St. Asaph Trust had suffered considerably from "the formation of the railway, and especially the approaches to the town of St. Asaph, "the sum of 100*l.* part of the sum of 400*l.* (previously received to the credit of the "Denbigh and Rhuddlan Trust) should in fairness be transferred to the St. Asaph "Trust." The sum of 25*l.* was also paid over to the St. Asaph Trust under similar circumstances on the 2nd of July 1861.

2. The Conway District.

The length of road in this district is about 11 miles, but no portion is repaired by the parishes. The length in the town of Abergele is about 2 furlongs 92 yards. There are four toll-gates on the road; the first at Abergele, which is about 4 miles from St. George's Gate on the St. Asaph District; the second at Colwyn, about 6 miles from Abergele Gate; the third at Dolwyd, a further distance of nearly 3 miles; and the Pensarn Gate, at a further distance of nearly 1 mile. Upon this district three tolls appear to be payable, but only two tolls are collected. The full rates of toll however are levied.

The debt in 1838 amounted to 2,840*l.*, but portions were paid off in 1845 and some of the following years, and it was also reduced 560*l.* (by payment of 400*l.*) in 1860, and 100*l.* in 1862, leaving the present debt, 1,990*l.*, bearing interest at 5*l.* per cent.

The accounts show that the toll-income has not varied to any great extent for many years. The funds have been applied, in repairing the roads; paying the salaries (reduced since 1849); law charges, occasionally; interest of debt; improvements previously to 1847; and portions of the principal.

It appears that no proposals have been made to the creditors to reduce the rate of interest, neither have the Trustees considered the question of consolidating the districts; but the chief object of the application to Parliament is to obtain powers to construct a new line of road by adopting and improving some portions of the existing highways.

[*Read on to page* 21.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the SAINT ASAPH TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about 9 Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in Hand.	Balance Overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
1838	339 2 6	- -	345 4 11	126 10 6	-	10 0	26 0 0	- -	103 17 0	- -	-	293 2 1	226 14 7	- -	1,637	41 14 0	1838
1839	424 0 0	- -	430 13 5	93 17 3	-	10 0	27 10 0	- -	51 15 2	- -	254	446 6 1	211 1 11	- -	1,383	39 0 0	1839
1840	300 0 0	- -	304 11 6	113 14 8	-	10 0	28 12 0	- -	71 0 10	- -	200	434 14 8	80 18 9	- -	1,183	39 0 0	1840
1841	273 10 0	- -	277 12 5	92 1 0	-	10 0	28 12 0	- -	51 16 7	- -	74	278 4 8	80 6 6	- -	1,109	- -	1841
1842	235 0 0	- -	237 19 5	100 3 6	-	10 0	28 12 0	- -	42 10 0	- -	-	186 7 6	131 18 5	- -	1,109	6 9 0	1842
1843	237 11 6	- -	238 7 0	121 7 4	-	10 0	29 14 0	- -	47 7 7	- -	100	315 18 6	54 6 11	- -	1,009	39 0 0	1843
1844	154 3 6	- -	154 7 0	83 13 11	-	10 0	28 12 0	- -	42 18 7	- -	-	179 0 2	29 13 9	- -	1,009	39 0 0	1844
1845	208 6 8	- -	208 13 11	93 14 8	-	10 0	28 12 0	- -	42 2 6	12 17 1	-	201 13 6	36 14 2	- -	1,009	39 0 0	1845
1846	251 10 0	- -	252 5 5	114 1 1	-	10 0	28 12 0	- -	43 8 4	- -	29	235 10 10	53 8 9	- -	980	39 0 0	1846
1847	215 0 0	- -	216 2 11	139 19 11	-	10 0	28 12 0	- -	41 11 1	- -	-	229 4 8	40 7 0	- -	980	45 0 0	1847
1848	152 13 6	- -	152 17 7	102 14 4	-	10 0	29 3 0	2 0 6	41 11 1	- -	-	189 17 3	3 7 4	- -	980	52 0 0	1848
1849	157 1 9	- -	157 3 1	82 3 9	-	10 0	19 0 0	0 18 3	36 11 0	- -	-	150 13 11	9 16 6	- -	980	65 0 0	1849
1850	153 9 8	- -	153 12 10	82 5 0	-	7 10	4 19 8	2 4 6	46 11 1	- -	-	145 3 5	18 5 11	- -	980	72 0 0	1850
1851	122 17 4	- -	123 2 5	84 14 1	-	5 0	4 19 8	- -	41 11 1	- -	-	140 10 6	0 17 10	- -	980	78 10 0	1851
1852	118 16 0	- -	118 17 0	86 0 0	-	5 0	4 19 8	- -	17 5 8	- -	-	117 12 11	2 1 11	- -	980	108 0 0	1852
1853	131 13 0	61 18 6	193 14 10	79 5 7	-	5 0	4 19 8	17 2 4	65 16 6	- -	-	175 18 8	19 18 1	- -	980	†39 0 0	1853
1854	130 11 0	- -	130 18 10	77 2 9	-	5 0	4 19 8	- -	41 11 1	- -	-	133 0 6	17 16 5	- -	980	39 0 0	1854
1855	92 16 4	- -	93 7 3	51 8 11	-	5 0	4 19 8	- -	40 12 1	- -	-	107 12 10	3 10 10	- -	980	39 0 0	1855
1856	157 16 8	- -	158 2 2	87 18 9	-	5 0	4 19 8	13 5 2	17 0 0	- -	-	134 6 11	27 6 1	- -	980	64 0 0	1856
1857	103 0 0	- -	103 3 8	74 2 7	-	5 0	4 19 8	- -	40 16 7	- -	-	133 5 11	- -	2 16 2	980	64 0 0	1857
1858	167 10 0	- -	168 11 6	72 11 6	-	5 0	4 19 8	- -	41 11 0	- -	-	127 8 10	38 6 6	- -	980	64 0 0	1858
1859	143 0 0	- -	147 15 1	83 9 7	-	5 0	4 19 4	- -	41 16 7	- -	-	139 15 4	46 6 3	- -	980	64 0 0	1859
1860	110 0 0	- -	118 15 4	76 11 11	-	5 0	4 19 8	- -	41 11 8	- -	-	134 2 10	30 18 9	- -	980	64 0 0	1860
1861	110 0 0	- -	*240 16 8	142 13 0	-	5 0	4 19 8	- -	41 8 0	- -	-	203 4 6	68 10 11	- -	980	64 0 0	1861

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 5 per cent.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

* Including 125*l.* from the Denbigh and Rhuddlan Trust.

† Interest beyond 6 years excluded.

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the CONWAY TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about 11 Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1838	515 4 6	–	*1,029 18 8	146 16 7	–	10	39 2 6	- - -	118 2 6	808 16 2	- - -	1,156 16 11	70 16 1	- - -	2,840 0 0	- - -	1838
1839	694 15 6	–	699 5 0	137 9 2	–	10	39 2 6	- - -	142 0 0	163 1 2	- - -	539 18 6	230 2 7	- - -	2,840 0 0	- - -	1839
1840	440 0 4	–	442 7 0	156 5 5	–	10	39 5 0	15 16 2	142 0 0	274 0 5	- - -	670 1 7	2 8 0	- - -	2,840 0 0	- - -	1840
1841	440 0 0	–	446 11 4	159 17 2	–	10	39 2 6	28 2 6	142 0 0	- - -	- - -	411 14 8	37 4 8	- - -	2,840 0 0	- - -	1841
1842	480 0 0	–	489 18 5	164 9 2	–	10	39 5 0	- - -	139 9 11	34 0 6	- - -	396 0 7	131 2 6	- - -	2,840 0 0	- - -	1842
1843	462 10 0	–	467 0 0	134 1 6	–	10	39 5 0	- - -	140 1 0	160 9 0	- - -	504 16 9	93 5 9	- - -	2,840 0 0	- - -	1843
1844	443 10 0	–	444 19 0	164 10 11	–	10	39 5 0	- - -	137 5 9	78 14 9	- - -	462 7 3	75 17 6	- - -	2,840 0 0	- - -	1844
1845	487 15 11	–	489 7 9	168 4 11	–	10	39 2 0	- - -	137 16 5	110 10 0	95 0 0	594 10 3	- - -	29 5 0	2,745 0 0	- - -	1845
1846	608 17 5	–	609 3 5	228 13 11	–	10	39 7 6	- - -	133 16 4	30 0 0	40 0 0	513 8 6	66 9 11	- - -	2,705 0 0	- - -	1846
1847	530 0 0	–	531 19 1	254 7 1	–	10	39 2 6	- - -	131 1 3	- - -	45 0 0	510 14 7	87 14 5	- - -	2,660 0 0	- - -	1847
1848	323 6 3	–	325 0 8	191 12 5	–	10	38 7 6	2 5 6	129 2 5	- - -	- - -	391 15 11	20 19 2	- - -	2,660 0 0	- - -	1848
1849	373 16 9	–	374 4 0	167 13 7	–	10	39 15 0	5 0 9	129 2 5	- - -	- - -	361 17 1	33 6 1	- - -	2,660 0 0	- - -	1849
1850	306 2 7	–	306 9 3	172 4 11	–	10	19 18 8	2 4 6	51 9 1	- - -	- - -	263 0 10	76 14 6	- - -	2,660 0 0	77 13 4	1850
1851	306 13 4	–	335 2 9	147 2 3	–	10	21 18 9	- - -	206 15 9	- - -	10 0 0	†432 9 4	- - -	20 12 1	2,650 0 0	- - -	1851
1852	378 6 8	–	385 7 3	154 16 4	–	10	23 18 10	- - -	128 15 3	- - -	- - -	328 16 6	35 18 8	- - -	2,650 0 0	- - -	1852
1853	322 0 0	–	335 16 6	149 16 11	–	10	23 18 10	- - -	128 12 8	- - -	- - -	327 7 10	44 7 4	- - -	2,650 0 0	- - -	1853
1854	331 6 8	–	345 12 8	147 1 5	–	10	23 18 10	- - -	128 12 8	- - -	- - -	318 11 9	71 8 3	- - -	2,650 0 0	- - -	1854
1855	314 11 8	–	329 14 0	130 9 2	–	10	23 18 10	- - -	124 15 5	- - -	- - -	300 17 3	100 5 0	- - -	2,650 0 0	- - -	1855
1856	403 6 8	–	420 10 7	158 18 4	–	10	23 18 10	- - -	123 15 8	- - -	- - -	329 13 10	191 1 9	- - -	2,650 0 0	- - -	1856
1857	343 15 0	–	363 17 4	149 6 6	–	10	23 18 10	- - -	125 18 7	- - -	- - -	325 4 3	229 14 10	- - -	2,650 0 0	- - -	1857
1858	375 0 0	–	394 6 6	141 8 11	–	10	23 18 10	- - -	128 12 8	- - -	- - -	313 6 7	310 14 9	- - -	2,650 0 0	- - -	1858
1859	363 3 0	–	383 9 11	170 5 11	–	10	23 18 10	- - -	129 10 1	- - -	- - -	344 15 8	349 9 0	- - -	2,650 0 0	- - -	1859
1860	371 17 0	–	387 0 1	136 4 4	–	10	23 18 10	- - -	129 18 6	- - -	‡400 0 0	716 17 1	19 12 0	- - -	2,090 0 0	- - -	1860
1861	365 0 0	–	387 10 10	169 4 8	–	10	23 18 10	- - -	101 16 7	- - -	- - -	314 6 7	92 16 3	- - -	2,090 0 0	- - -	1861

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 5 per cent.
* Including 500*l.* borrowed.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.
† Including 25*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* loss by Surveyor.
‡ For debts of 560*l.*

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain more effectual powers in lieu thereof for a term of 31 (instead of 21) years.

Clause 1 repeals the present Act, but in line 17 the word *fourth* is inserted instead of the "*third*" year.

In Clause 3 the expression "flat wheel" is described as a wheel with a "perfectly flat or level surface throughout the whole breadth of the tire," &c. The two districts of road are also described in this clause, but the same differs from the description in Clause 12, wherein the words "the King's Head public house in the town of Abergele" are not mentioned, but "St. Asaph Bridge" and "Abergele Bridge" are mentioned in Clause 12, and not in Clause 3.

The new roads are described in Clause 14, and are intended, for the most part, as improvements, by cutting off corners, &c. in the line of the present highways described in Clause 23. The total length of these eight new lines is stated at about 1 mile and nearly 2 furlongs.

The clerks state that the portions of land which will be given for making these new roads will be the width of land required for the same. They also state that the estimated cost of the work is 1,500*l.*, but inasmuch as the whole of the works will be made by the workmen of Sir Hugh Williams, Baronet, and H. R. Hughes, Esquire, the construction of the roads will cost the Trustees nothing.

Clause 15 allows deviations to be made in the works, but such deviations are not to extend beyond the limits marked on the plan; and in the levels, not exceeding *five* feet.

Clause 21 allows a period of *three* years for the compulsory purchase of land, and Clause 22 allows *five* years for completing the works.

Clause 23 allows eight portions of highways (about 4 miles 5 furlongs in length) to be converted into turnpike roads, with which the new roads described in Clause 14 will form a continuous but not a direct line between St. Asaph and Abergele.

The four portions of road described in this clause, which are intended to be stopped up or discontinued, are respectively of the lengths of 1 furlong 40 yards; 2 furlongs 22 yards; 71 yards; and 4 furlongs 97 yards,—total 1 mile and 10 yards.

Clause 24 allows a portion of the turnpike road, 1 mile 6 furlongs 44 yards, to be stopped up or discontinued, and to be vested in exchange for portions of the new roads.

Clause 25 relates to the removal of toll-houses, gates, &c., and also mentions "weighing machines,"—but there are none on the roads. Power is also sought in this clause to place trestles on the roads during daylight, where the Trustees find it necessary to do so.

Clause 26 allows the present tolls to be taken until the 1st day of January 1865, unless the roads are sooner completed, and from thenceforth to take the tolls specified in this clause. These tolls are the same as are now allowed and collected. An additional toll is proposed upon carriages moved by steam or machinery, but which appears to be unnecessary on account of the "Locomotive Act, 1861."

Clause 28 allows one toll to be paid for passing and repassing, but in lieu of the words "at any time or times during the same day," as contained in Section 8 of the present Act, it is proposed at the end of the clause to impose a toll *every third* time of passing.

Clause 32 allows *four* full tolls on the whole of the roads, instead of five tolls as are now allowed by Section 9 of the present Act; but should not the number of tolls be limited on each side of Abergele?

Clause 33 allows one-horse carts to be weighed,—but there is no weighing machine on the roads.

Clause 34 allows the Trustees to order that payment at any one toll-gate may free another, or that the traffic may pass at a reduced rate of toll.

Clause 35 allows no exemption to be made on horses, &c. drawing any agricultural implement or machine, if let on hire.

Clause 36 allows 1,500*l.* to be borrowed for making the new roads on the St. Asaph District;—but the clerks have stated that the construction of the roads will cost the Trustees nothing.

It is proposed by Clause 37 to apply the funds of the Trust as under:—

As to the St. Asaph district:—

1st. In paying the costs of obtaining the Act.

2nd. In defraying the expenses of constructing the new roads.

3rd. In paying the salaries and the costs of management, not to exceed 60*l.* per annum, exclusive of the wages of toll collectors; the costs of erecting, repairing, &c. toll-houses, toll-gates, and *weighing machines;* also expenses at law or in equity, and before magistrates, or before parliament, &c. (the costs of repairing toll-gates is usually included with the salaries, &c.)

4th. In repairing the roads,—without limiting the amount.

5th. In paying interest at *five* per cent. on the debt of 850*l.*

6th. In paying off the said debt,—as regulated by clause 41.

Lastly. In paying off the new debt of 2,000*l.* (this is said to be a clerical error, the amount should have been 1,500*l.*, as in Clause 36.), with interest at 4*l.* per cent.

As to the Conway District:—

1st. In defraying the salaries and costs of management, not exceeding 60*l.* per annum, exclusive of the wages of toll collectors, &c. &c., the same as on the St. Asaph District.

2nd. In repairing the roads,—without limiting the amount.

3rd. In paying interest at *five* per cent. on the debt of 1,990*l.*

4th. In paying off the said debt,—as regulated by Clause 41.

The above appropriations are similar to those of the present Act, except that *no special provisions now exist* for keeping the two districts separate. There is also in this clause no provision for a sinking fund in respect of the new debt, the payment of which is named "lastly," which differs from the general Act of the 12th and 13th of Victoria, cap. 87. sect. 3.

Clauses 38 and 39 relate to the separate districts of road.

Clause 40 sets forth that the sum of 130*l.*, secured by a mortgage to the Trustees of the North Meals Schools, and all arrears of interest thereon, shall be extinguished. The owners of this sum are stated in the annual returns to be unknown, and the debt appears to have been for many years unclaimed.

Clause 41. regulates the payment of the Trust debts, in sums of 200*l.* upon either district,—a large sum in comparison with the amount of debts; but the debts are also allowed to be paid off in smaller sums.

Clause 43 relating to fence walls, and Clause 44 relating to entrances to fields, are not contained in the present Act.

Clause 46 allows lodges to be made for materials as in Section 14 of the existing Act,—but it omits the limits as to size.

Clause 48 allows a term of *thirty-one* years instead of the usual term of twenty-one years.

There are no clauses in the new Bill to restrict the Trustees from collecting or expending money in towns, nor to prevent the interest from accruing until the costs of the Act are paid.

The principal questions for consideration in this case are: Shall the two districts be united and be managed as one Trust, which appears to have been intended by the present Act? Shall the new line of road be made as a turnpike road, and the portions of road be abandoned, as proposed by the Bill? What rates of toll shall be allowed, and what number of payments within a specified distance? What rate of interest shall be allowed in future? What term of Act shall be granted? What arrangements shall be made for the payment of any new debt? And to what extent shall the funds be appropriated to the repair of the road, and the payment of debt and interest?

No. 6.—ABERGAVENNY ROADS.

The existing Act for these roads, of the 1st & 2nd of William IV. cap. 26., repealed the previous Act of the 50th of George III., and obtained a new term, which has been extended to the 1st of November 1863.

The roads belonging to this Trust branch out in various directions from the town of Abergavenny, with a few cross roads running out of the main lines. Two separate accounts have been kept for the "old roads" and the "new line;" it will therefore be convenient to refer to each separately.

1. The Abergavenny Old District.

The roads in this district are stated at 75 miles 1 furlong and 5 yards in length, which are independent of certain portions of road, *which were never made*, although authorized by the Act, of 11 miles 2 furlongs and 11 yards in length. Of the present roads it is intended by the Bill to exclude 21 miles 4 furlongs and 51 yards, and to retain 53 miles 4 furlongs and 174 yards of road. The *ten* portions of road to be excluded from the Trust are for the most part branch roads, or roads connecting one line with another, and four of the portions are each less than half-a-mile in length.

There are fifteen gates and bars on the present district of road, several of which are near to the town of Abergavenny, but no portions of the roads are repaired by the parishes, nor are situated in towns. The full rates of toll are taken in all cases, except that horses, &c., drawing carts and waggons, are charged respectively 6*d.* or 4*d.* each, according to the width of the wheels, instead of the maximum and uniform rate of 8*d.*

It appears from the returns that the sum of 14,760*l.* 10*s.* was borrowed upon these roads at 5*l.* per cent., and 2,000*l.* at 4*l.* per cent., making a total of 16,760*l.* 10*s.*, no part of which has been paid off; but the clerk states that there are actually bonds outstanding amounting to 16,810*l.* 10*s.*, and that interest has been paid upon that sum; he believes that an error was made in stating the amount in the annual returns, and he thinks that the discrepancy can now only be cleared up upon the bonds being produced to the Trustees for examination. Although by the present Act, Section 21, a sinking fund of not less than 150*l.* a year was required to be set apart and applied to the payment of the principal debts *before the repair of the roads*, it appears that such sinking fund has never been provided.

The accounts show, that the toll receipts have generally decreased, although in some years the payments by the toll lessees have not been made with regularity, but sometimes in advance. The tolls, however, have not been let by auction since 1845. The funds have been expended,—in repairing the roads; salaries, formerly 190*l.*, now 200*l.* a year; interest of debt; improvements, occasionally; and incidentals. The clerk explains that in 1845 the Trustees considered the clerk's salary was inadequate, and in consequence of the additional labour entailed upon him in paying the large number of men employed on the road (and which is still his duty), and other matters, his salary was raised from 40*l.* to 50*l.* per annum. The present surveyor, in addition to his other duties, superintends the collection of the tolls, at the fixed salary of 150*l.* per annum. The incidental expenses have frequently amounted to between 100*l.* and 200*l.*, and appear to have included the clerk's professional bill (there being no sum under law charges), contract work, payment for articles which ought to have been charged as "tradesmen's bills," purchase of horses, payment to superintendent of toll collectors, &c.

2. The New Hereford Road.

The length of this road, from Monk Street Abergavenny to Cross Way Cottage in Llanvihangel Crucorney, is 3 miles 6 furlongs and 33 yards, upon which there is one toll-gate, at which the full rates of toll are collected, except upon horses, &c., drawing waggons and carts, as on the old roads.

The debt upon this road is 3,270*l.* bearing interest at 5*l.* per cent., and the arrears of interest, to the 31st of December 1861, are stated at 220*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*

The accounts show, that the toll receipts have frequently been of the same amount for following years, of which the following explanation has been given:—From the year 1841 to 1845 inclusive the whole of the tolls, including those on the new road, were let by auction in one lot, and it was then arranged that the sum of 370*l.* should be trans-

[*Read on to page* 26.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the ABERGAVENNY (Old Road) TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about 75¼ Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	
1838	1,734 17 0	- -	1,736 15 3	1,449 6 1	–	40	150 0 0	- -	403 16 2	- -	–	2,118 11 2	571 8 4	- -	16,760 10	1,300 0 0	1838
1839	1,708 12 9	- -	1,712 0 0	1,626 5 4	–	40	150 0 0	- -	827 12 10	- -	–	2,886 18 11	- -	603 10 7	16,760 10	1,400 0 0	1839
1840	3,541 5 0	- -	3,555 4 0	1,852 17 4	–	40	150 0 0	- -	785 1 5	- -	–	3,053 6 1	- -	101 12 8	16,760 10	1,300 0 0	1840
1841	3,077 1 8	- -	3,100 18 2	1,825 11 7	–	40	150 0 0	- -	838 16 8	- -	–	3,030 15 1	- -	31 9 7	16,760 10	1,417 11 3	1841
1842	3,535 8 4	- -	3,535 8 4	1,755 18 3	–	40	150 0 0	- -	868 5 10	- -	–	2,883 4 8	620 14 1	- -	16,760 10	1,390 17 10	1842
1843	3,235 0 0	- -	3,251 19 7	1,992 10 1	–	40	150 0 0	- -	842 10 7	- -	–	3,136 17 11	735 15 9	- -	16,760 10	1,372 10 0	1843
1844	2,995 5 3	- -	2,997 14 9	1,961 4 10	–	40	150 0 0	- -	926 3 11	- -	–	3,198 12 1	534 18 5	- -	16,760 0	1,288 15 0	1844
1845	3,283 11 7	- -	3,337 2 7	2,042 5 3	–	50	150 0 0	- -	798 18 7	- -	–	3,081 7 10	790 13 2	- -	16,760 0	1,319 10 7	1845
1846	3,386 18 10	- -	3,392 3 10	2,128 4 4	–	50	150 0 0	- -	827 9 4	- -	–	3,338 14 4	844 2 8	- -	16,760 0	1,310 1 3	1846
1847	3,233 5 0	- -	3,233 5 0	2,294 19 11	–	50	150 0 0	- -	876 15 1	- -	–	3,467 9 1	609 18 7	- -	16,760 0	1,251 6 2	1847
1848	2,985 0 9	- -	3,070 13 8	2,315 4 1	–	50	189 0 0	- -	698 4 3	- -	–	3,363 4 10	317 7 5	- -	16,760 0	1,303 8 11	1848
1849	2,921 19 10	- -	2,924 2 9	1,803 11 3	–	50	228 0 0	- -	850 12 9	- -	–	3,041 1 6	200 8 8	- -	16,760 0	1,270 16 2	1849
1850	2,910 1 0	- -	2,940 4 8	1,635 16 6	–	50	143 5 0	- -	755 10 6	394 13 1	–	3,132 12 2	8 1 2	- -	16,760 0	1,345 3 9	1850
1851	2,858 15 3	- -	2,860 11 9	1,633 7 6	–	50	118 6 8	- -	750 17 8	- -	–	2,677 11 5	191 1 6	- -	16,760 0	1,400 8 0	1851
1852	3,355 2 2	- -	3,356 10 2	1,787 7 6	–	50	110 13 4	- -	800 0 2	- -	–	2,903 16 6	643 15 2	- -	16,760 0	1,418 7 10	1852
1853	3,336 6 11	- -	3,348 16 11	2,254 9 0	–	50	107 0 0	- -	775 12 5	- -	–	3,241 15 1	750 17 0	- -	16,760 0	1,460 15 5	1853
1854	3,091 3 4	- -	3,091 3 4	2,346 17 11	–	50	140 0 0	- -	756 12 4	98 4 0	–	3,445 6 2	396 14 2	- -	16,760 0	1,522 4 1	1854
1855	2,991 3 6	- -	2,991 3 6	1,864 17 5	–	50	155 0 0	- -	779 9 10	- -	–	2,903 16 10	484 0 10	- -	16,760 0	1,563 13 3	1855
1856	3,161 1 8	- -	3,161 1 8	1,855 8 10	–	50	150 0 0	- -	688 14 8	- -	–	2,848 8 0	796 14 6	- -	16,760 0	1,689 18 7	1856
1857	2,992 9 0	- -	3,003 17 0	1,832 11 9	–	50	150 0 0	- -	845 1 7	- -	–	2,927 9 2	873 2 4	- -	16,760 0	1,662 17 0	1857
1858	2,748 2 6	- -	2,748 2 6	1,793 11 6	–	50	150 0 0	- -	749 8 3	- -	–	2,783 2 1	838 2 9	- -	16,760 0	1,662 17 0	1858
1859	2,850 9 1	- -	2,851 9 1	1,787 8 7	–	50	150 0 0	- -	726 4 1	- -	–	2,794 16 6	894 15 4	- -	16,760 0	1,818 7 7	1859
1860	2,656 4 6	- -	2,656 4 6	1,712 11 3	–	50	150 0 0	- -	743 2 2	- -	–	2,702 4 2	848 15 8	- -	16,760 0	1,893 5 6	1860
1861	2,442 16 0	- -	2,442 16 0	1,622 13 6	–	50	150 0 0	- -	800 5 4	- -	–	2,664 17 2	626 14 6	- -	16,760 0	1,911 0 1	1861

N.B.—Rates of Interest 4 and 5 per cent.

Note.—The "Total Income," and "Total Expenditure," include Incidentals.

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the ABERGAVENNY (New Road) TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about 3¾ Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s.		£ s. d.	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
1838	260 0 0	–	*605 0 0	228 4 3	– –	– –	– –	– –	64 15 1	– –	– –	306 11 9	152 6 7	– –	3,270	192 10 0	1838
1839	270 0 0	–	270 0 0	428 9 7	– –	– –	– –	– –	176 11 4	– –	– –	606 13 11	– –	184 7 4	3,270	198 15 6	1839
1840	320 0 0	–	320 0 0	111 4 1	– –	– –	– –	– –	275 5 11	– –	– –	393 13 6	– –	258 0 10	3,270	66 19 6	1840
1841	370 0 0	–	370 0 0	128 1 9	– –	– –	– –	– –	41 16 2	– –	– –	180 16 2	– –	68 17 0	3,270	253 10 0	1841
1842	370 0 0	–	370 0 0	109 11 8	– –	– –	– –	– –	203 19 3	– –	– –	317 14 11	– –	16 11 11	3,270	226 0 0	1842
1843	370 0 0	–	370 0 0	157 16 10	– –	– –	– –	– –	170 5 0	– –	– –	328 8 10	24 19 3	– –	3,270	227 18 7	1843
1844	370 0 0	–	370 0 0	122 8 0	– –	– –	– –	– –	148 16 11	– –	– –	271 4 11	123 14 4	– –	3,270	247 7 2	1844
1845	370 0 0	–	370 0 0	160 10 6	– –	– –	– –	– –	154 14 10	– –	– –	318 8 4	175 6 0	– –	3,270	260 0 0	1845
1846	354 10 0	–	354 10 0	92 6 5	– –	– –	– –	– –	139 4 4	– –	– –	234 4 5	295 11 7	– –	3,270	286 5 2	1846
1847	354 4 0	–	354 4 0	119 17 8	– –	– –	– –	– –	233 15 9	– –	– –	353 13 5	296 2 2	– –	3,270	265 19 5	1847
1848	340 2 6	–	340 2 6	135 15 7	– –	– –	37 13	– –	176 16 6	– –	– –	352 9 4	283 15 4	– –	3,270	202 12 11	1848
1849	278 12 6	–	278 12 6	130 1 1	– –	– –	– –	– –	158 13 2	– –	– –	290 16 9	271 11 1	– –	3,270	207 9 9	1849
1850	336 12 6	–	336 15 6	113 12 9	– –	– –	8 0	– –	148 16 9	– –	– –	273 14 2	334 12 5	– –	3,270	222 3 0	1850
1851	355 15 3	–	355 18 3	156 16 11	– –	– –	– –	– –	152 11 3	– –	– –	316 13 9	373 16 11	– –	3,270	222 2 3	1851.
1852	449 15 0	–	449 15 0	183 19 0	– –	– –	16 0	– –	153 17 3	– –	– –	362 13 1	460 18 10	– –	3,270	231 15 0	1852
1853	516 10 6	–	516 10 6	361 11 5	– –	– –	8 0	– –	136 17 6	– –	– –	507 18 11	469 10 5	– –	3,270	258 7 6	1853
1854	349 7 0	–	349 7 0	436 12 9	– –	– –	10 0	– –	163 17 0	10	– –	621 12 9	197 4 8	– –	3,270	258 0 6	1854
1855	251 5 0	–	251 5 0	183 16 5	– –	– –	10 0	– –	147 4 10	– –	– –	357 7 10	91 1 10	– –	3,270	274 7 6	1855
1856	239 5 6	–	239 5 6	68 14 2	– –	– –	– –	– –	125 17 3	– –	– –	202 9 11	127 17 5	– –	3,270	311 18 5	1856
1857	220 3 0	–	220 3 0	92 10 5	– –	– –	– –	– –	246 5 8	– –	– –	345 8 0	2 12 5	– –	3,270	229 2 9	1857
1858	237 8 0	–	237 8 0	82 3 1	– –	– –	– –	– –	145 14 2	– –	– –	235 18 7	4 1 10	– –	3,270	246 18 7	1858
1859	236 13 6	–	250 0 0	88 2 5	– –	– –	– –	– –	157 6 7	– –	– –	256 3 6	– –	2 1 8	3,270	247 17 3	1859
1860	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	93 3 2	– –	– –	– –	– –	174 14 2	– –	– –	279 19 5	– –	32 1 1	3,270	226 1 0	1860
1861	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	73 10 0	– –	– –	– –	– –	154 16 10	– –	– –	242 6 9	– –	24 7 10	3,270	220 2 7	1861

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 5 per cent. *Note.*—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals. * Including 320*l.* borrowed.

ferred from the general Trust to the new road, and should be considered as the actual income. In consequence of the opening of the Newport and Hereford Railway the receipts fell off considerably, and this gate was again let to the old Trust at the yearly rent of 250*l.*, and this arrangement has been continued until the present time. The funds of this road have been expended, in repairing the road; paying the salary of surveyor, occasionally; and interest of debt.

On the Local Act being excepted, the Trustees endeavoured to ascertain the views of the creditors, with the view to effect an amicable arrangement; and at an adjourned meeting, when there were present Trustees and creditors representing bonds to the amount of between 8,000*l.* and 9,000*l.*, it was unanimously resolved, with the approbation of the whole of the creditors then present, that application should be made to Parliament for a new Act, with such additional alterations and powers as might be deemed advisable; and subsequently only one creditor for 125*l.* dissented. The clerk, however, stated in September last, that the Toll income would probably be seriously affected by the opening of the Merthyr, Tredegar, and Abergavenny Railway, which runs parallel with one of the roads of the Trust.

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain further powers in lieu thereof for a term of 21 years.

Clause 12 appoints new Trustees; but the persons named are much fewer in number than the persons appointed by the existing Act.

Clause 13 allows *twelve* additional Trustees to be elected, in lieu of the usual number of three or five.

Clause 16 describes the roads which it is proposed to retain in the amalgamated Trust, the lengths of which are thus stated:—

	M.	Fur.	Yds.
1. The Monmouth 16 mile road	8	6	0
2. The Pontypool road	6	4	137
3. Branching out of No. 1 to near Pantry Goitre House	0	5	33
4. The Monmouth 14 mile road	6	3	42
5. The Hereford old road	4	7	66
6. Leading out of No. 5 by Pandu to Penbiddle	1	7	66
7. The Crickhowell road	3	2	88
8. The Merthyr road	9	4	193
9. The Llanellen road	1	7	44
10. The Hereford new road, (now a separate branch)	3	6	33
11. The Ross road	8	2	99
12. The Cross Onnen road	0	1	88
13. The Hill road	0	4	11
14. The Lloyndu road	0	4	187
Total - - Miles	57	2	207

It may be a question whether some of the short lengths named above should be continued as turnpike roads.

Clause 17 continues the present tolls until the 31st of December 1863.

Clause 18 specifies the tolls which may be taken on and after the 1st of January 1864. These tolls for the most part are the same as are allowed by the present Act, and are now collected,—except that horses, &c. drawing any waggon or cart are charged either 6*d.* or 4*d.* each, according to the width of wheels, in lieu of 8*d.* And the following item is omitted:—for every horse, &c. drawing *any small sledge*, 3*d.* The tolls in this clause are generally high.

Clause 24 allows all payments for toll to clear any other toll-gate within *five* miles.

Clause 27 allows the Trustees to borrow money to pay the costs of the Act and certain arrears of interest,—without limiting the amount. (The clerk states, that in order to discharge the interest which accrued due on the 1st of January last, and the balance of the working expenses, with the sum of 353*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* interest on claimable bonds, the Trustees will require from 200*l.* to 300*l.*, and this sum they propose to borrow together with a sufficient sum to discharge the costs of the Act, which cannot amount to 1,000*l.* in all.)

It is proposed by Clause 28 to extinguish the sum of 350*l.*, which has not been claimed since 1839, and the arrears of interest thereon. (The clerk states, that about 569*l.* arrears of interest are due upon these debts, being at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. upon 300*l.*, and 4*l.* per cent. upon 50*l.*)

Clause 29 declares that the principal money is to be charged on all the roads of the Trust.

Clause 30 extinguishes all arrears of interest "except as herein-before expressly provided."

It is proposed by Clause 31 to apply the funds of the Trust (except borrowed money) as under:—

1st. In paying the expenses of obtaining the Act, or such part as may not be discharged under other provisions.

2nd. In discharging certain arrears of interest, or such part as may not be discharged under other provisions. (A sum of about 353*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* is said to be due upon claimable bonds for the five years prior to the 1st of January last, and this sum the Trustees propose to pay.)

3rd. In defraying the expenses of management, salaries, repairs of toll houses, &c. and incidentals, not exceeding in any one year 300*l.*,—exclusive of payments to toll collectors, and proceedings at law, or in equity, or before justices.

4th. In paying interest at *five* per cent. on the money proposed to be borrowed under Clause 27.

5th. In paying interest at 4*l.* 10*s.* per cent. on the debts specified in the first and second Schedules (2,000*l.* part of the debt bears interest at 4*l.* per cent., and the clerk states that it is not intended to raise the rate of interest upon such part of the debt; he also says that this provision, apparently, requires some slight amendment).

6th. In paying off the debt to be borrowed under Clause 27.

7th. In setting apart, for the discharge of the principal debts, the sum of 250*l.* a year.

8th. In repairing the roads, not exceeding in any one year the sum of 1,400*l.*

9th. In paying off the principal debt,—as regulated by Clause 36.

Lastly, in repairing and improving the roads.

Clause 36 regulates the payment of the Trust debt,—in sums of 200*l.*; but a sinking fund is proposed in Clause 31 of 250*l.* a year.

There is no clause in the Bill to restrict the Trustees from collecting or expending money in towns, or in districts under Improvement Acts.

In this case, the questions to be determined are,—What portions of road shall be excluded from the Trust, and what portions shall be retained? What scale of tolls shall be allowed, and the number of payments, or the distance within which a second toll shall not be payable? What rate of interest shall be allowed? Shall all the arrears of interest be extinguished, and no interest be allowed to accrue until the costs of the Act are paid; or, shall money be borrowed to pay such arrears, and the costs of the Act? and in what manner shall the funds be apportioned to the repair of the road, and the payment of the interest and the principal debt.

No. 7.—CHELTENHAM DISTRICT ROADS.

The existing Act for these roads, of the 1st and 2nd of William IV. cap. 16., repealed the former Act of the 5th of George IV. cap. 100, and granted a new term, which has been extended until the 1st day of November 1863.

The following particulars have been supplied respecting the roads of this Trust:—

ROADS.	Length.	Gates and Bars.	Road in Cheltenham.	Road proposed to be relinquished.
	M. F. YDS.		M. F. YDS.	M. F. YDS.
London Road - - -	5 7 128	2 1	—	—
Charlton Park Road - -	1 2 168	2 –	1 1 102	1 2 168
Birdlip Road - - -	4 5 171	4 1	- - -	4 5 171
Hewletts Road - - -	1 3 86	1 –	0 5 176	1 3 86
Tewkesbury Road - -	2 7 40	1 –	0 2 170	0 2 170
Total - -	16 2 153	10 2	2 2 8	7 6 155

From the above it appears that the total length of road is 16 miles 2 furlongs 153 yards, of which 2 miles 2 furlongs 8 yards are within the limits of the Cheltenham Improvement Act, leaving about 14 miles of road to be repaired by the Trustees. There are four weighing machines on the roads. The gates on the Charlton Park Road, the Birdlip Road, and Hewletts Road, and the nearest gate to Cheltenham on the London Road, are all cleared by one payment of toll. The Local Act (section 19) allows three full tolls to be taken, except at the Dowdeswell Hill Gate. The Charlton Park Gate is within the limits of the Cheltenham Improvement Act. The full rates of toll are not collected except in respect to the tolls on carriages moved by steam or machinery, and on carriages linked or fastened to any other carriage. The following reduced tolls are collected:—on horses, &c., drawing any carriage, 6*d.* instead of 8*d.*; on horses, &c., not drawing, 2*d.* instead of 3*d*; on oxen, &c., 10*d.* instead of 1*s.* 3*d.* per score; and on sheep, &c., 5*d.* instead of 10*d.* per score. The double tolls authorized by the Act are not taken in any case.

The total amount borrowed upon these roads, as shown in a former parliamentary return, was 28,260*l.*, including 10,000*l.* from the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners; but the last-named sum and other of the debts have been paid off (including 400*l.* 5*s.* paid in 1862), by which the debt has been reduced to 7,604*l.* 15*s.*, bearing interest at 5*l.* per cent., and now due to 12 creditors.

The accounts show, that the toll income has been reduced since the year 1845, but no aid appears to have been received from the parishes since 1835. The funds have been expended, in repairing the roads; in paying salaries (now 160*l.* per annum); law charges, of heavy amounts occasionally; interest of debt; and portions of the principal,—the creditors in late years accepting reduced amounts in lieu of full payment of their debts. The clerk thus explains the "law charges:"—the payments in 1840 and 1843 arose from protracted litigation with the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway Company, in order to obtain a bridge and approaches on the Tewkesbury Road near Cheltenham; the charges in 1846 were the costs of opposing in Parliament several railways for the protection of the roads and the public; and the charges in 1852 were in relation to the Cheltenham Improvement Act in the sessions of 1851 and 1852, and the continuance of the Charlton Park toll-gate. The other law charges were incurred in defensive steps against various railway companies and in part payment of the leases of the tolls.

In the years 1861 and 1862 attempts were made to obtain the consents of the creditors to a reduction in the rate of interest. At the same time several memorials were forwarded to the Home Secretary respecting some of the toll-gates on these roads, but no satisfactory arrangements have been made either in respect to a reduction of interest

[*Read on to page* 30.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the CHELTENHAM DISTRICT TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about 16¼ Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
1838	5,770 3 0	- -	5,771 5 0	2,611 12 5	–	40	184 4	120 0 11	1,097 8 6	- -	1,100 0	5,162 16 1	1,071 14 5	19,510	645 5 0	1838
1839	5,397 13 4	- -	5,398 13 4	3,063 14 9	–	40	109 4	100 0 0	973 10 8	- -	2,100 0	6,410 13 6	59 14 3	17,410	607 15 0	1839
1840	5,515 17 2	- -	5,517 7 2	3,189 18 9	–	50	109 4	626 12 5	855 10 0	15 19 9	- -	4,862 1 11	714 19 6	17,410	637 15 0	1840
1841	4,749 7 2	- -	4,750 9 2	3,410 6 11	–	40	109 4	136 18 4	872 3 6	- -	700 0	5,271 19 9	193 8 11	16,710	634 10 0	1841
1842	4,834 4 8	- -	4,834 18 8	2,819 4 10	–	40	107 2	- -	960 10 0	- -	- -	3,954 6 4	1,074 1 3	16,710	506 10 0	1842
1843	4,239 0 0	- -	4,390 1 0	3,013 12 1	–	30	111 6	401 9 9	782 17 0	- -	300 0	4,656 9 10	807 12 5	16,410	552 0 0	1843
1844	4,510 11 10	- -	4,511 4 10	3,065 11 0	–	50	109 4	18 14 1	884 14 4	- -	500 0	4,628 3 5	690 13 10	15,910	464 0 0	1844
1845	3,829 0 2	- -	3,829 14 2	2,277 9 0	–	40	109 4	- -	795 13 7	- -	500 0	3,748 10 7	771 17 5	15,410	446 15 0	1845
1846	3,487 12 7	- -	3,487 19 7	1,992 9 2	–	40	106 18	376 10 2	831 2 2	- -	500 0	3,872 19 4	386 17 8	14,910	387 15 0	1846
1847	3,398 2 10	- -	3,398 11 10	2,790 4 3	–	40	120 0	18 7 10	739 14 11	- -	- -	3,745 15 0	39 14 6	14,910	396 10 0	1847
1848	3,260 14 4	- -	3,260 14 4	2,085 13 2	–	40	120 0	49 19 11	735 8 6	- -	- -	3,031 1 7	269 7 3	14,910	393 10 0	1848
1849	3,295 15 0	- -	3,303 19 0	1,864 0 8	–	40	120 0	60 19 11	705 12 4	- -	- -	2,835 12 11	737 13 4	14,910	447 10 0	1849
1850	3,596 7 4	- -	3,601 1 4	2,667 9 10	–	40	120 0	- -	771 4 5	- -	500 0	4,108 4 3	230 10 5	14,410	395 5 0	1850
1851	3,376 17 11	- -	3,378 7 11	1,815 11 2	–	40	120 0	53 18 6	710 14 9	- -	*448 0	3,214 7 4	394 11 0	13,860	379 19 8	1851
1852	3,371 13 2	- -	3,382 3 2	1,640 15 8	–	40	120 0	508 11 1	718 17 9	- -	*278 8	3,366 10 10	410 3 4	13,550	362 14 8	1852
1853	3,256 8 5	- -	3,275 12 5	1,576 12 8	–	40	120 0	34 10 7	627 15 5	- -	*988 10	3,428 17 6	256 18 3	12,450	373 17 6	1853
1854	3,285 18 2	- -	3,367 9 8	1,510 9 4	–	40	120 0	94 4 11	699 5 5	- -	*1,077 0	3,584 10 7	39 17 4	11,250	292 2 7	1854
1855	3,073 4 10	- -	3,073 4 10	1,755 2 6	–	40	120 0	88 11 6	527 6 5	- -	*336 0	2,869 8 3	243 13 11	10,850	344 2 6	1855
1856	3,047 10 10	- -	3,063 8 10	2,198 0 2	–	40	120 0	34 6 6	573 11 3	- -	*200 0	3,204 5 0	102 17 9	10,550	318 17 6	1856
1857	3,104 7 0	- -	3,104 7 0	2,074 0 5	–	40	120 0	24 4 9	524 5 10	- -	*244 18	3,052 9 9	154 15 0	10,150	296 10 0	1857
1858	3,043 0 6	- -	3,043 0 6	1,703 9 3	–	40	120 0	28 9 3	521 3 5	- -	*300 0	2,713 1 11	484 13 7	9,500	280 2 6	1858
1859	2,926 5 10	- -	2,947 10 10	1,951 9 1	–	40	120 0	79 17 3	446 17 5	- -	*313 0	2,967 18 2	464 6 3	9,105	301 0 0	1859
1860	3,110 9 8	- -	3,114 10 0	1,969 2 11	–	40	120 0	45 12 3	401 16 10	- -	*387 0	2,975 17 0	602 19 3	8,605	325 0 0	1860
1861	3,309 12 8	- -	3,316 15 8	1,862 11 3	–	40	120 0	39 14 0	443 19 6	- -	*564 15	3,085 17 1	833 17 10	†8,005	273 17 11	1861

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 5 per cent.

* Compositions accepted for larger Debts.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

† Increased £50, previously omitted.

or the position of the toll-gates. A memorial was received in July 1861 from 93 inhabitants residing on the Cotswold Hills, and using the road between Cheltenham and London on which the Dowdeswell toll-bar is erected. This Memorial set forth:—

"That there are three turnpike gates between the town of Northleach and the town "of Cheltenham; namely, one at Puesdown (nine miles from Cheltenham), the said "toll-bar at the bottom of Dowdeswell Hill (four miles from Cheltenham), and one at "the entrance into Cheltenham.

"That the said toll-bar at the bottom of Dowdeswell Hill was, under the authority "of the said Act, erected for a limited time and for a limited purpose; such time is "now expiring, and it is submitted the purposes are answered.

"That your memorialists are for the most part farmers engaged in raising corn and "stock on the Cotswold Hills, one of the principal markets for the sale of which is at "Cheltenham; and your memorialists have felt and do feel that the continuance of the "said toll-bar at the foot of Dowdeswell Hill for any further period (excepting as a "ticket gate freeing the toll-bar at the entrance into Cheltenham) would be a very "great grievance, and would not be in accordance with the arrangement which was come "to at the time of passing the said Act, and generally considered would be acted upon "at its termination, that at the expiration of the period for which the said Act was "limited the said toll-bar at the bottom of Dowdeswell Hill would be discontinued.

"That the inhabitants of Withington and Dowdeswell were to be exempt from "payment of toll at the said toll-bar on payment of one shilling annually to the clerk to "the Commissioners by such inhabitants, and a minute was entered in the books of the "Commissioners of the said Turnpike Trust with that object, but in consequence of "the construction put on such minute the exemption extends only to the person of such "inhabitant paying such commutation, and does not extend to exempt such inhabitant "when passing through the said Dowdeswell toll-bar accompanied by any member of "his or her family or servant. The exemption therefore is practically inefficient, "and claims of tolls have been made on such of your memorialists that have paid such "commutation as have made the existence of such toll-bar a great annoyance.

"That your memorialists pray that you will be pleased to cause inquiry to be made "into the statement of your memorialists; and that the said toll-bar at the bottom of "Dowdeswell Hill authorized by the said Act to be erected may not, after the expiration "of the said Act, be continued; or that if the same be continued it shall only be "continued as a ticket gate freeing the Cheltenham toll-bar, and that persons paying "at the Cheltenham toll-bar shall be freed from payment at the said Dowdeswell "toll-bar."

In March 1862 the following Memorial was received by the Home Secretary from the parish of Dowdeswell:—

"The memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of the parish of Dowdeswell in the "county of Gloucester,

"Showeth,

"That the turnpike roads under the management of the Trustees of the Chel-"tenham District of Roads were made or repaired, and money was borrowed on the "credit of the tolls taken on the said turnpike roads under divers Acts of Parliament, "the earliest passed 29 George II., the latest, and under which the tolls are now "collected, being about to expire. The memorialists avail themselves of the opportunity "afforded by the intended application of the said Trustees for the yearly extension of "the said term respectfully to bring before Her Majesty's Secretary of State the "following circumstances:—

"1st. There are within the said district of roads several turnpikes, or toll-bars; two "on the main turnpike road from Cheltenham to Oxford within about four miles of each "other. The first near the boundary line of the parishes of Cheltenham and Charlton "Kings, and within a mile of the Cheltenham parish church and the centre stone of the "town of Cheltenham. The second at the foot of Dowdeswell Hill. The one gate "does not clear the other, nor does a payment for a loaded waggon or cart clear the

" same waggon or cart loaded passing a second time on the same day. The Dowdeswell " Hill gate was erected under the authority of the Local Act of 1824, authorizing a " diversion of the then Cheltenham and Oxford Turnpike Road up Dowdeswell Hill, " and the tolls to be taken were for the purpose of repaying the outlay for such " diversion. This purpose has been long since answered, as the tolls taken have greatly " exceeded the money outlaid.

" The Cheltenham Improvement Act, 1852, prohibits any turnpike gate in the said " parish within one mile of the said parish church, but as the Charlton gate is without " the parish of course the Act of Parliament does not apply; still the gate in question " is within the mischief which the said Act was intended to remedy, as by the great " increase of buildings on the confines of the said two parishes of Cheltenham and " Charlton Kings, they were virtually united; and the turnpike gate which interposes a " barrier to the free passage between such places is a grievous nuisance.

" The altered system of travelling by railways has altogether changed the character " of the toll payers; travelling for long distances on turnpike roads has almost ceased, " and the tolls are become almost a local tax.

" For these several reasons we respectfully submit—

" That the Dowdeswell Hill Gate should be discontinued, and that the Charlton Gate " should be removed to a point on the road about a mile and a half further towards the " south east.

" 2nd. Besides the gates before referred to, there are within the said district four " other turnpike gates or toll-bars, respectively known as the Bouncer's Lane Gate, " the old Bath Road Gate, the Leckhampton Gate, and the Birdlip Gate. Those known " as the Bouncer's Lane Gate and the old Bath Road Gate have for many years past " been upheld simply as catch gates or preventions to evading the tolls at the said " Charlton Gate on the main line. The removal of such Charlton Gate, as suggested, " further south-east would render these catch gates wholly unnecessary, and save the " expense above their receipts which has attended their continuance.

" The other gates named, that is the Leckhampton and Birdlip Gates, are situated " on the old turnpike road from Cheltenham to Cirencester; and in consequence of a " new turnpike road between the same towns made some years ago, and of the existing " railway, there is little travelling on the old road, and the gates have not for many " years past paid the expenses of keeping them up.

" Your memorialists submit the discontinuance of these gates would be a benefit to " the public and no loss to the mortgagees.

" 3rd. Your memorialists had reasonably hoped that long ere this the mortgages on the " tolls of these roads would have been paid off or materially reduced; but so it is, that " by reason of the regular payment of 5*l.* per cent. interest without any intermission, and " of the Acts of Parliament having been from time to time renewed without difficulty, the " mortgagees do not treat their monies as subject to the salutary reduction of interest " which Parliament has of late years required on granting renewed terms; and therefore " when there has been any paying off of principal under the provisions of the General " Turnpike Act, there has been scarcely any competition among such mortgagees as so " who should be paid off. The consequence has been, and is, that the mortgages which " have been paid off have been so paid off at par, or at a small rate below it. On the " renewal of the term of the Cheltenham and Gloucester district of roads and of the " Cheltenham and Painswick district of Roads, about eight years since, Parliament " reduced the interest on the mortgages on such districts,—in the former case to 1 per " cent., in the latter to 3 per cent."

Other memorials were also received, nearly to the same effect as one or other of the above, from the inhabitants of the several parishes of Charlton Kings, Leckhampton, Sevenhampton and Brockhampton, Withington, and Northleach; but the proposals of the Trustees in the Bill appear to have partly met the objections of the inhabitants.

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain further powers in lieu thereof, for the term of 21 years.

Clause 12 appoints new Trustees, but a less number is named in this clause than in the present Act.

Clause 13 allows *seven* additional Trustees to be appointed, instead of the usual number of three or five.

Clause 14 fixes the first meeting of the Trustees on the fourth Wednesday *after* the 1st of November next.

Clause 15 retains only two portions of the present roads, namely,—

	Miles	Fur.	Yds.
The Tewkesbury road, in length - - -	2	4	90
And the London road, in length - - -	5	7	128
Total - Miles	8	3	218

It is assumed that the "London gate" upon the London road is to be taken away; but if so, it is not known why the portion of road in the parish of Charlton Kings is not to be transferred from the Trust to the Local Board of such parish.

Clause 16 continues the present tolls until the 1st day of November 1863; and from the 2nd of November the tolls specified in Clause 17 are to be allowed. (But the Trustees are not to meet until afterwards, by Clause 14.) This scale of tolls is similar to the scale authorized by the present Act, and not according to the *reduced amounts* now collected, the particulars of which are given in a former part of this report. The toll on carriages linked or fastened to other carriages, however, is proposed to be reduced from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 1*s*. 6*d*.

Clause 19 allows *two* full tolls to be taken, but does not fix one toll on each of the two lines of road, one of which is only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, which is but a short line on which to levy a heavy toll.

Clause 20 allows *double tolls* to be taken in winter, "if so determined by the Trustees," although no double tolls are now collected.

It is proposed by Clause 26 to allow one-horse carts to carry 35 *cwt.* in summer, and 30 *cwt.* in winter,—such weights not being mentioned in Section 15 of the existing Act.

It is proposed by Clause 30 to apply the funds of the Trust as under:—

1st. In paying the expenses of obtaining the Act.

2nd. In paying the expenses of management, the salaries, repair of toll houses, &c. and incidentals, not exceeding $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the net income of the Trust, and not exceeding 100*l*. per annum, exclusive of the salaries of toll collectors, *the costs of conveyancing*, and proceedings at law or equity, or before justices. (Will not a fixed allowance be better than a per-centage on the Trust income, which will frequently vary?)

3rd. In setting apart 450*l*. a year for the payment of interest at 3*l*. 10*s*. per cent., and the residue in paying off the principal. (The interest on the full debt at this rate will amount to 266*l*., which will leave 184*l*. towards paying off the principal.)

4th. In repairing the road (with exceptions) not exceeding $39\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the net income, and not exceeding 475*l*. a year, which may be expended according to an equal mileage rate. (This sum will allow about 56*l*. per mile towards the repair of the roads.)

5th. In further discharging the principal debt.

Lastly, in further repairing and improving the road. Provided, that before any outlay for improvements, the Trustees shall reduce the amount of the several tolls *one-half*.

This clause differs from section 27 of the present Act, by which the road is required to be repaired *before* the payment of the principal debt.

Clause 31 regulates the sale of the toll houses, &c. and their sites, on the portions of the roads proposed to be given up, of the length of 7 miles 6 furlongs 155 yards; but no date is named previously to which such toll houses, &c. are to be sold.

Clause 32 empowers the Trustees to sell a weighing machine and office at the bottom of the High-street, Cheltenham, to the Cheltenham Improvement Commissioners.

Clauses 33 and 34 are continued from Sections 16 and 17 of the present Act.

Clause 36 regulates the mode of paying off the principal debts,—in sums of 200*l.*

The clerk states, that creditors owning debts to the amount of 4,227*l.* 10*s.* have consented to a reduction of the interest to 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent., as proposed in the Bill; but none of them approved of the reduction to 3*l.* per cent. as proposed in 1861.

In this case, the questions to be determined are,—Shall the proposal of the Trustees be agreed to, to relinquish 7 miles 6 furlongs 155 yards of road, and retain 8 miles 3 furlongs 218 yards; or, shall a greater or a less portion be retained? What rates of toll shall be allowed in future on the two separate lines of road to be retained; and shall a separate payment be allowed on each line? What rate of interest shall be allowed? And what general arrangements shall be made for the payment of the interest, the repair of the road, and the discharge of the principal? Also, shall any interest be allowed to *accrue* until the costs of obtaining the Act are paid?

No. 8.—DESFORD ROAD.

The existing Act for this road, of the 1st of William IV. cap. 38., repealed the previous Acts, and granted a new term, which has been extended to the 1st day of November 1863.

The length of the trust road, to which the tolls are applicable, is 15 miles and 324 yards. There are four gates and two side-gates, but only two tolls are payable. The two gates two miles apart on the Leicester end of the road clear each other. The other paying gate is about seven miles distant, at Desford; and the remaining gate is about three miles further, and is cleared by payments at the first-named gates. The full rates of toll are not levied, but about two-thirds upon certain classes of traffic. The road does not pass through any towns, but merely villages. The inhabitants of Willoughby, leaving the road after passing through the Blaby gate, pay only *half-toll* for all carriages; but there appears no authority in the local Act for such reduced toll.

The debt upon this road amounts to 2,660*l.*, which appears to have been advanced in 1792, at 5*l.* per cent. interest, but prior to the Act of 1831 the creditors received no interest for many years. No part of the debt has ever been paid off, and the whole remains due in 26 sums, as shown in the schedule of the proposed Bill, but no arrears of interest are stated to be due.

The accounts show, that the toll income has increased of late years, and that no money has been contributed by the parishes in aid of the repairs; but by the unusual appropriation clause of the Act, one-half the toll income is to be applied in repairing the roads, which accounts for the sums paid to the parishes towards the repairs. The funds of the trust have been expended, in repairing the roads; the salary of the clerk; law charges; and the interest of the debt, so far as the funds would allow. There was a balance, however, in hand of 541*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* at the end of the year 1861, which under the present Act should have been applied in equal moieties to the payment of interest and the repair of the road.

In March 1862 the Trustees applied to the creditors to accept 3*l.* per cent. interest, but in June last the clerk reported that creditors to the amount of 1,510*l.* only, assented to such reduction. He also stated that the interest on some portion of the debt had not been claimed for many years, and that the names of the parties now entitled thereto were at present unknown. It appears that no further attempts were made to arrange terms with its creditors, but that a Bill was prepared, to which creditors whose debts amounted to 2,200*l.* have expressed their approval.

[*Read on to page 35.*]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the DESFORD TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about 15¼ Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£		
1838	281 10 0	- -	281 10 0	100 10 3	–	6 6	–	17 18 10	95 8 3	- -	–	227 3 4	245 2 7	- -	2,660	- - -	1838
1839	229 16 8	- -	229 16 8	122 11 3	–	6 6	–	22 16 6	122 11 3	- -	–	292 10 6	182 8 9	- -	2,660	- - -	1839
1840	252 3 4	- -	252 3 4	103 13 10	–	6 6	–	21 10 0	91 4 5	- -	–	226 18 3	207 13 10	- -	2,660	- - -	1840
1841	222 6 8	- -	222 6 8	118 17 4	–	6 6	–	17 1 6	103 16 11	- -	–	249 10 9	180 9 9	- -	2,660	- - -	1841
1842	262 1 8	- -	262 1 8	91 8 11	–	6 6	–	17 0 4	90 4 10	- -	–	214 12 7	227 18 10	- -	2,660	- - -	1842
1843	264 13 4	- -	264 13 4	139 5 6	–	6 6	–	28 1 10	100 0 0	- -	–	285 1 10	207 10 4	- -	2,660	- - -	1843
1844	259 5 0	- -	259 5 0	101 7 9	–	6 6	–	25 4 9	97 1 8	- -	–	244 5 10	222 9 6	- -	2,660	- - -	1844
1845	332 10 0	- -	332 10 0	106 6 6	–	6 6	–	20 2 5	101 18 4	- -	–	245 17 11	309 1 7	- -	2,660	- - -	1845
1846	245 0 0	- -	245 0 0	153 9 0	–	6 6	–	34 14 2	145 12 7	- -	–	353 7 11	200 13 8	- -	2,660	- - -	1846
1847	289 5 0	- -	289 5 0	100 0 0	–	6 6	–	37 18 5	97 1 8	- -	–	257 14 10	232 3 10	- -	2,660	- - -	1847
1848	294 10 0	- -	294 10 0	100 0 0	–	6 6	–	22 5 9	99 6 4	- -	–	239 16 1	286 17 9	- -	2,660	- - -	1848
1849	247 0 0	- -	247 0 0	115 0 0	–	6 6	–	22 7 11	111 13 0	- -	–	281 1 9	252 16 0	- -	2,660	- - -	1849
1850	277 5 0	- -	277 5 0	120 0 0	–	6 6	–	18 12 8	116 9 3	- -	–	273 3 3	256 17 9	- -	2,660	- - -	1850
1851	255 5 0	- -	255 5 0	149 6 9	–	6 6	–	18 6 11	80 15 0	- -	–	263 10 8	248 12 1	- -	2,660	- - -	1851
1852	264 6 8	- -	264 6 8	105 18 10	–	6 6	–	17 4 0	104 13 8	- -	–	242 10 6	270 8 3	- -	2,660	- - -	1852
1853	245 13 4	- -	245 13 4	123 18 11	–	6 6	–	16 10 0	109 10 8	- -	–	262 16 1	253 5 6	- -	2,660	- - -	1853
1854	268 15 0	- -	268 15 0	100 15 11	–	6 6	–	15 16 0	99 3 8	- -	–	230 9 7	291 10 11	- -	2,660	- - -	1854
1855	244 5 0	- -	244 5 0	119 4 11	–	6 6	–	17 11 11	107 15 8	- -	–	257 3 0	278 12 11	- -	2,660	- - -	1855
1856	273 0 0	- -	273 0 0	100 0 0	–	6 6	–	17 7 7	98 2 8	- -	–	249 13 9	301 19 2	- -	2,660	- - -	1856
1857	308 0 0	- -	308 0 0	134 14 1	–	6 6	–	16 15 6	116 15 6	- -	–	277 3 1	332 16 1	- -	2,660	- - -	1857
1858	261 15 0	- -	261 15 0	189 12 2	–	6 6	–	17 18 10	89 8 8	- -	–	307 0 8	287 10 5	- -	2,660	- - -	1858
1859	325 0 0	- -	325 0 0	130 16 9	–	6 6	–	15 1 10	99 19 6	- -	–	252 4 1	360 6 4	- -	2,660	- - -	1859
1860	365 18 4	- -	365 18 4	125 10 2	–	6 6	–	17 5 4	100 7 7	- -	–	249 9 1	476 15 7	- -	2,660	- - -	1860
1861	356 11 8	- -	356 14 8	150 9 7	–	6 6	–	16 13 10	118 19 4	- -	–	292 8 9	541 1 6	- -	2,660	- - -	1861

N.B.—Rate of Interest according to Income.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain more effectual powers in lieu thereof for the term of 21 years.

In the preamble of the Bill the description of the road as contained in Section 2 of the present Act appears to be quoted instead of the *title* of such Act.

Clause 6 contains the names only of a small number of Trustees, when compared with the names of Trustees in the present Act.

Clause 10 does not contain a full description of the road, as described in section 2 of the existing Act.

Clause 11 specifies the new tolls which are to be allowed from the 1st of January 1864. These tolls are in most respects *higher* than the tolls allowed at present, and considerably higher than the reduced tolls now collected. On carriages *fixed to other carriages* the tolls of 1*s.* and 6*d.* respectively are to be taken "*over and above*" the tolls payable on the horses drawing the same. The toll charged on carriages moved by steam or machinery appears to be unnecessary, provision having been made by the "Locomotive Act, 1861."

Clause 13 allows two tolls as at present, but heavier rates are proposed, and the distance between the places of payment is not specified.

Clause 14, allowing tolls to be taken on every change of carriage, does not contain the word "laden."

Clause 16 appears to be unnecessary, as there are no weighing machines on the road.

Clause 18 allows the present tolls to be continued until the end of the year 1863, notwithstanding the repeal of the Act.

Clause 20, empowering causeways, bridges, drains, &c. to be made, is not contained in the existing Act, and no provision is made in clause 23 for defraying the expenses thereof.

Clause 21, relating to entrances to fields, &c., is not contained in the present Act.

It is proposed by clause 23 to apply the funds of the Trust as under:—

1st. In paying the expenses of obtaining the Act.

2nd. In paying the arrears of interest to the 29th December 1862, and the salaries of officers "and other liabilities," to the 31st December 1863 (without stating or limiting the amounts).

3rd. In repairing and lighting toll-gates, &c. and the necessary expenses of the management of the road, not exceeding 80*l.* per annum (which is much above the present charges), exclusive of other charges and expenses.

4th. In paying interest from the 30th of December 1862 at 3*l.* per cent. upon the amounts named in the schedule.

5th. In paying off the principal debt, as described in clause 24.

6th. In improving and repairing the road.

This clause differs materially from section 14 of the existing Act, by which the surplus revenue is to be equally divided between the payment of debt and interest, and the repair of the road; but by this clause the road is not to be repaired until the debt is paid off.

Clause 24 regulates the mode of paying off the debts,—in sums of 133*l.*

With reference to the "unclaimed" debts, the clerk states that such debts for which the claims had lain dormant have now been claimed, and it is believed that in a few weeks there will be no unclaimed dividends. It may, however, be stated, that no "unpaid interest" has been shown in the annual returns, and it is not known whether the unclaimed dividends spoken of remain in hand in addition to the large balance in hand, or are to be paid out of such balance.

In this case there appeared scarcely any necessity for a renewal of the Act, no material alterations being proposed except increased rates of toll, and throwing the whole expense of the repairs on the parishes. And in case the Bill is proceeded with the following questions will have to be determined:—The rates of toll, and the frequency of the payments; the rate of interest; and in what proportions the funds are to be applied, in repairing the road and the payment of the bonded debt?

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

26th of Victoria, 1863.

SECOND REPORT,

Made by Direction of the Secretary of State un
the Act 3 & 4 William IV. Cap. 80.

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8. Desford Road - - - - -

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command
Her Majesty.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

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TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

26th of Victoria, Session 1863.

THIRD REPORT,

WITH ABSTRACTS OF ACCOUNTS,

RELATING TO THE

Circumstances of the under-mentioned Turnpike Trusts applying for Local Acts in the present Session of Parliament, made by direction of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, under the powers conferred upon him by the Act of the 3rd and 4th of William IV. Cap. 80.:—

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(Signed) H. A. BRUCE.

Whitehall, 5th March 1863.

3105

No. 9.—FLINT, HOLYWELL, AND MOSTYN ROADS.

The existing Local Act of the 3rd of William IV. cap. 25. repealed the previous Acts, so far as they related to the above districts of road, and granted a new term, which will not expire until the end of the session after the 20th of April 1864. An Act was also passed in 1842 (the 5th of Victoria, session 2. cap. 68.) to amend the above Act, so far as it related to the Holywell district, and its term will expire at the same date.

As these roads have been divided and managed as three distinct Trusts, it appears the most convenient course to refer to each district separately.

1. Flint District.

The roads of this district are, 13 miles and 803 yards in length of main road, and 1 mile 1,100 yards of branch road,—total length, 15 miles 143 yards. The several lines are repaired by the Trustees, and no portion of the road is in any town. There are 7 main gates and 2 side-bars upon this district, but one toll payment clears the whole. There are also four weighing machines. The full rates of toll are levied upon this district, except the following:—on horses, &c., drawing carriages on springs, 6*d.* instead of 9*d.*; on horses, &c., drawing carts, &c., with wheels $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches and less than 6 inches wide, 7*d.* instead of 8*d.*, or wheels 3 inches and less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, 9*d.* instead of 1*s.*, or with wheels less than 3 inches wide, 9*d.* instead of 1*s.* 3*d.*; and on asses not drawing, $\frac{1}{2}$*d.* instead of 1*d.*

The total sum borrowed upon this Trust was stated in a former Parliamentary Return at 7,325*l.*, but several sums having been paid off the debt became reduced in 1853 to 3,561*l.*, which sum still remains due. In the last annual return the rate of interest is stated at 4*l.* 10*s.* $10\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per cent., but the clerk states that the creditors are entitled to 5*l.* per cent. interest, but some have consented to receive $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. while others refuse to do so. The debt upon this Trust would have been further reduced had not the Trustees *without any authority in the Local Act* allowed portions of the funds to be lent to the *Holywell* district, and the sum of 1,744*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* is still due from the last-named district, with interest calculated thereon amounting to 963*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* Upon this subject the clerk gave the following explanation in 1856:—"Since the formation of the "Holyhead Railway the three districts included in one Local Act, namely, the Mostyn, "Holywell, and Flint districts, have undergone a great diminution of income, but "the latter Trust still commands a larger one than the two former. The Trustees "being threatened with legal proceedings by the executors of a deceased creditor upon "the Holywell Trust, had recourse on the 16th May 1854 to the borrowing of that "sum (1,000*l.*) from the Flint district.

"The Trustees are aware that the above means of meeting the difficulty were not "strictly regular, but when it is recollected that the three Trusts co-exist in the same "parishes—a grievance long complained of—and that the creditors are pretty nearly "the same persons in each Trust, it was hoped that the seeming irregularity would be "excused." The clerk adds, that "a union of the three Trusts has long since been "contemplated, and now occupies the attention of the Trustees."

The accounts show, that the toll income has been reduced about one-third, and that money was borrowed in 1842, 1845, and 1847. The funds have been expended, in repairing the roads; in paying salaries (80*l.* per annum in addition to the banker's charges for commission); law charges; interest of debt; improvements; portions of the debt; and the payment of sums to the *Holywell* district, on loan. The clerk has explained that the law charges in 1842 were for mortgage and bonds, Public Works Loan Office; and the heavy charges in 1847 and 1850, of upwards of 545*l.*, were for plaintiffs' damages and costs in four actions brought by tenants of property in Holywell on making the new road, and the costs of defending such actions. In respect to the payments for "Improvements," the sum of 3,200*l.* was laid out in forming a new main road towards Holyhead, 247*l.* in 1845 in making a new road near Holywell, and in 1846 and 1847 nearly 450*l.* was expended in securing land after floods.

[*Read on to page* 40.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the FLINT TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about 15 Miles.

Date.	Tolls.			Parish Aid.	Total Income.			Repairs of Road.			Salaries of Treasurer.			Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.			Law Charges.			Interest.			Improvements.			Debts paid off.			Total Expenditure.			Balance in hand.			Balance overspent.			Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.			Date.
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.	
1838	1,735	0	0	–	1,735	0	0	594	17	1	-		-	30	54	12	0	3	8	6	278	17	1	37	12	6	200	0	0	1,272	16	7	256	17	11	-		-	4,725	-		-	1838
1839	1,670	0	0	–	1,683	13	1	750	11	6	-		-	30	54	12	0	-		-	234	8	4	12	11	4	200	0	0	1,347	4	10	593	6	2	-		-	4,525	-		-	1839
1840	1,835	0	0	–	1,835	10	6	701	19	11	-		-	30	55	13	0	2	18	3	223	12	9	742	16	6	200	0	0	2,042	4	2	386	12	6	-		-	4,325	-		-	1840
1841	1,800	0	0	–	1,856	3	0	623	2	7	-		-	30	54	12	0	5	5	0	229	1	0	1,154	15	6	200	0	0	2,363	16	11	-		-	121	1	5	4,125	9	0	0	1841
1842	1,730	0	0	–	*2,831	6	4	673	7	8	-		-	30	54	12	0	60	8	5	198	19	5	620	6	11	100	0	0	1,911	17	11	798	7	0	-		-	5,025	18	0	0	1842
1843	1,520	0	0	–	1,520	3	1	674	17	0	-		-	30	49	7	0	16	5	8	223	0	1	796	13	10	300	0	0	2,247	2	2	71	7	11	-		-	4,725	27	0	0	1843
1844	1,455	3	7	–	1,455	3	7	663	0	7	-		-	30	50	0	0	-		-	228	16	3	-		-	200	0	0	‡1,615	15	11	-		-	89	4	5	4,525	36	0	0	1844
1845	1,640	0	0	–	*1,880	0	0	712	12	6	-		-	30	50	0	0	-		-	208	2	10	247	17	1	230	0	0	1,566	9	0	224	6	7	-		-	4,535	45	0	0	1845
1846	1,700	0	0	–	1,700	0	0	698	19	11	-		-	30	50	0	0	50	3	0	202	10	7	331	19	6	260	0	0	1,709	14	4	214	12	3	-		-	4,275	54	0	0	1846
1847	1,620	0	0	–	*1,930	0	0	774	13	9	-		-	30	50	0	0	337	13	2	198	12	2	138	17	10	260	0	0	‡1,970	14	2	173	18	1	-		-	4,325	63	0	0	1847
1848	1,680	0	0	–	1,680	0	0	1,009	4	0	-		-	30	50	0	0	-		-	194	14	5	90	5	1	240	0	0	‡1,830	0	9	23	17	4	-		-	4,085	94	10	0	1848
1849	1,566	11	5	–	1,566	11	5	753	16	8	-		-	30	44	16	4	-		-	282	0	10	61	10	3	-		-	‡1,327	3	3	263	5	6	-		-	4,085	-		-	1849
1850	1,403	19	8	–	1,409	5	6	672	11	7	-		-	30	45	0	0	207	11	2	186	4	0	8	1	2	240	0	0	1,445	8	3	227	2	9	-		-	3,845	-		-	1850
1851	1,420	0	0	–	1,425	0	6	620	4	7	-		-	30	55	0	0	-		-	173	14	5	23	13	6	70	0	0	1,017	19	1	634	4	2	-		-	3,775	1	2	6	1851
1852	1,183	12	11	–	1,197	3	5	672	9	5	-		-	30	55	0	0	-		-	172	4	5	24	1	5	-		-	1,009	15	10	821	11	9	-		-	3,775	-		-	1852
1853	1,335	15	0	–	1,356	8	1	708	12	1	-		-	30	55	0	0	-		-	157	12	2	68	9	7	214	0	0	1,289	16	5	888	3	5	-		-	3,561	-		-	1853
1854	1,274	7	6	–	1,282	10	10	594	2	3	5	10	0	30	55	0	0	-		-	163	9	10	53	16	10	-		-	‡1,944	17	7	225	16	8	-		-	3,561	-		-	1854
1855	1,152	14	0	–	1,155	5	2	786	6	5	3	5	6	30	55	0	0	27	17	11	163	16	0	41	17	2	-		-	‡1,253	7	1	127	14	9	-		-	3,561	-		-	1855
1856	1,096	12	9	–	†1,196	12	9	792	10	3	7	1	7	30	55	0	0	-		-	157	12	9	26	2	8	-		-	1,128	15	2	195	12	4	-		-	3,561	-		-	1856
1857	1,093	0	7	–	1,093	5	7	728	4	1	2	17	9	30	55	0	0	-		-	160	6	9	121	2	8	-		-	1,156	2	1	132	15	10	-		-	3,561	-		-	1857
1858	1,044	14	10	–	1,055	12	5	619	11	1	2	11	4	30	55	0	0	1	4	6	158	14	3	24	0	4	-		-	938	10	5	249	17	10	-		-	3,561	-		-	1858
1859	1,050	0	0	–	1,054	3	1	803	10	8	3	0	2	30	57	1	8	1	13	6	159	11	1	25	13	2	-		-	1,125	15	11	178	5	0	-		-	3,561	-		-	1859
1860	1,100	0	0	–	1,102	0	0	989	16	10	4	4	6	30	50	0	0	2	4	3	159	13	8	122	9	8	-		-	§1,569	2	1	-		-	288	17	1	3,561	-		-	1860
1861	1,115	0	0	–	1,136	15	0	961	13	10	4	11	0	30	50	0	0	1	12	7	173	18	3	15	10	9	-		-	1,285	15	3	-		-	437	17	4	3,561	-		-	1861

N.B.—Rate of Interest 4½ per cent.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

* Including money borrowed. † Including 100*l.* from Holywell Trust. ‡ Including money lent to Holywell Trust. § Including 158*l.*18*s.* 2*d.* loss by the late Treasurer.

2. Holywell District.

The roads of this district are in length 9 miles 445 yards of main road, and 4 miles 312 yards of branch road,—total length of road, 13 miles 757 yards. The several roads are repaired by the Trustees with occasional parish aid. There are 9 main toll-gates and 5 side-bars upon this district, but one toll payment clears the whole. There is only one weighing machine. The full rates of toll are levied upon this district, except the following:—on horses, &c., drawing carts, &c., with wheels less than 3 inches wide, 1*s.* instead of 1*s.* 3*d.*; also on horses or mules not drawing, 1½*d.* instead of 2*d.*

The total sum borrowed upon this district up to 1849 was stated in a former parliamentary return at 10,208*l.*, but several sums have been paid off, and the debt became reduced to 5,877*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* at the end of 1861; since which 325*l.* have been paid off, thus reducing the debt to 5,552*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* The clerk states that the creditors are entitled to 5*l.* per cent. interest, but some have consented to receive 4½ per cent., the rate stated in the return for 1861 being 4*l.* 10*s.* 10½*d.*

The accounts show, that the toll receipts have been reduced about one-third, and that aid has been obtained from the parishes in 1856 and some following years by order of the justices. Considerable sums have also been borrowed upon this district. The funds have been applied, in repairing the roads; in paying salaries (now 55*l.* per annum, in addition to the banker's charges for commission); law charges; interest of debt; improvements; and portions of the principal debt. The arrears of interest at the end of 1861 are calculated upon the debt of 1,744*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* due to the Flint district. The law charges in 1842 and 1843 were the costs of the new Act. The large sums expended for improvements in 1840, and subsequent years, were for making a new road between Holywell and the mountain; a new main road into Holywell; and a new road between Mold and Flint.

3. Mostyn District.

The roads of this district are in length 7 miles 33 yards of main road, and 33 miles 934 yards of branch roads,—total length, 40 miles 967 yards of road. The several roads are repaired by the Trustees, with occasional aid from the parishes. There are 14 main toll-gates and 8 side-bars upon this district, but one toll payment clears the whole. There are also two weighing machines. The full rates of toll are levied upon this district, except the following:—on horses, &c., drawing any carriage on springs, 6*d.* instead of 9*d.*; on horses, &c., drawing any cart, &c., with wheels 4½ inches and less than 6 inches wide, 7*d.* instead of 8*d.*, or with wheels 3 inches and less than 4½ inches wide, 9*d.* instead of 1*s.*, or with wheels less than 3 inches wide, 9*d.* instead of 1*s.* 3*d.*; on horses or mules not drawing, 1½*d.* instead of 2*d.*; and on asses not drawing, ½*d.* instead of 1*d.*

The total sum borrowed upon this district was stated in a former return at 7,019*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, but portions have been paid off, by which the debt became reduced to 6,149*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* in the year 1847, and it has not been further reduced. The creditors appear to be entitled to 5*l.* per cent. interest, but some have consented to accept 4½ per cent., and the rate of interest in the return for 1861 was stated at 4*l.* 14*s.* 3½*d.* per cent.

The accounts show that the toll receipts have been reduced, and that aid was obtained from the parishes in 1856, 1857, and 1860 by order of the justices. The funds have been expended, in repairing the roads; in paying salaries (now 55*l.* per annum, in addition to the banker's charges for commission); law charges; interest of debt; improvements, in small sums; and portions of the principal, previous to 1848.

It appears to have been stated by the clerk to the Trustees in 1857, that some of the townships objected to grant aid in repairing the roads of the Flint and Mostyn districts, because at that time such districts had lent money to the Holywell district, and it ought not to be considered that their funds were exhausted. But he added, that as there was not the remotest probability of these debts ever being recovered, it was thought they ought to be considered as lost, and be expunged from the accounts of the assets of the respective Trusts. He also stated, that the Trustees' appeal to the creditors for a reduction in the rate of interest had been fruitless, and that they would not consent to a union of the Trusts. One of the chief objects of the present application to Parliament is, however, to obtain powers to add some additional roads to the Trusts.

[*Read on to page* 43.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the HOLYWELL TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about 13½ miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1838	1,200 0 0	- -	*1,262 0 3	398 19 2	- -	30	54 12 0	3 8 6	296 14 6	- -	125 0 0	965 10 0	142 8 9	- -	5,683 0 0	- -	1838
1839	1,265 0 0	- -	1,276 3 9	497 7 6	- -	30	54 12 0	- -	284 1 3	- -	125 0 0	1,042 12 5	376 0 1	- -	5,558 0 0	- -	1839
1840	1,330 0 0	- -	1,331 9 2	463 18 7	- -	30	55 13 0	3 2 4	279 15 2	116 6 10	125 0 0	1,169 11 3	537 18 0	- -	5,433 0 0	- -	1840
1841	1,330 0 0	- -	1,334 5 6	434 14 5	- -	30	54 12 0	5 5 0	271 7 5	549 14 4	125 0 0	1,577 14 11	294 8 7	- -	5,308 0 0	- -	1841
1842	1,320 0 0	- -	1,349 10 10	457 18 8	- -	30	54 12 0	†384 8 3	268 17 3	187 8 3	125 0 0	1,586 3 0	57 16 5	- -	5,183 0 0	- -	1842
1843	1,210 0 0	- -	*3,838 8 5	419 6 10	- -	30	49 7 0	†240 13 4	249 10 10	2,013 12 1	125 0 0	3,206 4 3	690 0 7	- -	7,758 0 0	- -	1843
1844	1,150 0 0	- -	*1,791 2 4	454 19 2	- -	30	50 0 0	17 4 2	366 17 5	1,576 3 7	250 0 0	2,787 1 1	- -	305 18 2	7,946 6 2	11 0 2	1844
1845	1,230 0 0	- -	*3,282 0 3	482 15 6	- -	30	50 0 0	- -	323 14 4	653 2 11	2,250 0 0	3,890 6 4	- -	914 4 3	7,696 6 2	43 9 5	1845
1846	1,090 16 8	- -	1,095 3 8	414 12 3	- -	30	50 0 0	27 4 0	342 17 11	127 0 5	250 0 0	1,338 16 9	- -	1,157 17 4	7,446 6 2	77 11 4	1846
1847	1,030 0 0	- -	*1,655 4 0	387 12 2	- -	30	50 0 0	3 10 8	415 14 4	103 4 6	125 0 0	1,151 0 1	- -	653 13 5	7,945 10 2	118 4 8	1847
1848	1,100 0 0	- -	*1,632 2 4	499 3 3	- -	30	50 0 0	3 8 1	370 12 10	25 12 3	125 0 0	1,133 2 3	- -	154 13 4	8,347 5 6	191 18 5	1848
1849	1,023 14 10	- -	*1,241 15 11	316 19 5	- -	30	42 6 4	- -	360 1 2	16 8 6	175 0 0	967 11 5	119 11 2	- -	8,390 6 7	273 18 6	1849
1850	1,050 0 0	- -	1,050 0 0	308 17 9	- -	29	35 0 0	- -	531 7 5	29 16 1	193 1 1	1,152 17 3	16 13 11	- -	8,197 5 6	163 15 3	1850
1851	1,100 0 0	- -	1,100 13 6	259 6 2	- -	20	30 0 0	10 0 0	366 3 6	32 9 6	425 0 0	1,171 14 5	- -	54 7 0	7,772 5 6	216 17 4	1851
1852	801 9 2	- -	810 7 2	217 7 5	- -	20	30 0 0	- -	352 11 2	9 3 8	270 0 8	925 7 10	- -	169 7 8	7,502 4 10	254 18 4	1852
1853	766 9 6	- -	766 14 6	252 9 0	- -	20	30 0 0	4 11 0	348 13 1	14 7 3	125 0 0	822 6 10	- -	225 0 0	7,377 4 10	294 17 6	1853
1854	764 8 3	- -	*1,812 8 3	191 14 4	5 18 0	20	30 0 0	4 1 7	341 11 11	27 14 11	1,125 0 0	1,767 13 1	- -	180 4 10	7,252 4 10	361 8 8	1854
1855	682 9 1	- -	*783 19 1	221 15 8	3 5 0	20	30 0 0	1 5 6	274 1 3	19 6 4	125 0 0	714 9 0	- -	110 14 9	7,227 4 10	436 9 8	1855
1856	668 8 4	157 8 5	825 16 9	320 12 10	18 17 4	20	30 0 0	7 15 6	249 0 11	12 16 10	225 0 0	918 4 0	- -	203 2 0	7,002 4 10	527 10 4	1856
1857	642 14 6	27 0 0	669 14 6	160 10 9	3 5 0	20	30 0 0	- -	202 14 4	4 13 9	125 0 0	579 4 4	- -	112 11 10	6,877 4 10	690 2 3	1857
1858	770 3 7	189 5 6	959 9 1	202 5 6	2 18 0	20	32 8 0	13 16 5	316 15 0	15 17 11	125 0 0	753 9 0	93 8 3	- -	6,752 4 10	701 19 8	1858
1859	750 0 0	- -	750 17 1	183 0 11	2 7 1	20	35 0 0	4 9 6	235 18 7	5 11 6	225 0 0	735 6 9	108 18 7	- -	6,527 4 10	789 4 0	1859
1860	772 10 0	265 0 10	1,037 10 10	379 13 10	3 4 6	20	37 10 0	20 11 7	222 15 1	52 16 3	325 0 0	‡1,194 19 7	- -	48 10 2	6,202 4 10	876 9 0	1860
1861	815 0 0	- -	815 1 6	283 8 10	3 6 10	20	35 0 0	1 12 7	211 19 8	15 6 1	325 0 0	924 14 6	- -	158 3 2	5,877 4 10	963 13 8	1861

N.B.—Rates of Interest 4½ and 5 per cent.

* Including money borrowed.

† For costs of new Act.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

‡ Including 101*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, loss by late Treasurer.

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the MOSTYN TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about 40½ Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1838	1,380 0 0	- -	1,380 0 0	512 4 2	- -	30	109 4 0	3 3 6	335 11 4	46 10 7	60 18 4	1,165 16 9	- -	354 19 0	6,502 19 4	- -	1838
1839	1,250 0 0	- -	1,250 0 0	637 18 3	- -	30	109 4 0	1 19 6	329 16 0	- -	- -	1,172 9 5	- -	277 8 5	6,502 19 4	- -	1839
1840	1,300 0 0	- -	1,300 0 0	645 1 6	- -	30	111 6 0	10 5 6	291 7 2	46 4 6	- -	1,197 13 9	- -	175 2 2	6,502 19 4	10 0 0	1840
1841	1,159 1 10	- -	*1,225 10 9	651 11 0	- -	30	109 4 0	16 12 8	315 16 11	- -	133 14 11	1,307 19 2	- -	257 10 7	6,435 0 3	- -	1841
1842	1,200 0 0	- -	*1,351 16 1	727 6 10	- -	30	109 4 0	- -	312 4 10	- -	119 2 8	1,378 10 0	- -	284 4 6	6,467 13 8	8 0 0	1842
1843	1,185 0 0	- -	1,185 0 0	539 3 11	- -	30	109 4 0	- -	295 10 7	- -	98 13 8	1,136 12 11	- -	235 17 5	6,369 0 0	- -	1843
1844	1,175 0 0	- -	1,175 0 0	500 13 8	- -	30	83 16 0	- -	300 12 10	- -	- -	‡1,227 10 0	- -	288 7 5	6,369 0 0	- -	1844
1845	1,260 0 0	- -	1,260 0 0	503 1 10	- -	30	50 0 0	- -	269 5 5	- -	- -	923 9 0	48 3 7	- -	6,369 0 0	- -	1845
1846	1,445 0 0	- -	1,449 1 2	675 5 0	- -	30	50 0 0	- -	289 14 8	- -	- -	1,078 2 5	419 2 4	- -	6,369 0 0	- -	1846
1847	1,345 0 0	- -	1,349 11 0	650 11 8	- -	30	50 0 0	- -	272 4 5	- -	219 9 2	‡1,743 11 2	25 2 2	- -	6,149 10 10	10 0 0	1847
1848	848 10 4	- -	848 11 8	391 4 1	- -	30	50 0 0	4 15 6	265 5 7	37 3 3	- -	‡872 2 2	1 11 8	- -	6,149 10 10	20 0 0	1848
1849	684 18 7	- -	684 18 7	345 2 7	- -	30	42 6 4	- -	297 3 10	18 10 0	- -	767 16 4	- -	81 6 1	6,149 10 10	- -	1849
1850	649 19 3	- -	† 849 19 3	543 1 7	- -	29	35 0 0	1 2 6	282 12 7	17 7 5	- -	950 16 9	- -	182 3 7	6,149 10 10	- -	1850
1851	654 10 8	- -	690 1 5	366 9 6	- -	20	30 0 0	- -	273 19 3	6 13 0	- -	731 3 8	- -	223 5 10	6,149 10 10	10 0 0	1851
1852	647 3 8	- -	† 834 9 4	329 3 1	- -	20	30 0 0	- -	293 14 4	22 6 5	- -	725 4 5	- -	114 0 11	6,149 10 10	- -	1852
1853	707 6 3	- -	735 6 3	372 8 7	- -	20	30 0 0	- -	278 16 5	37 18 10	- -	759 10 11	- -	138 5 7	6,149 10 10	- -	1853
1854	748 4 5	- -	776 4 5	344 18 4	2 12 10	20	30 0 0	- -	275 8 5	46 2 5	- -	744 7 10	- -	106 9 0	6,149 10 10	- -	1854
1855	785 5 3	- -	813 5 3	458 16 0	3 0 6	20	30 0 0	13 9 6	273 1 8	11 2 2	- -	838 10 6	- -	131 14 3	6,149 10 10	- -	1855
1856	669 12 0	226 10 0	924 2 0	618 3 10	19 16 8	20	30 0 0	10 6 0	275 0 3	3 10 4	- -	987 9 1	- -	195 1 4	6,149 10 10	5 0 0	1856
1857	917 4 9	180 0 0	1,125 14 9	446 17 4	1 12 0	20	30 0 0	6 12 0	280 0 7	80 9 6	- -	904 2 4	26 11 1	- -	6,149 10 10	- -	1857
1858	745 5 5	- -	773 5 5	390 0 8	2 6 10	20	30 0 0	4 12 6	274 1 6	13 8 10	- -	770 14 3	29 2 3	- -	6,149 10 10	- -	1858
1859	779 11 3	- -	† 907 16 3	477 10 10	2 16 8	20	35 0 0	0 13 4	274 2 3	4 14 1	- -	846 16 10	90 1 8	- -	6,149 10 10	- -	1859
1860	760 0 0	443 17 8	†1,421 15 10	1,097 3 1	3 18 0	20	38 10 0	22 4 7	271 10 3	68 6 1	- -	1,558 11 1	- -	46 13 7	6,149 10 10	- -	1860
1861	760 0 0	- -	† 974 4 0	549 11 4	2 16 3	20	35 0 0	1 12 7	272 15 4	20 18 1	- -	940 11 4	- -	13 0 11	6,149 10 10	- -	1861

N.B.—Rates of Interest 4½ and 5 per cent. *Note.*—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

* Including money borrowed. † Including money from Holywell Trust. ‡ Including money to Holywell Trust.

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to repeal the existing Acts (except so much as authorizes the construction of two new roads), and to obtain other and more effectual powers for the term of *thirty-one* instead of 21 years.

Clause 11 empowers the Trustees to convert three highways into turnpike roads,—the first portion is to be added to the *Mostyn* district branch roads; the second portion is a small cross road near to Holywell; and the third portion leads to the Chester and Holyhead railway station at Greenfield. The two last are of short lengths, and are to be added to the *Flint* district. The total length of these highways to be converted into turnpike roads is stated at 1,464 yards.

Clause 12 revives the powers to purchase lands for the new roads described in Clause 14, and extends the time for three years, "from the passing of this Act;" and Clause 13 allows five years for completing the works.

Clause 14 authorizes the formation of two new roads under the "revived" powers of the Acts of 1833 and 1842.

The 1st road is stated to be 1 mile 330 yards in length, and was authorized to be made by Section 2 of the Act of 1833. The estimated cost of this road is 260*l.*

The 2nd road is stated at 2 miles 660 yards in length, and was authorized to be made by Section 2 of the Act of 1842. The estimated cost of making this road is 1,173*l.*

No further particulars are given respecting these roads, the total length of which is stated at 3 miles 990 yards, and the total cost estimated at 1,433*l.*; neither have any plans and sections been furnished, although the Committee on the Bill will probably require to inspect the same.

Clause 15 repeals the existing Acts, except the powers to make the above two roads.

The several roads are described in Clause 16.

Clause 17 transfers a portion of road in Whitford Street, Holywell, to the Local Board for that township. This portion of road is stated at 66 yards in length.

Clause 23 empowers the Trustees to continue or remove toll-gates, &c., but does not refer as usual to the 9th of George IV. cap. 77.; and also empowers the Trustees "during daylight" to "place trestles on the roads" where they may find it necessary.

Clause 24 continues the present tolls until the 31st of December 1863, from which date the tolls specified in this clause may be collected. These tolls are copied from the present Act, Section 11, and appear to be heavy; and upon each district certain of the tolls are at present collected at reduced rates as before mentioned. Will not the toll on carriages, moved by steam or machinery, be regulated by the "Locomotive Act, 1861?"

Clause 25 imposes toll in respect to carts, laden with coals or cinders, every time of passing laden through any gate. This clause is not contained in the present Acts. Is it intended that the tolls should be payable at every gate on each district?

Clause 30 allows *three* full tolls to be taken on the roads; but in case the districts are continued, ought not the number of tolls to be specified on each district, or a distance to be stated within which a second payment cannot be made.

Clause 31, relating to the weighing of one-horse carts, differs from Section 17 of the Act of 1833.

Clause 32 allows no exemption from toll for any agricultural implement or machine, if let on hire.

Clause 33 extinguishes all arrears of interest due from the Holywell district to the Flint district in respect to the sum of 1,744*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* lent by the latter district to the former. These arrears amounted to 963*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* to December 1861.

Clause 34 allows the Trustees to borrow 1,000*l.* on the tolls of the Holywell district for making the new roads.

It is proposed by Clause 35 to apply the funds of each district as under:—

As to the Flint District:—

1st. In paying a proportion of the expenses of the Act.

2nd. In paying the salaries and costs of management (without mentioning the repair of toll-gates, &c.) not exceeding 150*l.* per annum, exclusive of the wages of toll collectors, costs of erecting toll houses, &c., costs at law or in equity, or before justices, or in preferring or defending indictments or suits, or proceedings before Parliament in relation to such roads.

3rd. In setting aside and applying annually, after the first year, 150*l.* towards paying off the Trust debts.

4th. In paying interest at *three* per cent. on the debt of 3,561*l.* set forth in the first Schedule.

Lastly, in repairing and improving the roads.

As to the Holywell District:—

1st. In paying a proportion of the expenses of the Act.

2nd. In paying the salaries and costs of management, not exceeding 150*l.* per annum, exclusive of certain charges, the same as on the Flint district.

3rd. In paying interest at 5*l.* per cent. from 1st of July 1862 upon the sums of 1,000*l.* and 800*l.* (The clerk explains that these sums were borrowed at 5*l.* per cent., and the collateral security of some of the Trustees and other parties residing in the district having been given to the lenders, it was thought fair and in keeping with good faith towards those parties that they should be kept harmless, and exonerated from any personal liability. It has not been stated whether any application has been made to these creditors to reduce the rate of interest, in case a new term is granted.)

4th. In setting aside and applying annually, after the first year, 185*l.* towards paying off the debts, priority being given to the above sums of 1,000*l.* and 800*l.*

5th. In paying interest at 3*l.* per cent. on the debt of 3,752*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, set forth in the second Schedule.

6th. In repairing the roads of this district.

Lastly, in making the new roads (no provision is made for paying interest on the money proposed to be borrowed, nor for paying off such money).

As to the Mostyn District:—

1st. In paying a proportion of the expenses of the Act.

2nd. In paying the salaries and costs of management, not exceeding 150*l.* per annum, exclusive of certain charges, the same as on the Flint district.

3rd. In setting aside and applying annually, after the first year, 150*l.* towards paying off the debts of the district.

4th. In paying interest at 3*l.* per cent. on the debt of 6,149*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, set forth in the third Schedule.

Lastly, in repairing the roads.

The appropriation of money in this clause differs from Section 20 of the Act of 1833, and Section 13 of the Act of 1842, as it is proposed to set apart funds on each district for the payment of the principal *before any money is applied to the repair of the roads*, in lieu of repairing the road before paying off the principal debt.

Clause 36 allows the debts to remain chargeable on the separate districts.

Clause 37 directs separate accounts to be kept, and apportions the costs of obtaining the new Act, to be paid as under:—*three*-eighths by the *Flint* district; *three*-eighths by the *Holywell* district; and *two*-eighths by the *Mostyn* district.

Clause 38 is to indemnify sureties; but no particulars are given to which this clause refers.

Clause 40 regulates the payment of the district debts, in sums of 200*l.* (or a less amount at the discretion of the Trustees); but a less sum is directed by Clause 35 to be set apart annually on each district.

Clause 44 relating to fence walls out of repair, and Clause 45 relating to entrances to fields, are not contained in the present Acts.

Clause 47 allows a term of *thirty-one* years instead of the usual term of 21 years.

There is no clause in the new Bill to prevent the interest from accruing until the costs of the Act are defrayed.

In case the question of consolidating the three districts should be considered, the following statement will be useful:—

DISTRICTS.	Length of Road.		Toll Gates.	Side Bars.	Tolls 1861.	Salaries 1861.	Debts.
	Main Lines.	Branch Lines.					
	M. YDS.	M. YDS.			£	£ *s.* *d.*	£
Flint - -	13 803	1 1100	7	2	1,115	84 11 0	3,561
Holywell - -	9 445	4 312	9	5	815	58 6 10	5,552
Mostyn - -	7 33	33 934	14	8	760	57 16 3	6,149
Total -	29 1281	39 586	30	15	2,690	200 14 1	15,262

In case the districts are consolidated, the total debt would be reduced 1,744*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, which sum now remains due from the Holywell district to the Flint district.

The clerk states, that creditors to the following amounts have consented to accept 3*l.* per cent. interest; on the Flint district, 260*l.*; on the Holywell district, 2,994*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*; and on the Mostyn district, 4,006*l.* 10*s.* Total, 7,260*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*

In this case, the chief questions for consideration are:—Should the three districts of road (several of the lines of which intersect each other and are in the same parishes) be consolidated into one Trust, and the debt (part of which is owing to the same persons on the several districts) be amalgamated? Is it necessary to maintain as turnpike roads so many branch or cross roads, extending to nearly 40 miles in length; or, should several of the lines of branch road be transferred to the parishes? Is it desirable upon these districts to allow so many as 30 toll-gates and 15 side-bars to be continued, as so large a number of gates and bars must add greatly to the costs of collecting the tolls? Is it desirable to add to the turnpike roads by the proposed conversion of highways to the extent of 1,464 yards, and by the making of the two new roads of the length of 3 miles 990 yards at the cost of 1,433*l.*, for which authority was given in former years but not carried into effect? Whether the districts are consolidated or not, what rate of interest is to be allowed in future on the several debts? What compensation is to be made to the creditors of the Flint district for the funds of such district having been applied in aid of the Holywell district without authority? What rates of toll are to be allowed, and the number of payments, or beyond what distance, a second toll is to be allowed? What restriction is to be made as to the salaries and costs of management (the proposal is to allow 150*l.* on each district, total 450*l.* a year)? And generally in what order the funds are to be appropriated to the payment of the interest, the repair of the road, and the discharge of the bonded debt?

No. 10.—PENZANCE AND SAINT JUST ROADS.

This is an application for powers to make a new line of turnpike road, with branches, in the county of Cornwall, and "for the adoption, alteration, and improvement, for the purposes thereof, of certain public highways," upon which there is great traffic to and from the mines situated in that neighbourhood.

The new roads are described in Clause 7, of which the following are particulars:—

1st. The main road from Saint Just to the boundary of the borough of Penzance, in length about 6 miles 3 furlongs and 130 yards, which follows the line of existing highways in many parts; the steepest inclinations of which are the following:—1 in 16 feet 6 inches; 1 in 18 feet 5 inches; 1 in 19 feet 3 inches; 1 in 19 feet 4 inches; 1 in 19 feet 8 inches; 1 in 20; 1 in 21; 1 in 21 feet 3 inches, &c. &c.

2nd. A branch road, from the main road, to Nancherrow, 3 furlongs 150 yards in length, the steepest inclination of which is 1 in 19 feet 4 inches.

3rd. A branch road, from the main road, to Pendeen, 2 miles 1 furlong and 30 yards in length, of which the steepest inclination is 1 in 21 feet 10 inches.

4th. A branch road from the last-named branch road to Trewellard, 1 mile 1 furlong in length, of which the steepest inclinations are 1 in 17 feet 4 inches, and 1 in 19 feet 1 inch.

The total length of the main road and branches will be about 10 miles 1 furlong 90 yards.

Clause 8 allows deviations from the plan, not exceeding 11 yards "through a town or lands *continually* built upon," and 100 yards elsewhere, without consent.

Clause 9 allows deviations from the levels not exceeding five feet, without consent.

Clause 16 allows *three* years for the compulsory purchase of lands, and Clause 17 allows *five* years for completing the works.

Clause 18 empowers surveyors of highways or highway boards to aid in the expense of the alteration of the highways proposed to be improved.

The scale of tolls is contained in Clause 19, and comprises the following:—On every horse, &c. drawing any carriage, 6*d.*; on every horse, &c. drawing any cart or waggon with 6-inch wheels, 3*d.*; if with less than four wheels of any breadth, or having four wheels of less breadth than 6 inches but not less than 4½ inches, 4*d.*; if with wheels of less breadth than 4½ inches, 5*d.*; if having wheels of whatever number or breadth, not being flat wheels, 5*d.* On every horse drawing machinery above three tons in one load, on carts, &c. with 4½-inch wheels, 5*d.*; or with wheels of less width than 4½ inches, 6*d.* For every horse or mule not drawing, 2*d.*; for every ass drawing, 1*d.*, or not drawing ½*d.* For oxen, &c. per score 1*s.* 8*d.*; for sheep, &c. per score 10*d.* "For every cow with her own calf," one penny.

Clause 21 allows *one-half* only of the tolls to be taken on the eastern division, about four miles in length, or on the western division, about 2½ miles in length, of the main road.

Clause 22 allows only one full toll to be taken on the whole of the roads, for passing and repassing once, but such full toll may be paid on either division of the road.

Clause 28 restricts the Trustees from erecting any toll-gate on a portion of the main road, about half a mile in length, at the Penzance end of the road.

Clause 29 allows the sum of *Nine thousand* pounds to be borrowed.

It is proposed by Clause 30 to apply all money which shall come into the Trustees' hands as under:—

1st. In discharging the expenses of obtaining the Act.

2nd. In making the roads authorized by the Act, and in erecting toll-houses and toll-gates.

3rd. In defraying the expenses of management, including salaries, repairs of toll-houses, &c. and incidentals, not exceeding in any one year 75*l.*, exclusive of toll collectors' salaries, and the expenses of proceedings at law or in equity, or before justices.

4th. In paying interest at the rate of not exceeding *five* pounds per cent. per annum.

5th. In repairing the roads, not exceeding 350*l.* per annum.

6th. In setting apart a sinking fund of 5*l.* per cent. on the amount borrowed.

7th. In repairing and improving the roads.

Lastly, in paying off the principal.

Provided always, that the above sinking fund shall be in lieu of the sinking fund required by the 12 & 13 of Victoria, cap. 87, section 3;—but the said Act gives priority to the sinking fund.

Clause 31 allows the toll-gates to be seized in case the interest is not paid within *one* month after it becomes due.

Clause 32 regulates the payment of the debt,—in sums of 100*l.*; but the sinking fund proposed by Clause 30 on the proposed debt of 9,000*l.* would amount to a much larger sum than 100*l. every year.*

A term of *thirty-one* years is proposed by Clause 35, instead of the usual term of 21 years.

In this case, the principal questions are:—Is it desirable to make the new main line of road, and each of the three branch roads, considerable portions of which consist of highways which are proposed to be widened and improved? What amount of money should be borrowed, and at what rate of interest? What rate of tolls should be allowed? At what date the interest should commence, so as to prevent the toll-gates from being seized by a mortgagee in case the interest is not promptly paid? Will the toll income be sufficient to allow for the payment of the interest and sinking fund, as well as to provide for the repair of the road? And what term shall be granted for the new Act?

No. 11.—SUDBURY AND UTTOXETER DISTRICTS OF ROAD.

The Local Act for these districts, of the 11th of George IV. cap. 89., repealed the previous Acts, and granted a new term, which has been continued by the Turnpike Acts Continuance Acts until the 1st day of November 1863.

Several attempts were made in 1861 and 1862 to effect some arrangements upon these Trusts, but such attempts were not brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

As the above districts of road have been managed as distinct trusts with separate debts, accounts, &c., it appears necessary to refer to the circumstances of each separately:

1. Ashborne, Sudbury, and Yoxall Bridge Road.

The length of this road is stated at 20 miles, but no portion is in a town, nor repaired by the parishes.

There are five toll-gates and two side-bars, but *three* tolls only are payable; and a second toll is not payable at any gate within six miles, but from either end of the road the first toll-gate clears the last. The full rates of toll are levied at the several gates.

The debts upon this district were originally 3,850*l.* borrowed about the year 1767, and the sum of 660*l.* was subsequently borrowed on bond, and formerly called a floating debt, making 4,510*l.* Of this sum 100*l.* was struck off in 1841 as unclaimed, and 360*l.* was paid off in 1844 and following years, leaving the debt at the end of the year 1847 and at the present time 4,050*l.*, due in 21 sums as stated in Schedule 1. of the Bill.

The accounts show no great variation in the toll receipts, although the money has not been paid in with regularity, it appearing that on the 31st of December 1861 the sum of 232*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* remained due at that date for tolls. The funds have been expended, in repairing the roads; salaries; law charges, occasionally; interest of debt; improvements, in 1849 and 1850; portions of the principal; and incidentals, including 15*l.* a year to Tewnall's Lane Trust. The present clerk explains that the improvements in 1849 and 1850 were for a new toll-house and gate and other works consequent on the opening of the North Staffordshire Railway, and the erection of a new "county bridge," the old one having fallen in; the "law charges" were, in 1854, the charges of a solicitor to investigate and adjust the accounts of a former clerk; in 1857 they related to a disputed toll case and the recovery of some papers from the representatives of the late clerk; and in 1861 to the attempt to obtain the consents of the creditors to an arrangement suggested by the Home Secretary, and the charges of parliamentary agents for notices, &c. In respect to the increase of the clerk's salary in 1861, it is explained that on the appointment of the present clerk the salary was reduced from 21*l.* to 10*l.* 10*s.*, but the Trustees thought the amount was inadequate, and it was raised in 1861 to 17*l.*, but the salary on the Uttoxeter district was at the same time reduced to 7*l.*

2. Uttoxeter and Callingwood Plain Road.

This road is 9¼ miles in length, but no portion is in a town, nor repaired by the parishes. There are three toll-gates and one side-bar, but payment at any gate clears all the others, although in the Local Act *two* tolls are allowed to be levied. The full rates of toll, however, are taken.

The original debt upon this road of 1,700*l.* was borrowed in 1809; there were also borrowed 900*l.* in 1824, and 1,500*l.* in 1832 at 4½ per cent. No interest has been paid upon the first-named debt of 1,700*l.*, and on the other debts the interest was reduced to 2*l.* per cent. in 1853; but no part of the debt has been paid off. The original debt of 1,700*l.* is not named in the new Bill, but the other debts are mentioned in the Bill, Schedule 2.

The accounts show that the toll receipts are generally of a higher amount than in former years, but appear to be entered with much irregularity. At the end of the year 1861 the sum of 29*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* was still unpaid. The clerk explains that the actual amount for which the tolls were let had varied very little, but the person who usually rented the tolls, and was the taker in 1852 and 1853, was most irregular in his payments, sometimes paying within the year little or nothing of the amount due, but paying the next year, perhaps, much more than was due in the year. He adds that there has been no loss with this person, and that he has lately been more regular. The funds have been expended, in repairing the roads; salaries; and interest of debt, at a reduced rate, since 1853. The "incidental expenses" in 1841 include the sum of 96*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, the balance of Mr. Blair's professional bill, a copy of which cannot be found, and it probably had reference to the expenses of obtaining the Act of 1830.

On the Local Act being excepted in the Schedule of the Continuance Acts of 1861 and 1862, attempts were made to arrange terms with the creditors. On the *Ashborne district* nearly all the creditors consented to accept 3*l.* per cent., and on the *Uttoxeter district* the Trustees resolved to omit the original debt of 1,700*l.* from the accounts in October last; and in respect of the remaining debt of 2,400*l.*, applied to the creditors to give up all interest for seven years, to which creditors owning two-thirds of the amount would not consent. It was afterwards considered useless to apply for the creditors assent to reduce the rate of interest permanently to the nominal sum of one penny per cent. It was also reported that the Trustees were not willing to throw the burden of repairing the road upon the parishes; nor, on consideration could they see any advantage in uniting the two districts into one Trust, as for all purposes of economy they were at present practically united, there being the same clerk and surveyor, the meetings being held at the same time and place, and the Sudbury district already paying three-fourths of the joint expenses.

The clerk has since supplied some further particulars of the original debt of 1,700*l.* on the *Uttoxeter district*. In an old minute book the following entry appears, dated 21st October 1811:—

[*Read on to page* 51.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the ASHBORNE, SUDBURY, AND YOXALL BRIDGE TURNPIKE TRUST.
Length of Road about 20 Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance Overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s.	
1838	477 15 2	–	478 0 2	136 17 2	- -	21 0 0	25 0 0	- -	246 4 0	- -	–	465 10 6	61 11 5	- -	3,850	262 10	1838
1839	400 13 8	10	410 13 8	180 2 9	- -	21 0 0	25 0 0	- -	196 4 0	- -	–	469 14 9	2 10 4	- -	3,850	247 10	1839
1840	371 7 11	–	371 7 11	131 0 10	- -	21 0 0	25 0 0	- -	186 4 0	- -	–	393 0 11	- -	19 2 8	3,850	236 10	1840
1841	436 2 1	–	436 2 1	98 6 0	- -	21 0 0	20 0 0	- -	141 4 0	- -	–	327 6 8	89 12 9	- -	*3,750	190 10	1841
1842	504 0 0	–	504 0 0	100 1 10	- -	21 0 0	20 0 0	- -	218 4 0	- -	–	399 2 2	194 10 7	- -	†4,410	153 10	1842
1843	415 7 8	–	415 7 8	105 0 0	- -	21 0 0	20 0 0	- -	176 4 0	- -	–	341 11 4	268 6 11	- -	4,410	158 10	1843
1844	432 5 10	–	432 9 4	113 7 1	- -	21 0 0	20 0 0	- -	193 8 0	- -	160	550 16 11	149 19 4	- -	4,250	119 0	1844
1845	415 15 11	–	415 15 11	106 6 7	- -	21 0 0	20 0 0	- -	232 15 6	- -	40	454 7 1	111 8 2	- -	4,210	66 0	1845
1846	388 14 7	–	388 14 7	113 14 10	- -	21 0 0	20 0 0	- -	230 13 9	- -	30	449 7 2	50 15 7	- -	4,180	4 0	1846
1847	358 15 0	–	358 15 0	120 18 1	- -	21 0 0	20 0 0	- -	107 16 9	- -	130	426 18 1	- -	17 7 6	4,050	54 0	1847
1848	407 5 0	–	407 5 0	149 15 3	- -	21 0 0	20 0 0	- -	126 0 0	- -	–	354 17 3	35 0 3	- -	4,050	96 0	1848
1849	380 7 8	–	380 7 8	136 17 10	- -	21 0 0	20 0 0	- -	146 0 0	100 0 0	–	454 0 11	- -	38 13 0	4,050	112 0	1849
1850	445 6 4	–	445 6 4	100 3 7	- -	21 0 0	20 0 0	- -	110 0 0	136 0 0	–	416 7 0	- -	9 13 8	4,050	164 0	1850
1851	411 3 5	–	411 3 5	95 3 1	- -	21 0 0	20 0 0	- -	178 0 0	- -	–	349 1 6	52 8 3	- -	4,050	148 0	1851
1852	396 11 0	–	396 11 0	108 10 1	- -	21 0 0	20 0 0	- -	156 0 0	- -	–	329 8 9	119 10 6	- -	4,050	154 0	1852
1853	335 3 1	–	335 3 1	98 15 5	- -	21 0 0	15 0 0	- -	104 0 0	- -	–	250 0 10	204 12 9	- -	4,050	212 0	1853
1854	406 1 7	–	437 16 7	144 6 8	- -	22 0 0	15 0 0	30 11 9	74 0 0	- -	–	300 7 0	342 2 4	- -	4,050	304 0	1854
1855	386 17 4	–	386 17 4	152 17 5	- -	10 10 0	15 0 0	- -	424 0 0	- -	–	647 7 5	81 12 3	- -	4,050	60 0	1855
1856	364 16 8	–	364 16 8	112 7 4	- -	10 10 0	15 0 0	- -	150 0 0	7 13 6	–	320 18 3	125 10 8	- -	4,050	72 0	1856
1857	398 10 0	–	398 10 0	158 10 7	- -	10 10 0	15 0 0	10 13 5	172 0 0	- -	–	391 12 9	132 7 11	- -	4,050	62 0	1857
1858	426 2 0	–	426 2 0	110 1 3	- -	10 10 0	15 0 0	- -	210 0 0	- -	–	393 17 9	164 12 2	- -	4,050	14 0	1858
1859	391 18 0	–	391 18 0	117 10 1	- -	10 10 0	15 0 0	- -	150 0 0	- -	–	322 18 7	233 11 7	- -	4,050	26 0	1859
1860	267 10 0	–	267 10 0	126 8 5	- -	10 10 0	15 0 0	- -	148 0 0	- -	–	318 0 11	183 0 8	- -	4,050	32 0	1860
1861	312 0 0	–	312 0 0	141 2 4	- -	17 0 0	15 0 0	17 6 8	160 0 0	- -	–	371 14 8	123 6 0	- -	4,050	34 0	1861

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 4 per cent.
* Reduced by omitting bond unclaimed.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.
† Including floating debt, 660*l.*

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the UTTOXETER AND CALLINGWOOD PLAIN TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about 9¼ Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance Overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	
1838	76 8 4	21 3 6	97 11 10	18 11 4	-	5 5	- -	- -	40 10 0	- -	- -	94 7 2	50 10 2	- -	4,100 0 0	- -	1838
1839	104 13 1	20 2 0	125 3 1	30 13 10	-	7 5	- -	- -	40 10 0	- -	- -	102 7 6	73 5 9	- -	4,100 0 0	- -	1839
1840	115 18 3	17 15 10	133 14 1	32 18 8	-	7 5	- -	- -	40 10 0	- -	- -	91 6 4	115 13 6	- -	4,100 0 0	- -	1840
1841	82 15 0	23 13 0	107 9 4	33 1 6	-	7 5	- -	- -	40 10 0	- -	- -	*190 18 4	32 4 6	- -	4,100 0 0	- -	1841
1842	88 11 4	20 10 6	109 11 10	30 5 9	-	5 5	2 0	- -	40 10 0	- -	- -	99 8 9	42 7 7	- -	4,100 0 0	- -	1842
1843	85 16 8	19 16 6	105 13 2	35 0 4	-	5 5	2 0	- -	40 10 0	- -	- -	91 14 6	56 6 3	- -	4,100 0 0	- -	1843
1844	131 16 8	20 4 6	152 2 5	39 14 4	-	5 5	2 0	- -	40 10 0	- -	- -	103 12 9	104 15 11	- -	4,100 0 0	- -	1844
1845	100 0 1	18 12 0	118 12 1	36 6 1	-	5 5	2 0	- -	40 10 0	- -	- -	94 18 6	128 9 6	- -	4,100 0 0	- -	1845
1846	85 4 6	19 12 3	104 16 9	40 15 5	-	5 5	2 0	- -	40 10 0	- -	- -	98 4 0	135 2 3	- -	4,100 0 0	- -	1846
1847	120 0 0	19 17 6	139 17 6	36 14 0	-	5 5	2 0	- -	40 10 0	- -	- -	93 1 2	181 18 7	- -	4,100 0 0	- -	1847
1848	100 3 4	17 10 0	117 13 4	40 17 11	-	5 5	2 0	- -	40 10 0	- -	- -	111 12 9	187 19 2	- -	4,100 0 0	- -	1848
1849	105 9 1	11 3 6	116 12 7	35 13 5	-	10 10	2 0	- -	40 10 0	- -	- -	99 15 1	204 16 8	- -	4,100 0 0	- -	1849
1850	121 5 3	15 11 0	136 16 3	40 11 8	-	10 10	2 0	- -	26 9 4	- -	- -	98 18 2	242 14 9	- -	4,100 0 0	14 0	1850
1851	62 18 5	18 4 0	81 2 5	41 1 7	-	10 10	2 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	88 10 8	235 6 6	- -	4,100 0 0	54 0	1851
1852	33 10 2	18 2 6	58 9 2	40 8 7	-	10 10	2 0	- -	86 0 0	- -	- -	149 3 8	144 12 0	- -	4,100 0 0	30 0	1852
1853	220 2 0	- -	220 2 0	43 16 10	-	10 10	3 0	- -	20 0 0	- -	- -	87 19 8	276 14 4	- -	†4,100 0 0	48 0	1853
1854	104 11 6	- -	122 9 6	45 0 11	-	10 0	3 0	12 7 9	10 0 0	- -	- -	88 6 8	310 17 2	- -	4,100 0 0	86 0	1854
1855	104 12 6	- -	104 12 6	53 15 10	-	10 10	3 0	- -	134 0 0	- -	- -	201 5 10	214 3 10	- -	4,100 0 0	- -	1855
1856	65 16 6	- -	65 16 6	60 14 5	-	10 10	3 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	81 19 0	198 1 4	- -	4,100 0 0	48 0	1856
1857	79 16 6	- -	79 16 6	61 7 11	-	10 10	3 0	- -	87 0 0	- -	- -	168 19 5	108 18 5	- -	4,100 0 0	- -	1857
1858	158 15 9	- -	158 15 9	53 12 1	-	10 10	3 0	- -	51 0 0	- -	- -	140 6 0	127 8 2	- -	4,100 0 0	3 0	1858
1859	80 10 0	- -	80 10 0	61 17 6	-	10 10	6 0	- -	32 0 0	- -	- -	115 4 6	92 13 8	- -	4,100 0 0	19 0	1859
1860	67 10 2	- -	67 10 2	83 16 5	-	10 10	6 0	- -	61 0 0	- -	- -	163 19 3	- -	3 15 5	4,100 0 0	3 0	1860
1861	175 16 8	- -	175 16 8	66 5 0	-	7 0	6 0	- -	3 0 0	- -	- -	86 12 10	85 8 5	- -	4,100 0 0	48 0	1861

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 2 per cent., but no interest has been paid on 1,700*l.*
* Including 96*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* for solicitor's bill.

Note.—The "Total Income," and "Total Expenditure," include Incidentals.
† The interest reduced to 2 per cent. on 2,400*l.*

" At this meeting the said Trustees executed securities on the tolls of this road to the " following persons for the several sums of money after mentioned :—

	£	s.	d.
" R. J. Harper Esq., as Trustee for the King's most " Excellent Majesty - - -	200	0	0
" Right Honourable George Venables, Lord Vernon -	200	0	0
" Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. - - -	200	0	0
" Thomas Bainbrigge, Esq. - - - -	200	0	0
" Rev. Hugh Bennett - - - -	200	0	0
" R. J. Harper, Esq. - - - -	100	0	0
" Rev. Hugh Bailye - - - -	100	0	0
" Robert Harvey, Esq. - - - -	100	0	0
" John Spencer, Esq. - - - -	100	0	0
" Joseph Dicken, Esq. - - - -	100	0	0
" Thomas Pickering, Esq. - - -	100	0	0
" James Blair, Esq. - - - -	100	0	0
Total - - - -	1,700	0	0

The clerk adds that there are copies of all these securities in the books except the two last. It appears that the above sum was all spent in obtaining the Act and making the road, and in 1811 the trustees were in addition 1,500*l.* in debt, which sum was raised on the personal bonds of Lord Vernon, Sir Oswald Mosley, and Mr. Spencer. In 1823 the further sum of 900*l.* was raised, making the 2,400*l.* named in the second Schedule. No interest appears to have been paid on the 1,700*l.*, and no claim has ever been made in respect of it ; but about a month since the clerk was informed that the security above mentioned, given to the Rev. Hugh Bailye for 100*l.*, was in existence, and it was stated that a claim would be made in respect to it.

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain further powers for the term of 21 years.

In the preamble mention is made of the former Acts which were repealed by the existing Act, but no mention is made of the old debt of 1,700*l.*, either for the purpose of extinguishing it or otherwise.

Clause 11 appoints new Trustees, not separately for each district as at present, but for both districts.

Clause 14 continues the present tolls until the 31st of December 1863, from which date the new tolls, as specified in Clause 15, may be taken. These tolls are similar to the present rates, except that instead of 6*d.* and 4½*d.* on horses drawing waggons, carts, &c., the tolls are to be 6*d.*, 4½*d.*, and 3*d.*, according to the width of the wheels. A toll of 1*s.* per wheel is also proposed on carriages moved by steam or machinery instead of leaving such tolls to be regulated by the "Locomotive Act, 1861."

Clause 17 allows one-half of the tolls only to be taken on carts, &c., conveying *lime* for manuring land, on wheels 4½ inches or more in width, instead of the description of wheels mentioned in Section 15 of the present Act.

Clause 18 allows the tolls to be paid once a day only at each gate, but does not allow such payment to free all gates within *six miles* from the gate at which payment was made, as in Section 16.

Clause 19 allows *three* tolls to be taken on the *Sudbury* district, and *two* tolls on the *Uttoxeter* district, without any restriction as to the distance within which a second toll cannot be taken, and although at the present time one toll only is taken on the Uttoxeter district.

Clause 21 relating to different carriages, and clause 22, allowing no exemption in favour of agricultural machines or implements if let on hire or travelling for such purpose, are not contained in the existing Act.

Clause 23 continues the restriction of section 19 in respect to the streets, &c., in the towns of Ashborne and Uttoxeter.

Clause 24 allows no interest to be *paid* on the debts until the expenses of the Act are defrayed (but see Clause 26, which allows no interest to *accrue* due on the debts under the heading "fourthly").

It is proposed by Clause 26 to apply the funds of the trust on each district as under:—

	Sudbury District.	Uttoxeter District.
1st. In paying the costs of obtaining the Act	*Two-thirds.*	*One-third.*
2nd. In defraying the salaries of officers	*Thirty-five* pounds.	*Seventeen* pounds.
3rd. In defraying *law expenses*, incidentals, and management expenses per annum, exclusive of the costs of lawsuits and actions arising from disputes with railway and other companies, and generally in protecting the trusts	*Thirty* pounds.	*Seven* pounds.
4th. In paying interest on the debts, but *none to accrue* until the costs of the Act are paid	3*l.* per cent. on 4,050*l.*	*One penny* per cent. on 2,400*l.*
5th. In repairing toll-gates, &c., and in repairing the roads, at per annum, exclusive of the wages of toll collectors and the cost of new toll-houses, &c.	130*l.*	70*l.*

6th. In paying off the debts (as regulated by clause 30).

7th. In repairing and improving the road in each district.

In this Clause the management expenses, and the costs of repairing toll-gates, &c., are not classed with the salaries as usual.

Clause 27 allows no mortgagee to take possession of the tolls if the interest is duly paid within *six* months; or within *one* month after the interest is payable, or *one* month after the same is demanded. (?)

Clause 30 regulates the mode of paying off the debts,—in sums of 100*l.* on each district, although the debt is smaller on the Uttoxeter district than on the other.

Clause 31 continues each district of road as a separate trust.

Clause 32 relates to the sale of toll houses.

Respecting the two Schedules affixed to the Bill it may be stated that the clerk has ascertained with reference to the Schedule No. 1. for the Sudbury district, that creditors of 450*l.* had assented to the terms proposed, that 700*l.* had dissented, that 1,700*l.* were neuter, and that creditors to the amount of 1,200*l.* had returned no answer; although in 1861, when proposals were made to reduce the interest from 4*l.* to 3*l.* per cent., the whole of the creditors consented. Of the debts named in the Schedule No. 2. for the Uttoxeter district, the assents were 950*l.*; dissents 500*l.*; neuters 150*l.*; and no answers 800*l.*

There is no mention in the Bill of the "unclaimed" debt of 1,700*l.*, of which some particulars are given in this report.

In this case several questions will have to be determined. Are the districts (now proposed to be managed by one set of trustees) to be united or kept separate? What rates of toll are to be allowed; how many payments on each district; and is one payment to clear any gate or bar within six miles as in the present Act, section 16? Is the old debt of 1,700*l.* to be extinguished by a clause, or some provision made for its payment? What regulations are to be made for apportioning the funds, to the payment of the interest, the repair of the roads, and the payment of the principal debts?

No. 12.—WAKEFIELD AND ABERFORD ROAD.

The Local Act for this road, of the 1st of William IV. cap. 35., repealed the previous Acts of the 29th, the 33rd, and the 50th of George III., and granted a new term, which has been extended to the 1st of November 1863.

The length of this road is 11 miles 1,246 yards, no part of which is repaired by the Trustees, but 916 yards are repaired by the borough of Wakefield, and 479 yards by the Aire and Calder Navigation Company, the county, or the Leeds and Selby Trust, and the remainder of the road is repaired by the several townships; the estimated annual cost of repairing the road is 850*l.*, towards which the trustees allow 397*l.* 10*s.*, leaving the estimated aggregate expenditure by the townships, &c.,—452*l.* 10*s.*

There are three toll-gates and four side-bars on the road, the main gates being 4 miles apart. Two tolls are payable on the road (except for horses not drawing), and the general traffic pay toll at the first two gates, in either direction, the third gate being free. The payment of toll at each main gate clears the adjacent side-bars. The full rates of toll are levied at the several gates.

The debt upon this trust, which appears to have been borrowed in 1789 and 1793, at 5*l.* per cent., remained at the same amount, 3,790*l.*, until 1855, since which date portions have been paid off, including 350*l.* in 1862, thus reducing the debt to 2,590*l.*

The accounts show, that the toll receipts have not varied to any great extent, and have remained at the same amount, 665*l.*, for the last five years. The funds have been expended, in repairing the road (by contributions to the townships, usually *less* than half the cost of repairs); salaries (30*l.* per annum); law charges; interest of debt; improvements, in small sums; and portions of the principal, since 1855. For several years the Trustees have kept a large balance in hand.

On the Local Act being excepted in the Continuance Act the Trustees applied to the creditors to consent to a "material reduction" in the rate of interest, and requesting them to state the lowest amount they would accept, with the view of avoiding an application to Parliament, but the following replies only were obtained:—From one creditor for 100*l.* offering to accept the rate of interest agreed to by the majority of the mortgagees; and from a creditor for 225*l.* offering to accept 4*l.* per cent. interest. The Trustees therefore resolved to apply for a new Act, to reduce the rate of interest to 4*l.* per cent.; to appropriate funds for the payment of 5*l.* a year in respect to some glebe land; and to allow carriages, horses, and persons going to or returning from the West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum to pass free from toll.

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain more effectual powers in lieu thereof, for the term of twenty-one years.

Clause 9 allows the present tolls to be continued until the 4th day of March 1865, "when the term of the existing lease will expire."

Clause 10 specifies the new tolls to be allowed from the 4th of March 1865, which are of similar amounts to those named in section 8 of the present Act, except that increased tolls in respect to narrow wheeled carts or waggons are inserted in this clause.

In clause 14, respecting the toll payable upon change of carriages, the word "laden" is not inserted.

Clause 15 continues the exemption of section 15 of the present Act.

Clause 16 is new, and exempts carriages and horses from toll on going to or returning from the West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum,—but is not confined to the conveyance of pauper lunatics or the officers of such asylum.

Clause 17 allows two full tolls, as at present, but no distance is named within which a second toll cannot be taken.

 [*Read on to page 55.*]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the WAKEFIELD AND ABERFORD TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about 11¾ Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Roads.	Salaries of			Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
					Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.										
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£	£	
1838	812 10 0	–	812 10 0	441 1 5	10	10	20	10 9 8	199 10 0	4 10 10	- -	716 3 11	556 3 2	–	3,790	–	1838
1839	815 0 0	–	815 0 0	433 12 5	10	10	20	- -	184 10 0	72 10 1	- -	744 2 2	627 1 0	–	3,790	–	1839
1840	815 0 0	–	816 10 0	431 14 4	10	10	20	- -	194 10 0	142 13 7	- -	818 3 7	625 7 5	–	3,790	–	1840
1841	719 3 4	–	719 3 4	472 11 1	10	10	20	- -	184 10 0	57 0 0	- -	779 16 9	564 14 0	–	3,790	–	1841
1842	700 5 9	–	700 5 9	455 13 8	10	10	20	- -	184 10 0	183 4 7	- -	875 10 11	389 8 10	–	3,790	–	1842
1843	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	457 10 10	10	20	20	- -	184 10 0	- -	- -	697 5 0	392 3 10	–	3,790	–	1843
1844	620 5 11	–	620 5 11	421 8 11	5	10	20	- -	184 10 0	- -	- -	656 13 1	355 16 8	–	3,790	–	1844
1845	607 8 3	–	607 8 3	363 14 11	–	10	20	- -	179 13 0	- -	- -	591 15 6	371 9 5	–	3,790	–	1845
1846	600 0 0	–	604 10 1	367 14 6	–	10	20	- -	169 8 2	12 0 0	- -	583 19 9	391 19 9	–	3,790	–	1846
1847	600 0 0	–	607 6 5	292 7 1	–	10	20	24 18 4	179 2 4	20 0 0	- -	552 10 3	446 15 11	–	3,790	–	1847
1848	600 0 0	–	608 15 2	283 10 10	–	10	20	9 4 11	174 5 3	30 0 0	- -	535 7 9	520 3 4	–	3,790	–	1848
1849	600 0 0	–	640 3 10	325 10 6	–	10	20	10 8 2	174 5 3	5 0 0	- -	554 2 8	606 4 6	–	3,790	–	1849
1850	634 3 4	–	644 18 4	421 2 0	–	10	20	13 11 2	199 5 3	- -	- -	670 6 2	580 16 8	–	3,790	–	1850
1851	635 0 0	–	654 18 1	371 11 6	–	10	20	8 4 4	184 7 4	- -	- -	603 11 4	632 3 5	–	3,790	–	1851
1852	635 0 0	–	648 1 10	378 5 6	–	10	20	7 17 6	184 7 4	47 17 2	- -	657 19 3	622 6 0	–	3,790	–	1852
1853	655 16 8	–	666 16 6	371 5 6	–	10	20	- -	179 10 3	20 0 0	- -	616 0 0	673 2 6	–	3,790	–	1853
1854	660 0 0	–	671 16 6	358 2 0	–	10	20	37 17 1	189 4 5	- -	- -	623 13 8	721 5 4	–	3,790	30	1854
1855	660 0 0	–	670 5 4	324 19 2	–	10	20	8 18 8	224 9 5	13 0 0	- -	608 17 4	782 13 4	–	3,790	–	1855
1856	664 3 4	–	679 14 6	437 12 10	–	10	20	6 17 8	195 6 7	7 0 0	*175 0 0	876 19 6	585 8 4	–	3,590	–	1856
1857	665 0 0	–	680 9 5	294 6 8	–	10	20	7 2 4	181 19 3	20 0 0	*80 0 0	625 17 1	640 0 8	–	3,490	–	1857
1858	665 0 0	–	677 9 2	258 0 0	–	10	20	- -	173 1 4	- -	*118 10 0	605 8 5	712 1 5	–	3,340	–	1858
1859	665 0 0	–	679 7 5	230 7 3	–	10	20	- -	167 5 5	- -	- -	444 19 7	946 9 3	–	3,340	–	1859
1860	665 0 0	–	680 18 5	248 2 6	–	10	20	3 4 4	170 10 7	- -	*352 0 0	826 13 4	800 14 4	–	2,940	–	1860
1861	665 0 0	–	683 4 4	309 0 0	–	10	20	7 12 2	142 3 6	- -	- -	502 10 6	981 8 2	–	2,940	–	1861

N.B.—Rate of Interest 5 per cent.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

* Accepted for larger amounts of debt.

It is proposed by Clause 19 to apply the funds of the trust as under:—

1st. In paying the expenses of obtaining the Act.

2nd. In defraying the costs of repairing and altering toll-gates, &c.; in paying the salaries and the expenses of management, not exceeding 85*l.* per annum, exclusive of the salaries of toll collectors; the expenses of removing and erecting toll-gates; law charges; and proceedings before magistrates.

3rd. In paying interest at the rate of 4*l.* per cent.; but no such interest is to be *paid* (it may *accrue*) until the costs of the Act are first paid.

4th. In investing (as described in Clause 20) such sum as will produce 5*l.* per annum to the rector for the time being of Swillington.

5th. In setting apart and appropriating 125*l.* annually towards paying off the principal debt.

6th. In improving and repairing the road.

This clause differs from the appropriation required by the present Act, which makes the payment of the principal debt "lastly," although the road has not been fully repaired before portions of the debt have been paid off.

Clause 20 is new and relates to the investment of stock for the payment of 5*l.* per annum to the rector of Swillington under the circumstances mentioned in the preamble of the Bill.

Clause 22 regulates the payment of the trust debt in sums of 125*l.* annually (about a twentieth part of the debt), and no provision is made for paying off the debt in larger sums in case there should be funds in hand.

There is no clause in the Bill to repeal the existing Act, on a particular date, as is usual.

The chief questions in this case are:—The rates of toll, and the distance between the places of payment; the rate of interest to be allowed in future, with special reference to the appropriation of the funds, as to the repair of the road, and the payment of the principal debt? Also, whether any interest should *accrue* until the costs of the Act are paid; and whether provision should not be made for the early payment of the principal debt?

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

26th of Victoria, 1863.

THIRD REPORT,

Made by Direction of the Secretary of State under the Act 3 & 4 William IV. Cap. 80.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

26th of Victoria, Session 1863.

FOURTH REPORT,

WITH ABSTRACTS OF ACCOUNTS,

RELATING TO THE

Circumstances of the under-mentioned Turnpike Trusts applying for Local Acts in the present Session of Parliament, made by direction of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, under the powers conferred upon him by the Act of the 3rd and 4th of William IV. Cap. 80.:—

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(Signed) H. A. BRUCE.

Whitehall, 20*th March* 1863.

[*Price* 1½*d.*]

No. 13.—TAMWORTH AND HARRINGTON BRIDGE ROAD.

The existing Local Act for this road, of the 4th of George IV. cap. 122., repealed the previous Acts, and granted a new term, which would have expired in 1845, but it has been extended by the several Continuance Acts until the 1st day of November 1863.

The length of the Trust road is about 24 miles; namely, from Tamworth to Ashby-de-la-Zouch about 13 miles, and from Harrington Bridge to the end of Swarcliffe Lane about 11 miles. No part of the road is in the town of Tamworth, but 629 yards may be said to be in the town of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and 1,821 yards in Castle Donington; but the limits of both towns are not clearly defined, and a question may arise as to this point. Of the road in Ashby-de-la-Zouch 400 yards are repaired by the Local Board of Health. About 1,007 yards of road are also in the large and populous village of Measham. No portion of the road is repaired by the parishes, but by an arrangement the Trustees of this road repair about 1,700 yards of road belonging to the Loughborough and Ashby-de-la-Zouch Trust. There are nine toll-gates and seven bars on the road, but there are only four tolls payable, and payment at one gate generally clears the next gate. The full rates of toll allowed by the Local Act are, however, collected.

The debt upon this Trust was advanced nearly a century ago, at 5*l.* per cent. interest, and remained at 3,800*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* until the year 1853, at which date and in subsequent years portions were paid off, until it amounted to 2,825*l.* at the end of 1860; and in 1862 the sum of 320*l.* was paid off, by which it became reduced to 2,505*l.*

The accounts show that the toll income has been reduced, but no parish aid appears to have been received since 1837. The funds have been expended,—in repairing the road; salaries (reduced from 102*l.* to 85*l.* by the discontinuance of 17*l.* to the treasurer); law charges, in former years; interest; improvements, in small sums; and portions of the principal debt.

In July last the clerk reported that the Trustees had suggested to the creditors to accept 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent. interest, but that such suggestion was not successful, as only three of the creditors owning 350*l.* of the debt had consented to such reduction. In answer to an inquiry, the Home Secretary stated in September last that he considered the terms named above would be a sufficient reduction, but it would in some measure depend upon an estimate of the future income and expenditure. On the 4th of October the Trustees resolved to apply to the creditors to reduce the interest to 4*l.* per cent., but as creditors to the amount of 1,090*l.* only consented to such reduction, the Trustees resolved to apply for a renewal of the Local Act.

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain more effectual powers in lieu thereof, for the term of 21 years.

It is proposed by Clause 8 to allow *ten* additional Trustees to be appointed, in lieu of the usual number of three or five.

It is proposed by Clause 14 to continue the present rates of toll until the 1st of January next; and from such date the tolls specified in this clause may be collected. The new rates proposed are the same as are now allowed and levied, in addition to which tolls are to be charged on *dogs*, goats, &c. drawing, and on carriages moved by steam or machinery; but the use of dogs drawing is prohibited by the 17th and 18th of Victoria, cap. 60., and the tolls on carriages moved by steam or machinery are regulated by the "Locomotive Act, 1861."

Clause 19 allows tolls to be taken on every change of carriage, without stating whether the same is laden or not.

Clause 20 allows *four* full tolls to be taken,—but without stating the distance within which a second toll cannot be taken, or fixing the number of tolls on each side of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Clause 21 continues the provision respecting Donington Park, from Section 24 of the present Act.

[*Read on to page* 60.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the TAMWORTH AND HARRINGTON BRIDGE TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about 24 Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1838	1,290 11 8	–	1,290 11 8	774 10 2	- -	37 10	60	128 0 4	146 13 6	52 14 11	- -	1,216 14 4	492 0 11	- -	3,800 4 10	293 1 3	1838
1839	1,741 14 8	–	1,741 14 8	1,149 13 8	12 2 2	12 10	60	54 19 10	278 14 0	260 9 2	- -	1,862 5 5	371 10 2	- -	3,800 4 10	240 0 0	1839
1840	1,254 1 11	–	1,254 1 11	1,125 3 11	17 0 0	37 10	60	- -	150 5 0	25 0 0	- -	1,460 11 6	165 0 7	- -	3,800 4 10	279 15 0	1840
1841	1,246 1 2	–	1,246 1 2	830 19 10	17 0 0	25 0	60	7 17 9	208 14 0	- -	- -	1,173 14 5	237 7 4	- -	3,800 4 10	261 1 0	1841
1842	1,133 16 6	–	1,133 16 6	978 7 4	17 0 0	25 0	60	29 11 1	206 14 6	- -	- -	1,334 13 3	36 10 7	- -	3,800 4 10	244 0 0	1842
1843	1,091 5 0	–	1,091 5 0	777 8 11	17 0 0	18 15	60	37 16 2	204 15 0	- -	- -	1,133 2 3	- -	5 6 8	3,800 4 10	229 5 0	1843
1844	974 18 0	–	979 3 0	690 14 9	17 0 0	25 0	60	25 3 3	170 14 6	61 8 1	- -	1,069 5 0	- -	95 8 8	3,800 4 10	248 10 6	1844
1845	1,020 16 0	–	1,020 16 0	608 19 6	17 0 0	25 0	60	17 7 1	177 4 6	10 0 0	- -	939 3 1	- -	13 15 9	3,800 4 10	261 6 0	1845
1846	1,016 16 2	–	1,016 16 2	563 2 9	17 0 0	25 0	60	5 7 7	148 10 0	- -	- -	833 19 5	169 1 0	- -	3,800 4 10	302 16 0	1846
1847	926 0 0	–	926 0 0	487 14 3	17 0 0	25 0	60	37 15 9	249 3 6	54 8 3	- -	950 15 9	144 5 3	- -	3,800 4 10	243 12 6	1847
1848	937 0 0	–	937 0 0	604 4 7	17 0 0	25 0	60	3 15 3	161 14 6	46 0 0	- -	932 18 4	148 6 11	- -	3,800 4 10	271 18 0	1848
1849	970 14 0	–	970 14 0	588 4 3	17 0 0	25 0	60	4 13 3	218 4 0	- -	- -	925 2 0	193 18 11	- -	3,800 4 10	243 14 0	1849
1850	950 0 6	–	950 0 6	571 18 4	17 0 0	25 0	60	- -	191 12 0	- -	- -	876 5 2	267 14 3	- -	3,800 4 10	242 2 0	1850
1851	817 13 6	–	817 13 6	500 3 3	17 0 0	25 0	60	- -	137 2 8	- -	- -	774 6 5	311 1 4	- -	3,800 4 10	294 19 4	1851
1852	878 0 0	–	878 0 0	392 2 1	17 0 0	25 0	60	- -	196 19 5	- -	- -	701 13 9	487 7 7	- -	3,800 4 10	287 19 11	1852
1853	868 7 0	–	868 7 0	444 2 8	17 0 0	25 0	60	5 5 3	137 0 0	28 4 1	298 9 6	1,019 13 0	336 1 7	- -	3,500 10 0	325 19 11	1853
1854	918 14 5	–	918 14 5	463 11 5	17 0 0	25 0	60	1 8 0	204 19 4	13 0 0	20 0 0	809 15 3	445 0 9	- -	3,480 10 0	296 0 7	1854
1855	775 5 7	–	775 5 7	356 8 7	17 0 0	6 5	60	2 11 8	158 9 4	- -	*252 11 0	857 8 1	362 18 3	- -	3,195 10 0	297 6 9	1855
1856	773 15 4	–	802 15 4	429 18 10	17 0 0	43 15	60	- -	171 9 0	- -	50 0 0	778 1 4	387 12 3	- -	3,145 10 0	283 13 3	1856
1857	760 3 2	–	760 3 2	519 6 5	- -	25 0	60	- -	143 16 3	- -	50 0 0	816 13 7	331 1 10	- -	3,095 10 0	289 12 6	1857
1858	850 1 6	–	895 6 6	449 13 8	34 0 0	25 0	60	- -	139 13 0	- -	- -	720 1 9	506 6 7	- -	3,095 10 0	304 15 0	1858
1859	686 0 0	–	686 0 0	517 18 1	- -	25 0	60	- -	125 12 10	- -	- -	744 16 7	447 10 0	- -	3,095 10 0	333 17 8	1859
1860	995 12 6	–	1,023 17 6	498 17 1	- -	25 0	60	- -	187 4 7	20 0 0	*249 0 0	1,065 10 7	405 16 11	- -	2,825 0 0	287 18 1	1860
1861	834 10 6	–	848 0 6	578 3 6	- -	25 0	60	- -	100 12 10	- -	- -	774 13 10	479 3 7	- -	2,825 0 0	278 16 5	1861

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 5 per cent. *Note.*—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals. * Accepted for larger sums.

Clause 22 restricts the lime exemption, contained in Section 22 of the existing Act, to waggons, carts, &c. having the wheels of 4½ inches width or upwards.

Clause 23 relates to and continues an agreement with the Trustees of the Loughborough and Ashby-de-Zouch Road, as to the tolls to be taken by such Trustees on a few articles, and on cattle, sheep, &c. at a certain gate; and a similar clause (21) is inserted in the Loughborough and Ashby-de-la-Zouch Road Bill now before Parliament.

Clause 24 relates to the impounding of cattle, and is not contained in the present Act. Are not the provisions on this subject in the General Turnpike Act sufficient?

Clause 25 defines the amount of the principal debt from and after *the 1st day of January* 1864, and declares the rate of interest is not to exceed 4*l.* per cent. But would not the same sum be due at the date of the commencement of the new Act (15th September 1863)?

It is proposed by Clause 26 to apply the funds of the Trust as under:—

1st. In paying the costs of obtaining the new Act.

2nd. In defraying the expenses of providing and repairing toll-houses, &c., the salaries and wages of the *treasurer*, clerk, surveyor, *and other officers* and persons employed by the Trustees, and all the expenses of management, not exceeding in any one year 192*l.*, exclusive of payment to toll collectors, law expenses, and the costs of proceedings before justices, &c.

3rd. In paying interest not exceeding 4*l.* per cent. on the debt of 2,505*l.*

4th. In repairing and improving the roads, not exceeding 440*l.* in any year.

5th. In paying off the debt of 2,505*l.*,—as regulated by Clause 32.

6th. After paying off the debt and interest, in further repairing and improving the roads.

Clause 27 allows no interest to accrue on the Trust debt until the costs of the Act have been paid or provided for.

Clause 28 allows no more than *six* years arrears of interest to be recoverable.

Clause 29 extinguishes the debt of 100*l.* and the interest thereon,—standing in the names of John and Leonard Piddocke, which has not been claimed since 1843, from and after the 1st of January 1865, unless the same be legally claimed before the 1st of January 1864. (The arrears of interest due on this unclaimed debt amounted to 97*l.* 7*s.* on the 1st of January 1863.)

Sections 20 and 21 of the existing Act, allowing certain special exemptions in favour of lime for the improvement of land, are not contained in the Bill. As to the omission of these provisions, the clerk states that the exemptions from toll conferred by the same are very prejudicial to the Trust, inasmuch as they impair and lessen its revenues, and give occasion to the evasion of toll.

The usual clause restricting the Trustees from collecting or expending any part of the funds in towns is not contained in the new Bill.

The chief questions to be determined in this case are,—the rates of toll, the number of payments, and the distance within which a second toll payment cannot be collected; the rate of interest to be allowed in future; and the appropriation of the funds, to the repair of the roads, the costs of management, and the payment of the interest, as well as the principal debt, which has been of long standing?

No. 14.—STANDEDGE AND OLDHAM ROADS

The Local Act for these roads, of the 7th and 8th of George IV. cap. 64., repealed the previous Acts of the 32nd and 54th of George III., and granted a new term, which has been extended from time to time by the general Continuance Acts, until the 1st day of November 1863.

One of the objects of the Trustees in the present application to Parliament is to obtain powers to make two lines of road, in connexion with the Trust roads; and, in addition, to make new arrangements with respect to the present roads.

The length of the main road is stated at 6 miles 7 furlongs 62 yards (of which 7 furlongs 117 yards are paved); the branch roads are of the following lengths:—Bleak Hey Nook to Wool road 1 mile 5 furlongs 176 yards; Wool road by Dobcross to Wall Hill 1 mile 3 furlongs 38 yards (including 157 yards paved); Tinkers by Frenches to Hollins 1 mile 2 furlongs 74 yards (including 168 yards paved); and French Top by the Railway station to Frenches 1 furlong 35 yards. Total length of main and branch roads 11 miles 3 furlongs 165 yards, including 1 mile 1 furlong and 2 yards paved road, in numerous detached portions, at county and railway bridges, &c. There is also a branch road from Standedge to Bleak Hey Nook 7 furlongs in length, which has been virtually transferred to the Wakefield and Austerlands Turnpike Trust, and it is now proposed to transfer it wholly to such Trust.

On the main line there are four toll-gates, at the following distances apart:—(1) The Lees gate; (2) the Shaw Hall gate, 2 miles 1 furlong 150 yards distant; (3) Wool road gate, 1 mile 5 furlongs 150 yards distant; and (4) Thurstone gate, 1 mile 3 furlongs 150 yards distant. On the Wall Hill branch (5) Tamewater gate, 5 furlongs 160 yards from gate No. 3; on the Hollins branch (6) Frenches gate, 4 furlongs 20 yards from gate No. 2; and on the Wool road branch (7) Sunfield gate, 7 furlongs 100 yards from gate No. 3. Making in all seven toll gates, none of which are said to clear others, but six tolls only are allowed by the Local Act.

In 1838 the bonded debt upon this Trust was 8,771*l.* bearing interest at 5*l.* per cent., and in 1840, 74*l.* was added for a branch road; but by several payments, which commenced in 1844, the debt was reduced to 558*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* in 1860, and in 1862 became further reduced to 521*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*

The accounts show, that the toll receipts varied on several occasions, and were especially reduced in 1850, 1851, and 1852. On the 31st of December 1857 the rates of toll were reduced from the full amount to one-half; and they have since been reduced to one-third the full amount. In 1848, 1849, and 1850 the sum of 930*l.* was received from the London and North-western railway company as compensation for damage done to the roads by the works, diversions, and the extra use of the road during the making of the railway. In 1857 the sum of 93*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* was returned by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for income tax overpaid. The funds have been expended,—in repairing the roads (at increased cost) in 1861; salaries (of various amounts, but the treasurer's salary has been discontinued since 1860); law charges, occasionally; interest of debt; improvements, occasionally; and portions of the principal (since 1843).

In May 1860 the Local Board for the district of Lees requested the Home Secretary not to allow the Local Act to be further continued unless the Trustees removed the Lees toll-gate, and left the Local Board to repair the road in Lees, the greater part of the Trust debt having been then paid off. In answer to the above, the Trustees stated that the length of road in the district of Lees was 640 yards, which the Trust had paved at considerable cost, and was in good repair; that the next toll-gate on the trust was about 2¼ miles distant; that the full toll at the Lees gate produced 854*l.*, and the reduced toll 385*l.*; that it was proposed to reduce the toll further to one-third the full amount; that all the mortgage debts had been ordered to be paid off where legal discharges could be obtained; that the roads needed extensive repairs; and that the inhabitants of Lees could travel to Oldham and a considerable distance towards Manchester free from toll. In June 1860 the Trustees resolved to reduce the rate of tolls to one-third the full amount; and in October 1860 a meeting was held for the

[*Read on to page* 63.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the STANDEDGE AND OLDHAM TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about 11½ Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance Overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1838	1,810 4 9	-	*2,015 4 9	620 18 7	-	51 13 0	32 5 6	- -	837 2 0	31 13 4	- -	1,615 12 4	- -	48 19 2	8,771 0 0	855 2 2	1838
1839	1,604 5 3	-	1,614 16 3	1,127 15 4	20	54 12 0	62 0 0	- -	599 6 8	130 7 3	- -	2,026 7 2	- -	460 10 1	8,771 0 0	694 6 6	1839
1840	1,373 17 10	-	1,379 12 10	636 0 0	20	78 17 0	81 0 0	21 9 3	542 9 2	34 7 9	- -	1,477 18 6	- -	558 15 9	§8,845 0 0	602 5 0	1840
1841	1,518 6 1	-	1,536 0 1	657 14 10	20	45 10 0	50 0 0	- -	432 5 0	57 11 0	- -	1,313 18 8	- -	336 14 4	8,845 0 0	612 5 0	1841
1842	1,379 13 0	-	1,380 13 0	471 7 8	20	37 5 0	50 0 0	- -	434 6 6	13 4 6	- -	1,061 8 8	- -	17 10 0	8,845 0 0	620 3 6	1842
1843	1,462 5 0	-	1,477 17 11	397 4 8	20	43 16 0	50 0 0	- -	434 6 6	- -	- -	971 6 7	489 1 4	- -	8,845 0 0	628 2 0	1843
1844	1,395 0 0	20	1,441 2 0	608 4 10	20	52 11 0	50 0 0	- -	427 5 0	- -	323 11 0	1,521 13 8	408 9 8	- -	8,521 9 0	637 9 6	1844
1845	1,618 6 8	-	1,635 2 10	617 7 6	20	48 13 0	50 0 0	- -	420 3 3	163 2 5	425 6 6	1,776 13 7	266 18 11	- -	8,096 2 6	630 4 9	1845
1846	1,679 3 4	-	1,698 8 7	487 13 0	20	60 6 0	50 0 0	- -	396 7 3	211 0 0	386 12 6	1,641 1 7	324 5 11	- -	7,709 10 0	627 5 0	1846
1847	1,627 10 0	-	1,646 1 2	626 4 3	20	60 0 0	50 0 0	20 0 0	391 1 0	70 1 2	406 8 4	1,684 0 2	286 6 11	- -	7,303 1 8	609 10 2	1847
1848	1,350 0 0	-	†1,464 7 9	537 11 3	20	39 9 0	50 0 0	- -	621 17 11	- -	811 11 8	2,098 9 7	- -	347 14 11	6,491 10 0	353 18 4	1848
1849	1,533 6 8	-	†2,167 5 9	484 13 2	20	44 18 0	50 0 0	- -	321 1 3	- -	27 10 0	985 3 9	834 7 1	- -	6,464 0 0	354 5 8	1849
1850	1,208 6 8	-	†1,441 10 5	416 4 7	20	68 0 0	50 0 0	- -	329 6 6	- -	577 2 6	1,515 4 11	760 12 7	- -	5,886 17 6	317 13 9	1850
1851	1,183 6 8	-	1,237 15 7	536 12 7	20	40 0 0	50 0 0	- -	316 12 2	20 0 0	548 5 8	1,580 18 9	417 9 5	- -	5,338 11 10	268 3 1	1851
1852	1,266 13 4	-	1,280 6 9	327 4 4	20	41 0 0	50 0 0	- -	246 4 4	- -	242 19 4	956 10 10	741 5 4	- -	5,059 12 6	276 15 8	1852
1853	1,440 0 0	-	1,465 18 8	326 10 2	20	40 11 0	50 0 0	- -	240 0 10	- -	336 12 10	1,043 19 3	1,163 4 9	- -	4,758 19 7	274 15 7	1853
1854	1,546 13 4	-	1,572 5 8	488 15 10	20	45 0 0	50 0 0	- -	239 12 0	- -	937 17 11	1,807 1 4	928 9 1	- -	3,820 7 7	250 11 8	1854
1855	1,616 13 4	-	1,654 2 5	478 7 8	20	40 0 0	50 0 0	- -	216 15 11	- -	789 1 0	1,620 14 5	961 17 1	- -	3,031 5 7	233 16 5	1855
1856	1,556 14 0	-	1,596 5 0	488 5 1	20	42 0 0	50 0 0	- -	123 14 5	- -	948 13 11	1,748 10 10	809 11 3	- -	2,060 4 7	213 7 7	1856
1857	1,330 8 10	-	‡1,483 0 0	381 5 11	20	49 7 0	50 0 0	- -	107 7 10	- -	526 11 8	1,148 13 5	1,143 17 10	- -	1,533 2 11	192 5 2	1857
1858	686 4 3	-	715 7 6	332 19 10	20	50 0 0	50 0 0	23 8 0	143 5 6	- -	781 11 8	1,429 19 11	429 5 5	- -	751 8 8	86 15 5	1858
1859	736 6 8	-	790 1 0	348 12 3	20	50 4 6	50 0 0	- -	24 17 10	- -	124 10 8	652 6 7	566 19 10	- -	626 13 0	93 4 11	1859
1860	675 6 8	-	706 16 4	455 19 7	20	65 5 7	50 0 0	- -	24 11 6	28 0 0	68 11 8	748 4 6	525 11 8	- -	558 1 4	97 14 7	1860
1861	757 4 9	-	763 3 7	1,027 5 10	-	20 0 0	50 0 0	49 13 0	20 17 6	- -	- -	1,196 19 11	91 15 4	- -	558 1 4	‖57 4 7	1861

N.B.—Rate of Interest 5 per cent.

† Including sums from railway company.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

‡ Including 93*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, income tax returned.

* Including 200*l.* borrowed.

§ 74*l.* added for branch road.

‖ Mis-stated in former returns.

purpose of taking into consideration "the present discreditable state of the said turnpike road and branches," and for adopting immediate measures to have the same thoroughly repaired.

In 1861 the Lees Board of Health renewed their application respecting the removal of the gate in Lees, and further communications were made by the Trustees, setting forth that they had paved further portions of the road, and repaired the road generally, and had ordered that interest should not be paid upon the debts which had been ordered to be paid off, but of which the titles had not been duly registered. It was then (in July 1861) suggested to the Trustees that the Home Secretary thought that prompt steps should be taken to pay off the remaining mortgage debts; also that the expenses of management should receive the attention of the Trustees.

In August 1861 the Trustees declined to consider the proposal of the Local Board of Lees for the removal of the toll-gate; and in March 1862 the Local Board again applied to the Home Secretary on the subject, showing by a statement that in 1861, only 18*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* had been expended in repairs on the Lees district, while on the other districts, 914*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* had been expended in repairs, and that no part of the debt had been paid off. In explanation of the Trust accounts for 1861, the clerk explained that on several of the debts which had been ordered to be paid off, the creditors had neglected to complete their titles on the trust books, and that interest would not be paid in future on such debts; that on the two remaining debts the claimants were not competent to give a valid discharge for the principal; that the extra cost for repairs had been necessary, owing to the bad state of the roads; and that the sum of 745*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* entered as toll receipts in 1861 included 103*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for arrears of 1860. This explanation not being deemed satisfactory; and no attempt having been made to arrange terms with the Local Board of Lees, the Local Act was excepted in the last Continuance Act. On the 18th of August last the Trustees resolved to apply for a renewal of the Act, and an extension of the term for as long a period as practicable; and on the 2nd of October last the Trustees resolved to apply for powers to make two new lines of road, to be separately maintained, but such proposal was not to prejudice or materially encumber the application for a new Act.

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain new powers and provisions in lieu thereof for the term of *thirty-one* years.

The present roads are described in clause 12, being the main line and the four branch roads previously referred to in this report.

The proposed new lines of road are described in clause 14, and are as under:—

1. The *Dobcross* road, 3 furlongs 39 yards in length from one part to another of the Wall-hill branch road. The inclinations being 1 in 81; 1 in 38¾; and for a short distance about 1 in 22. Estimated cost 1,048*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*

2. The *Delph* road, 6 furlongs 146 yards in length, passing from near Tamewater Bridge, near the end of the last-named road, into the Wakefield and Austerlands turnpike road near Delph. The inclinations are 1 in 16 for a short distance, 1 in 44, 1 in 47, &c. Estimated cost 2,143*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

It is expected that portions of the land required will be given for making both the lines of new road.

Clause 15 allows deviations to be made from the respective lines, within the limits of deviation, and not exceeding *seven* feet in the levels.

It is proposed by clause 21 to stop up, permanently, certain footpaths in case the new roads are made.

Clause 22 allows *three* years for the compulsory purchase of land; and clause 23 allows *five* years for completing the works.

Clause 25 does not contain the usual reference to the Act of the 9th of George IV. cap. 77. respecting the removal of toll-gates, &c. The following words are also placed at the end of this clause; that the Trustees "during daylight may place trestles on the roads where they find it necessary so to do."

The present tolls are continued by clause 26 until the 31st of August 1863, from which date the tolls specified in such clause may be collected,—but the First meeting of the Trustees is not appointed (by clause 11) until the second Thursday *after* such date. These tolls are generally about *half* the amount of the tolls now authorized, but are higher than the present tolls of *one-third* the full rates, although the rates in respect to asses drawing or not drawing are reduced.

Clause 29 allows tolls to be paid on *laden* carts every time such cart is changed.

Clause 32 allows, as at present, *six* full tolls to be taken on the roads, although the main line is less than seven miles in length, with branches out of the same.

Clause 33, relating to the weighing of one-horse carts, is not contained in the existing Act. There is also only one weighing machine on the roads.

Clause 34, relating to the orders of Trustees to free from toll or to reduce the toll at certain gates; and clause 35, allowing no exemption from toll on agricultural machines or implements let to hire, are not contained in the present Act.

Clause 37 allows the Trustees to borrow not exceeding 300*l.*, in addition to the subscriptions of 850*l.* named in the 2nd schedule of the Bill, on security of the tolls of the Dobcross road.

It is proposed by clause 38 to apply such borrowed money and the funds of the *Dobcross road* as under:—

1st. In paying the costs of making such new road.

2nd. In repairing such road (without limiting the amount).

3rd. In paying interest at 3*l.* per cent. (to which the subscribers have assented) on the sum of 850*l.* to be subscribed and the amount to be borrowed.

Lastly, In paying off the debts upon this road.

Clause 39 allows not exceeding 2,500*l.* to be borrowed for making the Delph road.

It is proposed, by clause 40, to apply such borrowed money and the funds of the Delph road as under:—

1st. In paying the costs of making such new road.

2nd. In repairing such road (without limiting the amount).

3rd. In paying interest at 4*l.* per cent. on the debt of this road.

Lastly, In paying off the debt upon this road.

In the above clauses 38 and 40, no mention is made of the 5*l.* per cent. sinking fund, which is required by the 12th & 13th Vict. cap. 87. section 3. on all money "hereafter" borrowed.

It is proposed, by clause 41, to apply the funds of the old or present roads as under:—

1st. In paying the costs of obtaining the new Act (no portion of this expense is proposed to be paid from the funds of the new roads).

2nd. In paying the salaries and costs of management, not exceeding 100*l.* per annum, exclusive of the wages of toll collectors, the cost of erecting, *repairing*, or renting toll houses, *weighing machines*, &c., law and other charges, parliamentary expenses, and proceedings for protecting the rights and interests of the Trustees.

3d. In repairing the old roads.

4th. In paying interest at *four* per cent. on the remaining debt of 521*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*

Lastly. In paying off such debt.

Clause 42 declares that the debt is to continue chargeable separately on the old roads and each of the new branch roads.

Clause 43 directs that separate accounts shall be kept for the old roads, the Dobcross and the Delph new roads respectively.

Clause 44 describes the mode in which the debt on each of the said three roads shall be paid off,—in sums of 200*l.*

Clause 49 is to confirm an existing arrangement with the Trustees of the Wakefield and Austerlands Turnpike Trust, by which about 7 furlongs of road will be transferred to such Trust.

Clause 50 allows a new term of *thirty-one* years instead of the usual term of twenty-one years.

The usual clause,—to restrict the Trustees from collecting or expending any money in towns,—is omitted from the Bill.

In respect to the proposed payment of 4*l.* per cent. interest on the old debt, although the greater portion of such debt had been ordered to be paid off, and the payment of interest stopped, the clerk explains:—"That although notice has been given to the "mortgagees to the effect mentioned in my previous letter, yet it might be contended "by such mortgagees that they were nevertheless entitled to the interest in respect of "the same; and as this point has not yet been judiciously decided, the Trustees "considered it was not their duty to propose to extinguish any rights by the Bill to "which the mortgagees might by law be entitled, but thought the same rather a matter "for Parliament to deal with in such manner as they thought fit."

The principal questions in this case are:—Shall power be given for making one or both of the new roads, being improvements of one of the branch roads only? If such roads are made, shall they be formed into two separate small districts as proposed in the Bill (the whole length being less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile), or shall they be united with the old roads, especially as no separate toll payments are proposed on such new branches? What rates of toll shall be allowed on the several roads, and what number of toll payments; or shall the Trustees be restricted from taking a second toll payment at any gate within a specified distance? Shall the portion of road within the district of Lees, or shall any of the branch roads, be excluded from the Trust? What rates of interest shall be allowed on the debt of the old road, and on the new debts? And what general arrangements shall be made for apportioning the funds to the payment of interest, the repair of the roads, and the discharge of the principal.

No. 15.—NEWCASTLE AND CARLISLE ROAD.

The existing Act of the 9th George IV. cap. 72., for so much of the above road as is within the county of Northumberland, repealed the previous Acts of the 26th and 47th of George III., and granted a new term, which has been extended by the Turnpike Continuance Acts until the 1st day of November 1863.

The road belonging to this Trust is $39\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and it passes through no town, neither are there any portions entirely repaired by the townships,—but contributions are obtained from the townships, towards the repair of the road generally. There are five toll-gates, namely, Benwell and Denton, two miles apart, which clear each other; Harlow Hill, nine miles distant; Chollerford, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant; and Reay Garth Gate, about $19\frac{1}{4}$ miles distant. There are also five check bars, but *four* tolls only are allowed on the whole line.

The total debt of 3,000*l.* has been borrowed upon this road, and the sum of 1,000*l.* was paid off previously to 1838. Of the remaining debt of 2,000*l.* portions have been paid off since 1850, and the sum of 1,200*l.* now remains, bearing interest at 5*l.* per cent., but the sole creditor has consented to accept 4*l.* per cent.

The accounts show, that the toll receipts have fallen off considerably, and that increased aid has been received from the townships of late years, but such aid has been contributed voluntarily. The funds have been expended,—in repairing the roads; salaries, formerly 80*l.*, now about 87*l.* per annum; law charges; interest of debt; and portions of the principal debt. The clerk explains that the "law charges" in 1849 included 99*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*, the balance for parliamentary expenses in opposing the North Tyne Branch of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. It also appears that the sum of 353*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* was received in 1845 as a dividend of 3*s.* $0\frac{3}{4}$*d.* in the pound from the assignees of a former treasurer on the balance due from him; also, from the irregular mode of making out the accounts, the balance in hand at the end of the year 1855 was reduced 144*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*; and the sum of 100*l.* appears to have been paid off the debt more than the sum

[*Read on to page 67.*]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the NEWCASTLE AND CARLISLE TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about 39½ Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1838	1,094 6 8	74 0 0	1,205 16 8	954 10 6	20	20	40 0 0	21 17 0	100 0 0	–	- - -	1,170 1 9	- - -	196 17 9	2,000 0 0	–	1838
1839	1,257 0 0	50 0 0	1,320 10 0	1,043 7 9	20	20	40 0 0	36 19 0	100 0 0	–	- - -	1,280 6 9	- - -	156 14 6	2,000 0 0	–	1839
1840	1,291 10 3	78 8 0	1,393 7 9	958 12 9	20	20	40 0 0	15 5 0	100 0 0	–	- - -	1,170 3 10	66 9 5	- - -	2,000 0 0	–	1840
1841	1,301 19 8	67 0 0	1,415 9 8	1,030 11 3	20	20	40 0 0	20 8 9	100 0 0	–	- - -	1,247 10 9	234 8 4	- - -	2,000 0 0	–	1841
1842	1,153 10 0	65 0 0	1,280 2 6	949 6 5	20	20	40 0 0	18 4 8	100 0 0	–	- - -	1,168 13 9	345 17 1	- - -	2,000 0 0	–	1842
1843	736 10 7	63 0 0	827 10 7	923 7 5	20	20	40 0 0	14 13 6	97 17 8	–	- - -	1,140 6 8	33 1 0	- - -	2,000 0 0	–	1843
1844	905 1 7	63 0 0	997 15 1	863 11 5	20	20	40 0 0	14 13 6	97 1 8	–	- - -	1,079 7 1	- - -	48 11 0	2,000 0 0	–	1844
1845	913 1 10	60 0 0	*1,347 4 4	871 15 3	20	20	40 0 0	17 13 6	97 1 8	–	- - -	1,089 7 2	209 6 2	- - -	2,000 0 0	–	1845
1846	765 2 9	55 0 0	831 18 9	821 8 0	20	20	40 0 0	16 1 6	97 1 8	–	- - -	1,049 14 1	- - -	8 9 2	2,000 0 0	–	1846
1847	775 5 9	40 0 0	824 5 9	794 13 11	20	20	40 0 0	16 1 6	97 1 8	–	- - -	1,026 18 1	- - -	211 1 6	2,000 0 0	–	1847
1848	681 3 4	- - -	791 3 4	649 13 8	20	20	46 19 0	17 4 7	97 1 8	–	- - -	870 2 11	- - -	290 1 1	2,000 0 0	–	1848
1849	657 11 1	182 15 6	840 14 1	507 10 8	20	20	46 19 0	117 5 10	97 1 10	–	- - -	829 6 10	- - -	278 13 10	2,000 0 0	–	1849
1850	654 17 9	16 16 6	672 0 6	294 10 11	20	20	46 19 0	17 15 10	97 1 10	–	- - -	512 0 2	- - -	118 13 6	2,000 0 0	–	1850
1851	697 0 8	122 17 11	819 18 7	467 9 3	20	20	46 19 0	21 15 8	97 1 10	–	100 0 0	793 15 6	- - -	92 10 5	1,900 0 0	–	1851
1852	744 0 0	101 16 0	845 16 0	501 0 3	20	20	46 19 0	27 9 0	95 0 0	–	- - -	733 8 7	19 17 0	- - -	1,900 0 0	–	1852
1853	795 0 0	116 7 2	911 7 2	586 18 11	20	20	46 19 0	20 10 1	92 10 0	–	100 0 0	906 13 10	24 10 4	- - -	1,800 0 0	–	1853
1854	773 13 6	121 12 0	895 6 9	540 3 6	20	20	46 19 0	25 12 0	90 0 0	–	- - -	757 0 6	162 16 7	- - -	1,800 0 0	–	1854
1855	695 4 11	109 14 4	804 19 3	423 13 0	20	20	46 19 6	26 11 7	90 0 0	–	100 0 0	750 14 1	†217 1 9	- - -	1,700 0 0	–	1855
1856	738 1 8	204 13 8	942 19 1	762 13 6	20	20	47 2 0	26 11 7	80 17 4	–	100 0 0	1,088 12 3	- - -	73 1 8	1,600 0 0	–	1856
1857	762 8 4	152 15 8	915 4 0	549 12 0	20	20	46 19 0	21 11 6	80 7 7	–	100 0 0	850 12 0	- - -	8 9 8	1,500 0 0	–	1857
1858	734 18 1	169 13 2	904 19 3	604 3 1	20	20	46 19 0	16 14 8	78 0 0	–	100 0 0	915 16 9	- - -	19 7 2	1,400 0 0	–	1858
1859	676 3 6	137 17 4	818 4 4	553 17 7	20	20	46 19 0	9 5 0	72 16 3	–	100 0 0	833 7 2	- - -	34 10 0	‡1,400 0 0	–	1859
1860	679 15 10	141 17 4	822 5 2	525 3 1	20	20	46 19 0	9 3 10	67 4 7	–	100 0 0	799 14 1	- - -	11 18 11	1,300 0 0	–	1860
1861	559 19 10	138 11 0	698 10 10	470 0 11	20	20	47 2 0	11 5 8	62 8 6	–	100 0 0	730 17 1	- - -	44 5 2	1,200 0 0	–	1861

N.B.—Rate of Interest 5*l.* per cent.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include incidentals.

* Including 353*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* dividend on a former Treasurer's balance.

† Balance *reduced* 144*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* the following year.

‡ Debt *increased* 100*l.*, said to have been mis-stated.

actually paid or deducted from the debt. The clerk also reported in October last that the Trustees had not considered the question of discontinuing the treasurer's salary, as he was elected by them with the salary attached, without his applying for the office.

It appears that there is only one mortgagee on the Trust, and that she consented to reduce the interest to 4*l.* per cent.; but as the Trustees proposed to obtain aid from the parishes as at present, the Home Secretary informed them that on account of the amount of such aid the reduction of interest appeared to be insufficient; in addition to which he suggested that the Trustees should at their next meeting consider as to the expediency of letting the tolls by auction, and of discontinuing the salary allowed to the treasurer; and the Trustees resolved, on the 1st of November last, to apply for a new Act to make the payment of the debt a first charge on the tolls, &c., as the creditor did not feel inclined to accept 3*l.* per cent. interest at present.

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain more effectual powers for a term of 21 years.

Clause 5 continues all bonds, &c., "subject to the provisions of this Act."

Clause 13 continues the present tolls until new tolls shall be appointed,—instead of naming a day when the existing tolls shall cease.

Clause 15 specifies the new tolls which may be taken, which are similar to the rates now allowed, except that *increased* rates are proposed on oxen, &c. of 10*d.* instead of 6*d.*, and on sheep, &c. 5*d.* instead of 4*d.* per score. The same widths of wheels of carts, waggons, &c. continue to be mentioned of 9 inches and 12 inches.

Clause 20 allows toll to be taken on every change of carriage, without the word "laden."

Clause 21 allows *four* full tolls to be taken,—but the distance between the places of payment is not fixed.

Clause 22 defines the debt, from and after the 25th of December 1863 (instead of "at the commencement of the Act") at 1,200*l.*, to bear interest at 4*l.* per cent.

It is proposed by Clause 23 to apply the funds of the Trust as under:—

1st. In paying the expenses of obtaining the Act.

2nd. In defraying the expenses of erecting and repairing toll-gates, &c., the salaries and costs of management, not to exceed 110*l.* per annum,—exclusive of the wages of toll collectors, law charges, expenses before justices, &c.

3rd. In paying the interest at 4*l.* per cent.

4th. In setting apart 5*l.* per cent. on the debt of 1,200*l.* as a sinking fund.

5th. In repairing the road, not exceeding 410*l.* in any one year.

6th. In paying off (as regulated by Clause 27) the principal debt.

7th. After paying off the whole debt, in further repairing the road.

The preceding clause differs from the present Act, by allowing a sinking fund of 5*l.* per cent. before the repair of the road.

Clause 27 directs the payment of the debt, in sums of 200*l.* in full, to the person entitled thereto. (But as there is only one creditor, might not the debt be paid off in smaller instalments?)

In this case the chief questions are,—the rates of toll to be allowed; the number of payments, and the distance within which a second toll cannot be taken; the rate of interest which is to be paid in future; and the general appropriation of the Trust funds,—in management, repairs of road, and the payment of the debt and the interest thereon?

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

26*th of Victoria*, 1863.

FOURTH REPORT,

Made by Direction of the Secretary of State und
the Act 3 & 4 William IV. Cap. 80.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command
Her Majesty.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

26th of Victoria, Session 1863.

FIFTH REPORT,

WITH ABSTRACTS OF ACCOUNTS,

RELATING TO THE

Circumstances of the under-mentioned Turnpike Trusts applying for Local Acts in the present Session of Parliament, made by direction of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, under the powers conferred upon him by the Act of the 3rd and 4th of William IV. Cap. 80.:—

No.		Page
16.	Wakefield Ings Road - - - - -	70
17.	Darlington and Barton Lane End Road - -	74
18.	Metropolis Roads, North of the Thames - - -	78

(Signed) H. A. BRUCE.

Whitehall, 25th March 1863.

[*Price 2d.*]

No. 16.—WAKEFIELD INGS ROAD.

The original Act for this road, of the 1st and 2nd of William IV. cap. 27., was granted for a term of thirty-one years, from the 31st of July 1831, which has been extended to the 1st day of November 1863.

The length of the Trust road is about three quarters of a mile, and the road is wholly within the limits of the Wakefield Local Board, but it has not been repaired by such Board. There is one toll-gate and bar, also one side-chain on the road, at which the full rates of toll are levied. There has not been any weighing machine for the last two or three years.

The debt upon this road has been stated, in the annual returns since 1850, at 2,163*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, with arrears of interest for many years on 1,753*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* at 5 per cent., and on the remainder at 4 per cent. But the debt is stated in the schedule to the Bill at 2,206*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*; being, for sums advanced to pay off the debt due to the Exchequer Loan Commissioners, 1,201*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*; to original subscribers, 645*l.*; and to two mortgagees, 360*l.*

No accounts for this road were forwarded until 1847; and the clerk states that he has no particulars to enable him to make out the earlier accounts; but he adds that the collector of the tolls from 1838 to 1846 got the road into debt. The accounts from the year 1847 show, that the toll receipts have been of small amount, and that from 1855 to 1861 inclusive, the lessee of the tolls undertook to repair the road at his cost. The clerk, however, states that the amount expended in repair has been estimated at various sums, and that the present lessee for some time has scarcely repaired the road at all. The funds have been expended,—chiefly in tradesmen's bills instead of repairs of road; in interest, occasionally; and a sum of 68*l.* 13*s.* in 1858 for a floating debt.

A memorial relating to this road was forwarded by the Town Council and Local Board of Wakefield to the Home Secretary in April last, which set forth,—that by the Local Act for this road "certain Trustees were authorized to make a turnpike road "commencing at the bottom of Kirkgate at its junction with Thornes Lane in the "township of Wakefield, and from thence extending in a westwardly direction to the "south end of a certain street called Quebec Street in the said township, and from thence "in the same direction and terminating at Westgate Common-end, all in the parish "of Wakefield in the West Riding of the county of York.

"That the said Trustees proceeded to put the said Act into execution, but for some "cause to your memorialists unknown the said Trustees did not make the road in the "line sanctioned by their Act of Parliament. It will be observed, that the road does not "proceed (as it ought to have done according to the Act) to the terminus at Westgate "Common-end, which is in the township of Alverthorpe-cum-Thornes, but that the "road is deviated and terminates at a point which is in the township of Wakefield.

"When the road in question had been made as it now exists, the Trustees got it "viewed by two justices of the peace, with the intention of fixing the inhabitants of the "township of Wakefield with the repair thereof. The surveyors of the highways of "that township however opposed, on the grounds—first, that the road had not been made "in the line sanctioned by the Act of Parliament; and secondly, that the road had not "been formed of proper and sufficient materials. The justices coincided with the "surveyors on both these points, and refused their certificate, and no certificate of justices "has ever been obtained.

"The Trustees erected a toll-bar on the road in 1833, and they have always taken "and still take tolls for the use of the road, though, according to the decisions in Rex "versus Cumberworth and Rex versus Edge Lane (reported in 4 Adolphus and Ellis), "they have no right either to take toll or to cast the repair of the road upon the "inhabitants.

"The road never was properly formed or repaired; it is very little used, and it has "always been and is now in a bad and founderous condition, and in winter time is all "but impassable.

"In 1853 the corporation of the borough of Wakefield were constituted the Local "Board of Health for the borough within which the whole of the road in question is "situate.

"In 1857 the Trustees of the road offered to give it up to the Local Board of Health "if the Board would take it in its existing bad condition, and pay 750*l.*, which the "Trustees stated was then owing in respect of the road. The Board declined to take "the road unless the Trustees (as is provided by the sixty-ninth section of the Public

[*Read on to page 72.*]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the WAKEFIELD INGS TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about ¾ of a Mile.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.					£ s. d.		£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1839	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1839
1840	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1840
1841	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1841
1842	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1842
1843	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1843
1844	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1844
1845	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1845
1846	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1846
1847	15 0 0	- -	15 0 0	48 11 1	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	49 1 1	- -	34 1 1	2,118 14 8	—	1847
1848	51 16 6	- -	51 16 6	31 11 0	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	32 6 0	- -	14 10 7	2,118 14 8	—	1848
1849	35 0 0	- -	35 0 0	11 10 0	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 15 0	8 14 5	- -	2,118 14 8	—	1849
1850	62 3 6	- -	62 3 6	43 3 6	-	- -	- -	- -	27 0 0	- -	- -	70 13 6	0 4 5	- -	*2,163 14 8	—	1850
1851	52 3 4	- -	52 3 4	13 3 0	-	- -	- -	- -	38 19 9	- -	- -	52 7 9	- -	- -	2,163 14 8	—	1851
1852	56 0 0	- -	56 0 0	11 5 0	-	- -	- -	- -	44 12 6	- -	- -	56 0 0	- -	- -	2,163 14 8	—	1852
1853	56 0 0	- -	56 0 0	12 16 0	-	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	- -	- -	33 1 0	22 19 0	- -	2,163 14 8	—	1853
1854	38 18 10	- -	40 18 10	5 8 6	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 2 3	57 15 7	- -	2,163 14 8	—	1854
1855	†19 7 6	- -	21 7 6	†2 0 0	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 10 6	76 12 7	- -	2,163 14 8	—	1855
1856	†20 18 3	- -	22 18 3	†0 17 6	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 1 0	91 9 10	- -	2,163 14 8	—	1856
1857	†27 0 0	- -	29 0 0	†1 0 0	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 10 0	118 19 10	- -	2,163 14 8	—	1857
1858	†26 16 0	- -	28 16 0	†0 12 10	-	- -	- -	- -	78 10 0	- -	68 13	147 15 10	- -	- -	2,163 14 8	—	1858
1859	†10 0 0	- -	12 1 8	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 1 8	- -	2,163 14 8	—	1859
1860	†30 0 0	- -	32 12 7	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	44 14 3	- -	2,163 14 8	Not stated	1860
1861	†41 8 3	- -	45 2 9	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	89 17 0	- -	2,163 14 8	Not stated	1861

N.B.—Rates of Interest, 4 and 5 per cent.
* Mis-stated in former Returns.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.
† The road repaired by the toll lessee.

" Health Act, 1848, with regard to streets) put the road into good condition in the first " instance, and delivered the same up to the Board free of debt, which the Trustees have " not done.

" By the Road Act in question it is to continue in force for 31 years from the day " next after the passing thereof (that is to 31st July 1862) and thence to the end of " the then next session of Parliament.

" Your Memorialists pray that, under the circumstances of the case, you will, on the " part of Her Majesty's Government, use your best endeavours to prevent a renewal " or continuance of the Act of Parliament relating to the said road, unless the Trustees " thereof at their own expense in the first instance put the road into good state and con- " dition, and hand it over to the said Local Board to be thereafter repaired at the expense " of the inhabitants, and with an arrangement for throwing the same open to the public " free of toll."

In answer to the above memorial the town clerk was informed that it was intended to except the local Act for this road in the next Continuance Bill, in order to afford opportunity for making arrangements either for the further continuance or the abolition of the Trust. In October last, the clerk to the Trustees explained that no interest had been paid upon the Trust debts; that the tolls were estimated to realize 190*l.* per annum, and was opened in October 1833, and viewed by two Justices, who consented to sign the usual certificate of the road being in repair on the Trustees paying 30*l.* to the township; but the Trustees had no funds for paying such sum, and when the road got out of repair the township refused to repair, alleging that the road was not made according to the Act of Parliament. He added, that the road was, however, made according to the description in the title as well as the preamble of the Act, and according to the plans produced to the Parliamentary Committee, but not in the line shown on the plan deposited with the clerk of the peace. With reference to the above statements, the Home Secretary suggested that the Corporation of Wakefield and the Trustees should endeavour to effect some amicable arrangement, in order to prevent the costs of Parliamentary proceedings. It was also intimated to the clerk that some explanation would be required by the Home Secretary respecting the amount and the description of security existing for the several debts, and whether the creditors would accept a reduced sum for their debts, without interest, either by a payment from the funds of the corporation, or from the toll receipts.

The town clerk of Wakefield reported in November last, that the Town Council had been unable to make any arrangement with the Trustees, and that at an interview between deputations from these bodies three points were discussed:—1st, at whose expense the road was to be put into a proper state of repair in the first instance; 2nd, at whose expense the road was to be repaired in future; and 3rd, what was to be done with the debt upon the road? No conclusion having been arrived at, the Trustees submitted the following proposition:—that the parties who were entitled to the Exchequer Bill Loan debt would offer such debt to the Local Board at the sum of 700*l*, such debt having priority over all other claims and demands connected with the Trust; that such offer was made without prejudice, in case it should be necessary for them to proceed with their application for a provisional order or a renewal of the Act, and that the above parties were unable to make any proposal on behalf of the other mortgagees. With reference to the above proposition, the Town Council resolved, " That this Council " cannot accede to the offer made by the Clerk to the Trustees of the Wakefield Ings " turnpike road, simply to transfer what he terms 'the Exchequer Bill Loan debt,' " without any further provision relative to the road or the tolls for using the same,—not " only because such a proposition is unreasonable, but because the Council have no legal " power to accept the offer." In transmitting these particulars the town clerk observed that the road " was originally got up by 16 subscribers, 12 of whom were owners of " property adjoining or near to the road, 2 were the solicitor and engineer for the " speculation, and the other 2 were solicitors, friends of the solicitor for the road. The " public were not consulted about the matter, and no Act of Parliament ought to have " been granted for such a road; it should have been made (as other roads in the town " have been) by the owners of the land through which it passes,—put into proper " condition by such owners in the first instance, and then repaired by the ratepayers; " but no one would be at the expense of opposing the application for the Act, and it " passed as an unopposed Bill.

" The Trustees of the road did not form it in a proper and sufficient manner to begin " with, and it has never been kept in repair, and the Local Board feel that it would be a " great injustice, not only to the ratepayers generally, but also to other landowners " who have laid out roads, and who the Board have compelled (under Section 69 of the

" Public Health Act) to sewer, pave, flag, and channel the same at their own expense " in the first instance before the Board have taken to the future repairs, if the Board " were out of the rates to pay the expense of putting the road into proper condition " in the first instance. If the trustees or landowners were to put the road into proper " repair and condition in the first instance there would be no difficulty as to future " repairs.

" In the returns made to Government a sum of 665*l.* has been inserted as due to the " 16 subscribers above mentioned. This is erroneous; the money was subscribed as a " gift, and never was intended to be a loan, and has never been acknowledged as such, " either by payment of interest or otherwise. Two mortgages have also been returned, " one for 200*l.* to Maria Hargrave and others, and another for 160*l.* to Richard Burrell. " Both these parties are landowners, whose property has been considerably benefited " by the road (much more than the amounts of the mortgages), and these debts have " never been acknowledged either by payment of interest or otherwise, and are barred " by the Statute of Limitations, and it would be wrong to resuscitate these debts by " charging them upon the Ratepayers generally, who have hitherto derived no benefit " from the road."

No further attempts at arrangement appear to have been made, but the clerk in answer to inquiries has submitted the following explanation :—

" That the whole of the road was made in the line in which it was intended to be " made, although not in the line shown in the plan deposited at the clerk of the peace's " office in November 1830. In April 1831 it was proposed to make a diversion from " the original line in order to avoid the cost of a bridge over the River Chald or Ings " Beck, and also of purchasing property in the possession of Messrs. Deacon, Harrison, " and Co., carriers. The plans according to the proposed diversion were submitted " to the Committees of the House of Commons and the House of Lords, and approved " of. The parliamentary agents were instructed to make the necessary alterations in " the Bill. They accordingly inserted in the title of the Bill, before the word 'West- " gate,' the words 'to the bottom of,' and struck out of the preamble the words 'in " the township of Alverthorpe-cum-Thornes,' but they overlooked the same words in " the first enacting clause. The marginal note in the Act as to the deposited plan and " book of reference is incorrect. The road as made is undoubtedly more convenient " than the one originally proposed, and is also shorter."

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain more effectual powers in lieu thereof for a term of 21 years.

Clause 8 relates to the meetings of the Trustees, but the meetings in future are not required to be held " in the neighbourhood of the road," as usual.

The road is described in clause 9, but the description differs from section 1 of the present Act.

The proposed tolls are specified in clause 10, to be allowed from the 31st of December 1863. These tolls are the same as those allowed by the present Act, and now collected, except that upon all horses, &c., drawing waggons, carts, &c. *double* the present tolls are proposed. The tolls on carriages moved by steam or machinery are continued from the existing Act, in lieu of allowing such tolls to be regulated by the " Locomotive Act, 1861."

Clause 13 allows the toll to be taken on every change of carriage,—but the word " laden " is omitted.

Clauses 16 and 17 relate to the weighing of one-horse carts,—but there is no weighing machine on the road.

Clause 18 continues the present tolls until the 31st day of December 1863.

It is proposed by Clause 21 to apply the funds of the Trust as under :—

1st. In paying the expenses of obtaining the Act.

2nd. In paying the expenses of management, including salaries not exceeding in any one year 20*l.*, exclusive of the expenses of erecting and *repairing* toll-houses, &c. (not usually excluded), the salaries of toll collectors, and proceedings at law or in equity or before justices.

3rd. In paying interest at *five* pounds per cent. on the sum of 1,201*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* advanced to pay off the Exchequer Bill Loan, as mentioned in the first part of the schedule.

4th. In discharging such debt of 1,201*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

5th. In paying interest at *four* pounds per cent. on the sum of 645*l.*, mentioned in the second part of the schedule.

6th. In paying interest at *four* pounds per cent. on the sum of 360*l.*, mentioned in the third part of the schedule.

7th. In paying off the said sums of 645*l.* and 360*l.*

8th. In repairing and improving the road.

This clause differs materially from section 17 of the present Act, which directs the road to be repaired *before* paying the interest and the principal.

Clause 22 regulates the payment of the debts—in sums of 50*l.*

Clause 24 contains an exception from the provisions of any general Acts now in force "so far as any such last-mentioned provisions may be expressly varied by this Act."

There are no clauses in the Bill to extinguish the arrears of interest; nor to prevent any interest from *accruing* until the costs of the Act have been defrayed.

The clerk states that he was appointed clerk in 1847, under the following minute—"a salary to be fixed upon as soon as the income of the road will allow." He also states that he could not ascertain the exact amount of the debt until October last, which amount is that stated in the Bill; that the Local Board have no fund out of which they can discharge the debt on the road, and that although the creditors entitled to the Exchequer Loan Debt have offered (without prejudice) to accept 700*l.* in discharge of their claims, Mrs. Hargrave and Mr. Burrell's executors will not name any sum for their claims, although they are the only creditors whose property would be benefited by the road being kept in repair by the Local Board and freed from toll.

In this case the questions to be determined are:—Shall the Trust be further continued; and, if so, under what regulations,—as to the amount of debt; the rate of interest, if any; and the term for which the tolls shall be collected? In case the tolls are continued, what rates shall be allowed? shall the road remain under the charge of the Trustees, or be transferred to the Local Board? shall the Local Board be empowered to pay a limited sum to any of the creditors? or what other arrangement will be deemed equitable to all the parties concerned?

No. 17.—DARLINGTON AND BARTON LANE END ROAD.

The original Act for this road, of the 1st and 2nd of William IV. Cap. 13., was passed in 1831, and its term has been extended until the 1st day of November 1863.

The length of this road is stated at 5 miles and 1,406 yards, without distinguishing the branch road; it passes through no towns, and no part is absolutely maintained by any parish, but the farmers adjoining the road cart the materials voluntarily. There are two toll-gates at which the full rates of toll are levied, namely, the gate at Blackwell Bridge and a side-gate at Willow Bridge, which clear each other. There is no weighing machine on the road.

The debts upon this Trust are thus stated:—	£	*s.*	*d.*
Original subscriptions for erecting the bridge over the river Tees, and making the road	6,052	10	0
Due for soliciting the Act, which has been made a charge on the road	224	0	0
Bonded or mortgage debt advanced in 1833-4 and 5, and now remaining due to ten creditors	6,233	4	0
Total debt	£ 12,509	14	0

The interest is payable at 5*l.* per cent. on the whole debt, and appears to have been paid with regularity on the mortgage debt, but on the two first-mentioned sums the arrears of interest are due for 20 years and 9 months, and on the 31st of December 1861 amounted to 6,511*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

[*Read on to page* 76.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the DARLINGTON AND BARTON LANE END TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about 5¾ Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s.	£ s.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1838	987 8 0	76 8 3	1,063 16 3	399 9 0	–	- -	52 0	–	388 15 0	15 15 0	- -	861 15 1	209 14 10	- -	13,926 10 0	1,490 13 4	1838
1839	1,040 0 0	83 18 0	1,123 18 0	585 19 7	–	- -	52 0	–	709 9 11	- -	- -	*1,469 16 6	- -	136 3 8	13,926 10 0	1,490 13 4	1839
1840	1,225 0 0	78 17 2	1,303 17 2	652 15 7	–	- -	52 0	–	399 3 8	- -	- -	1,126 15 0	40 18 6	- -	13,926 10 0	1,804 9 10	1840
1841	1,220 0 0	84 8 3	1,304 8 3	679 12 6	–	- -	52 0	–	385 17 6	- -	- -	1,150 7 9	194 19 0	- -	13,926 10 0	2,118 6 4	1841
1842	1,070 0 0	82 19 0	1,152 19 0	376 9 10	–	- -	52 0	–	720 0 8	- -	- -	1,162 5 11	185 12 1	- -	13,926 10 0	2,118 6 4	1842
1843	1,210 0 0	63 12 0	1,273 12 0	384 2 10	–	30 0	52 0	–	699 8 1	- -	- -	1,197 12 3	261 11 10	- -	13,926 10 0	2,118 6 4	1843
1844	1,100 0 0	74 4 2	1,179 4 2	333 9 6	–	30 0	48 0	–	699 8 1	- -	- -	1,149 18 11	290 17 1	- -	13,926 10 0	2,118 6 4	1844
1845	1,170 0 0	72 19 6	1,243 14 6	291 18 0	–	30 0	48 0	–	615 1 6	157 8 10	- -	1,171 4 2	363 7 5	- -	13,926 10 0	2,118 6 4	1845
1846	1,039 19 2	48 3 6	1,098 2 8	271 8 11	–	30 0	48 0	–	622 4 1	156 4 10	- -	1,154 14 2	306 15 11	- -	13,926 10 0	2,118 6 4	1846
1847	730 14 8	34 7 6	770 2 2	112 11 0	–	30 0	48 0	–	606 14 1	159 19 9	- -	991 13 4	85 4 9	- -	13,926 10 0	2,118 6 4	1847
1848	595 6 0	30 12 0	625 18 0	167 7 1	–	20 0	28 0	–	371 6 11	- -	- -	612 11 4	98 11 5	- -	13,926 10 0	2,432 2 10	1848
1849	663 18 6	25 17 10	694 16 4	179 7 7	–	20 0	20 0	–	371 6 11	- -	- -	616 9 2	176 18 7	- -	13,926 10 0	2,745 19 4	1849
1850	650 0 0	25 9 7	680 9 7	148 14 5	–	20 0	20 0	–	371 6 11	- -	- -	586 1 6	271 6 8	- -	13,926 10 0	3,059 15 10	1850
1851	660 0 0	42 9 7	707 9 7	155 0 0	–	20 0	20 0	–	371 6 11	- -	- -	594 4 0	384 12 3	- -	13,926 10 0	3,373 12 4	1851
1852	660 0 0	13 4 6	673 4 6	139 18 3	–	20 0	20 0	–	371 6 11	- -	- -	577 3 10	480 12 11	- -	13,926 10 0	3,687 8 10	1852
1853	556 8 10	36 0 0	622 12 7	119 6 4	–	20 0	20 0	–	371 6 11	- -	- -	562 2 11	541 2 7	- -	13,926 10 0	4,001 5 4	1853
1854	700 15 7	30 0 0	747 17 4	119 14 9	–	20 0	20 0	–	360 3 10	- -	596 5 0	1,150 16 3	138 3 8	- -	13,330 5 0	4,315 1 0	1854
1855	689 19 6	35 11 0	725 10 6	126 4 8	–	20 0	20 0	–	330 1 5	- -	204 2 6	755 5 10	108 8 4	- -	13,126 2 6	4,628 17 6	1855
1856	602 16 5	30 0 0	632 16 5	160 10 1	–	20 0	20 0	–	318 13 0	- -	203 4 0	738 17 9	2 7 0	- -	12,922 18 6	4,942 14 0	1856
1857	490 0 0	35 0 0	525 0 0	173 0 6	–	20 0	20 0	–	319 11 2	- -	- -	576 10 0	- -	49 3 0	12,922 18 6	5,256 7 6	1857
1858	636 13 4	30 0 0	666 13 4	160 1 1	–	20 0	20 0	–	324 13 0	- -	- -	556 14 0	60 16 4	- -	12,922 18 6	5,570 4 0	1858
1859	800 10 1	10 0 0	810 10 1	193 7 2	–	20 0	20 0	–	314 16 5	- -	213 4 6	781 9 7	89 16 10	- -	12,709 14 0	5,884 0 6	1859
1860	660 0 0	10 0 0	670 0 0	291 15 3	–	20 0	20 0	–	301 15 0	- -	- -	680 13 11	79 2 11	- -	12,709 14 0	6,197 17 0	1860
1861	660 0 0	10 0 0	670 0 0	200 10 7	–	20 0	20 0	–	309 4 10	- -	200 0 0	776 11 8	- -	27 8 9	12,509 14 0	6,511 13 6	1861

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 5 per cent.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

*Including £122 7*s.* incidental expenses.

The accounts show that the toll receipts have been reduced since the year 1846, and such reduction arose from the construction of railways in the neighbourhood, more especially the Richmond branch of the North Eastern Railway, which branch is in direct competition with the road. The parish aid has also been reduced to a small sum. The funds of the Trust have been applied,—in repairing the road; in paying salaries (40*l.* per annum of late years); interest of debt (including interest on the subscribed debt in 1839, 1842, and *five* following years); improvements, in 1845 and two following years (for land in making the road); and portions of the bonded debt, in 1854 and some of the following years.

In December last, the Trustees applied to the Home Secretary for a Provisional Order to reduce the rate of interest on the mortgage debt of 6,233*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* to *three* pounds per cent., with the view of preventing the costs of an application to Parliament; and on the 22nd of December the clerk to the Trustees was informed that the Home Secretary could not consent to grant such order, which would only deal with a portion of the Trust liabilities, until he was informed in what manner it was proposed to deal with the subscription debt and the arrears of interest thereon.

On the 31st of December last, the clerk explained that the unsecured creditors (subscribers) had given by agreement a priority of claim to the mortgagees; and as such subscribers were not complaining, he thought they should wait until the bonded debt was paid off, when they would receive the whole income from the tolls, less the cost of maintaining the road. On the 12th of January, the clerk was informed that the Home Secretary could not undertake to propose a continuance of the Local Act unless some satisfactory proposal was made in respect to the subscribed debt as well as the preference debt, and he assumed that unless some proposal was submitted the Trustees would proceed with their application for a new Act. It appeared from the clerk's communications, that the subscribers had no claim until the payment of the mortgage debt, but it seemed to be intended afterwards to pay the subscribed debts, and the arrears of interest thereon. At a meeting of the mortgagees and subscribers on the 26th of January last, it was resolved, "that no equitable arrangement, as suggested by the Secretary of State, "can be made between the mortgagees and subscribers and the clerk of the Trustees, "by reason that the subscribers consented, on borrowing the large sum required for the "completion of the bridge and road, that the mortgagees of the tolls should have a "preference in payment." The following minute was also made:—"It appearing from "the clerk's report that after the opening of the Richmond Branch Railway the rent "of the tolls of the bridge and road fell off one-half in amount, which prevents the "Trustees discharging the whole of the debts due, and interest, within 21 years from "November next; but that if the Act is continued for another term of 21 years, the "mortgage debts and interest, with a portion of the subscribers debt and the clerk's "claim, will be discharged; and in another 21 years the whole liabilities will be paid, "and the bridge and road thrown open to the public, a benefit which this meeting duly "appreciates."

It may be proper to mention that the clerk has recently been asked to "explain why "interest was paid upon the subscribed debt previously to 1848, in lieu of paying off "portions of the bonded debt; and why, since 1853, portions of the bonded debt were "paid off, in lieu of paying interest on the subscribed debt?" In reply, the clerk states that "the reason why interest was paid upon the subscribed debt previously to 1848, in "lieu of paying off portions of the bonded debt, arose in the first instance from the "state of the funds of the road, and the mortgagees or executors of mortgagees not "pressing for payment of their principal money; but the case having arisen, and the "Trustees being unable to borrow money, or to obtain a transfer of any of the mortgage "debts, they considered it the most prudent course to pay off these mortgagees who were "most pressing; and the only answer to the remainder of this query is, that the "mortgagees had a preferential claim given to them by the subscribers themselves." Notwithstanding this explanation, one year's interest on the subscribed debt is included in the estimate for 1862.

No proposals having been made for a settlement of the subscribers claims, both for principal and interest, the Trustees have proceeded with their application for a renewal of the Act.

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain more effectual powers in lieu thereof for the term of 21 years.

Clause 5 appoints new Trustees, but names only *seven* in addition to the justices. The clerk explains that the small number was occasioned by the shortness of time which elapsed for depositing the petition for the Bill.

Clause 12 for continuing debts, &c., omits the usual exception—for such debts or liabilities as may be limited or altered by this Act.

The roads of this trust and the bridge over the River Tees are described in Clause 17.

Clause 18 continues the present tolls until the 1st of October 1863.

Clause 20 specifies the tolls which may be taken after the 1st of October 1863, but they are of similar amounts to the tolls now collected under section 11 of the present Act. These tolls are high on some classes of traffic; they vary in amount, according to the number of horses drawing carriages, gigs, &c.; and include tolls upon carriages moved by machinery, instead of allowing such carriages to be charged under the "Loco-"motive Act, 1861."

Clause 22 continues the powers of section 15 of the present Act; but the word "rails" is inserted instead of "nails."

Clause 23 disallows any exemptions from toll in respect to road materials, &c. during *six* months of winter. This clause is not contained in the present Act.

Clause 27 allows one toll to be taken on *each* of the roads, as allowed by the present Act, section 19.

Clauses 28 and 29 relate to the weighing of one-horse carts;—but there is no weighing machine on the road.

Clause 31 relates to entrances to fields, &c., and is not contained in the present Act.

It is proposed by clause 30 (*mis-numbered*, on page 14) to apply the funds of the Trust as under:—

1st. In paying the expenses of obtaining the Act.

2nd. In paying the expenses of management, including salaries, not exceeding 70*l.* in any one year, "exclusive of the rent of and the expense of erecting and providing "toll-gates, toll-houses, and *weighing machines*," salaries of toll collectors, law expenses, &c.

3rd. In paying interest at *three* pounds per cent. on the mortgage debt of 6,233*l.* 4*s.* as specified in the 1st schedule.

4th. In repairing and improving the roads,—not exceeding 200*l.* per annum.

5th. In paying off the mortgage debt,—as regulated by clause 32.

6th. In paying interest at *three* pounds per cent. on the sums of 6,052*l.* 10*s.* subscriptions, and 224*l.* due for the present Act.

7th. In paying off, as regulated by Clause 32, the last-mentioned sums.

Lastly. In further repairing and improving the roads.

As this clause stands, the interest on the sums of 6,052*l.* 10*s.* and 224*l.* would remain in arrear until the mortgage debt was paid off.

Clause 31 (page 15) extinguishes the arrears of interest which may be unpaid on the passing of the Act on the debts of 6,052*l.* 10*s.* (*not sixty* thousand, as printed,) and 224*l.*

Clause 35, relating to Improvement Acts, appears to be more restricted than section 23 of the present Act.

In the second schedule the sum of 224*l.* appears to be inserted in the names of "Francis Mewburn and William Thompson," which sum increases the amount of debts in such schedule to 6,276*l.* 10*s.*, although in Clause 30 (on page 14) the sum of 224*l.* is referred to as if it were not included in the second schedule.

The principal questions to be determined in this case are:—The rates of toll to be allowed? The rate of interest to be allowed on the preference mortgage debt, and the arrangements for paying off such debt? The rate of interest (if any) to be allowed on the other debts, and the date when such interest is to commence? And the general appropriation of the funds to the repair of the road, and the payment of debt and interest? Also whether any interest is to be allowed to accrue until the costs of the Act have been paid?

No. 18.—METROPOLIS ROADS, NORTH OF THE THAMES.

The proposed Bill has been prepared by the Commisioners of the Metropolis Roads, North of the Thames, for the purpose of making further provision with respect to the turnpike roads under their charge, by transferring the parts of the roads within the Metropolis Local Management Boundary to the several parishes, and abolishing all tolls thereon; and by amending their powers for the management of the other portions of roads.

Before offering any remarks upon the proposed Bill, it may be proper to refer to the conclusions arrived at by the Royal Commission, appointed in 1858, to inquire as to the best means of affording to the inhabitants of the Metropolitan Districts, within six miles of Charing Cross, a relief by the abolition of turnpike gates and toll-bars. The Commissioners, speaking of the Metropolitan District generally, report in the following terms:—

"Assuming, however, the coal duties not to be resorted to, the burden of repairing "the turnpike roads, if the tolls are to be abolished, must necessarily fall either on the "parishes respectively through which they pass, or on the metropolitan district generally, "or be divided between them. Having regard to the present common law liability, and "to the course which legislation has hitherto taken, we think that the charge ought mainly "to be borne by the parishes. At the same time, it would, in our judgment, be most "unfair and oppressive to throw the entire cost on them in all cases. To do so would, "in many instances, impose a very heavy additional charge on parishes already severely "pressed by local taxation. It is very desirable, therefore, that some fund should, if "possible, be provided, by means of which the burden may be lightened and equalized; "and it appears to us, that though it would be unjust to call upon the parishes which "maintain all their roads to bear an equal proportion of the cost of maintaining the "Turnpike Roads in other parishes, yet that they may fairly be required to contribute "something towards the establishment of a new system, of which they will partially "enjoy the benefit, and which cannot be carried out without their assistance." The Commissioners then propose that a common fund should be raised, by a rate of about $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ in the pound upon parishes which do not repair the Turnpike Roads within their limits, and about $\frac{1}{2}d.$ in the pound upon parishes which do repair their roads. The Commissioners thus conclude:—"We have not come to these conclusions without great "hesitation and difficulty, and we are fully conscious that the plan we have ventured "to recommend is not free from objection. It appears to us that no scheme can be "devised for affecting the object proposed by the Commission against which objections "of considerable weight may not be urged; but we have selected that which, in our "judgment, will operate in the least unfair and oppressive manner."

The Metropolis roads are at present divided into *sixteen* districts, bearing the following names, and having thereon 36 toll-gates and 63 side-bars, namely:—

District	1	Kensington	7	Gates.	13	Side-bars.	
	2	Brentford	1	,,	—		
	3	Uxbridge	3	,,	4	,,	
	4	Lower, ditto	3	,,	—		
	5	Shepherd's Bush	—		—		
	6	Harrow	2	,,	—		
	7	Kilburn	1	,,	7	,,	
	8	Edgware	1	,,	3	,,	
	9	Highgate and Hampstead	8	,,	22	,,	
	10	City Road	1	,,	(side-bars abolished.)		
	11	Stamford Hill	2	,,	—		
	12	Edmonton	2	,,	—		
	13	Green Lanes	1	,,	3	,,	
	14	Seven Sisters	—		—		
	15	Hackney	2	,,	11	,,	
	16	Lea Bridge	2	,,	—		
		Total	36	Gates.	63	Side-bars.	

[*Read on to page* 80.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the METROPOLIS ROADS NORTH OF THE THAMES. Length of Road about 121 Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of		Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Bonded Debt at 4 per Cent.	Date.
					Clerk.	Surveyor.								
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	
1838	72,164 11 8	167 6 8	75,235 17 0	56,816 7 5	1,020 0 0	2,340 0 0	467 10 5	3,000 0 0	1,944 1 6	5,000	77,312 18 8	2,897 0 10	70,000	1838
1839	73,710 1 8	50 0 0	75,893 11 3	58,293 1 5	1,020 0 0	2,300 0 0	700 10 8	2,800 0 0	778 7 1	5,000	77,553 6 6	1,237 5 7	65,000	1839
1840	67,117 17 10	50 0 0	71,025 14 11	51,845 5 5	1,020 0 0	2,249 5 0	332 6 10	2,600 0 0	860 2 1	5,000	70,916 14 4	1,346 6 2	60,000	1840
1841	67,773 18 3	50 0 0	69,811 4 11	51,917 10 5	1,020 0 0	2,492 10 0	503 12 0	2,400 0 0	782 6 9	5,000	69,720 12 0	1,436 19 1	55,000	1841
1842	66,052 7 5	49 12 10	70,898 10 7	57,074 7 1	1,020 0 0	2,341 14 3	275 9 0	2,135 16 8	185 7 0	5,000	71,651 3 7	684 6 1	50,000	1842
1843	66,232 15 1	48 10 10	68,958 3 2	49,693 6 7	1,020 0 0	2,371 8 8	324 8 1	1,941 13 4	865 19 8	5,000	64,478 2 11	5,164 6 4	45,000	1843
1844	66,348 18 5	48 10 10	70,408 16 2	48,567 10 0	1,020 0 0	2,335 18 8	178 15 4	1,572 15 0	649 17 0	13,000	70,955 16 4	4,617 6 2	32,000	1844
1845	66,525 11 1	48 10 10	72,095 10 0	55,229 8 0	1,020 0 0	2,309 16 5	334 6 6	1,242 13 4	350 14 0	4,000	67,469 17 0	9,242 19 2	28,000	1845
1846	64,914 4 0	- -	67,723 1 3	51,636 13 3	958 13 6	2,346 13 4	946 5 1	891 7 5	805 5 0	13,000	73,878 8 3	3,087 12 2	15,000	1846
1847	63,515 10 4	- -	68,674 10 7	58,525 5 11	750 12 4	2,346 13 4	433 14 1	582 10 0	821 3 0	2,500	68,478 13 7	3,283 9 2	12,500	1847
1848	64,019 6 0	- -	69,116 5 0	58,687 15 1	776 13 0	2,346 13 4	237 15 6	485 8 4	662 5 2	2,500	68,773 4 1	3,626 10 1	10,000	1848
1849	63,309 9 3	- -	68,055 13 4	54,883 14 9	776 13 0	2,346 13 4	915 1 1	388 6 8	1,349 12 6	2,500	66,318 15 3	5,363 8 2	7,500	1849
1850	64,412 14 3	- -	68,931 17 7	52,117 10 6	776 13 0	2,344 3 4	287 19 3	305 10 0	1,361 5 8	7,500	67,949 0 3	6,346 5 6	- -	1850
1851	63,870 1 2	- -	67,069 6 0	54,844 8 8	776 13 0	2,336 13 4	224 3 8	- - -	1,448 15 3	- -	63,001 7 8	10,414 3 10	- -	1851
1852	65,651 1 8	- -	69,991 8 10	59,330 3 6	776 13 0	2,336 13 4	155 0 4	- - -	3,175 8 1	- -	69,779 2 9	10,626 9 11	- -	1852
1853	66,087 13 4	- -	71,607 14 5	60,960 14 10	776 13 0	2,113 17 1	373 15 4	- - -	1,140 9 7	- -	68,824 10 4	13,409 14 0	- -	1853
1854	64,490 6 10	- -	70,020 0 3	62,994 18 10	764 19 10	2,029 7 6	417 0 1	- - -	684 4 2	- -	70,378 0 9	13,051 13 6	- -	1854
1855	60,397 9 6	- -	65,665 16 4	56,066 10 6	845 14 7	2,016 5 0	949 15 4	- - -	530 13 0	- -	64,051 1 1	14,666 8 9	- -	1855
1856	56,183 1 2	- -	62,136 17 0	57,144 17 3	770 0 0	2,013 6 8	426 19 1	- - -	44 0 0	- -	64,480 0 0	12,323 5 9	- -	1856
1857	58,949 19 2	- -	63,083 7 11	53,246 11 4	817 4 8	2,033 0 5	459 13 6	- - -	796 14 4	- -	61,061 0 6	14,345 13 2	- -	1857
1858	58,415 7 0	- -	62,920 15 3	53,671 1 4	830 10 3	2,043 19 2	404 8 11	- - -	522 10 8	- -	61,365 11 8	15,900 16 9	- -	1858
1859	60,642 17 4	- -	64,912 18 5	56,226 13 5	818 2 5	2,060 0 0	460 7 1	- - -	506 8 3	- -	64,269 7 4	16,544 7 10	- -	1859
1860	64,147 10 10	- -	69,514 15 9	61,843 13 8	819 0 2	1,979 9 7	406 12 9	- - -	422 13 7	- -	70,156 3 5	15,903 0 2	- -	1860
1861	67,525 0 0	- -	72,212 19 9	69,382 3 2	817 4 11	1,883 0 5	310 13 10	- - -	346 12 4	- -	77,106 2 6	11,009 17 5	- -	1861

Note.—The "Total Income," and "Total Expenditure," include Incidentals.

N.B.—The above accounts are made out to the 25th of March of the following year.

The numerous side-bars on the above districts are for the most part situated on roads near to the Metropolis. The payment of one toll clears all the gates and bars on each district of road.

The full rates of toll are collected on all the districts of road except two; the Harrow Road, and the Highgate and Hampstead Road, on each of which *two-thirds* of the tolls only are taken.

It is proposed to transfer to the parishes the under-mentioned lengths of road, and to remove therefrom the number of toll-gates and bars under-stated (the names of the parishes being taken from the first schedule of the proposed Bill).

PARISH.	Length of Road.	Toll-Gates.	Toll-Bars.
	M. F. YDS.		
St. Margaret, Westminster	0 9 16	—	—
St. Luke, Chelsea	1 0 198	—	—
Kensington	6 6 108	5	9
Hammersmith	4 6 85	2	—
Fulham	4 1 170	3	8
St. George, Hanover Square	0 5 116	—	—
Paddington	2 3 72	2	6
St. Marylebone	0 3 110	—	—
St. John, Hampstead	0 7 115	—	—
St. James, Clerkenwell	0 1 110	—	—
St. Pancras	7 2 76	4	11
Islington	8 2 26	4	11
St. Luke, Old Street	0 6 92	—	—
Shoreditch	1 2 22	1	—
Bethnal Green	1 5 66	1	3
Hackney	7 7 0	3	8
Stoke Newington	0 6 0	—	—
Hornsey	0 2 191	—	—
Total Miles	51 0 33	25	56

The accounts (from 1838 to 1861 inclusive) show that the toll receipts were higher in 1839 than in any subsequent year, and that a considerable reduction took place in the year 1840 on account of the opening of railways running into the Metropolis. The increase in the years 1860 and 1861 arose from increased traffic on the roads. The total income of each year included receipts from estates, composition for the repair of roads over county bridges, and the repayment of costs of repairing roads after they had been broken up by gas and water companies, &c. The expenditure for repairs of road has varied according to the cost of the road materials, and has generally increased on account of the increased traffic; the salaries have been reduced, also the law charges, which have varied according to the parliamentary business respecting railways, &c. A less sum than in former years has also been expended in improvements. The last portion of the mortgage debt was paid off in 1850.

The following statement shows the income and expenditure in each of the years 1838 and 1861, calculated at *per mile* of road, the length being taken at 125 miles in 1838, and at 121 miles in 1861, the roads in Chelsea parish having been excluded by a Local Act in 1846. It will be observed that in each of the above years the expenditure exceeded the income, and the amount of each item is shown:—

In 1838.—*Per Mile.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Tolls	577	6	4
Other receipts	24	11	5
Total receipts	601	17	9
Repairs of road	454	10	7
Salaries and law charges	30	12	5
Debt and interest	64	0	0
Improvements	15	11	1
Other payments	53	16	0
Total expenditure	618	10	1

In 1861.—*Per Mile.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Tolls	558	1	2
Other receipts	38	14	10
Total receipts	596	16	0
Repairs of road	573	8	2
Salaries and law charges	24	17	8
Improvements	2	17	3
Other Payments	36	1	9
Total expenditure	637	4	10

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to amend the previous Acts relating to the Metropolis Roads, namely, the seventh of George IV. chapter 142, for consolidating the several Roads, the tenth of George IV. chapter 59 (Public), and the Harvist's Estate Act, 1855; and to convert portions of the present turnpike roads into common highways.

Clauses 2 and 3 transfer certain roads* before mentioned, being 51 miles and 33 yards in length, to the several parishes mentioned in the first schedule of the Bill, on and after the 1st day of July 1864.

Clause 4 divides certain portions of road which lie in two parishes, and fixes how much each parish is to repair, but without altering the parish boundaries in other respects.

Clause 6 empowers the removal and sale of toll houses, gates, pumps, &c. in the month of July 1864, giving the vestry or district board the option of purchasing pumps, stand posts, &c. by notice before the 1st of July 1864. (But no provision is made for the sale of any land, or the site of any toll-house or building not projecting into the road, the property of the Commissioners.)

Clause 7 makes a new apportionment of the Lyon's estates applicable to the repair of certain roads as under:—

By indenture of the 6th of July in the 21st of Elizabeth.

Present arrangement.	Proposed application.
Two 39ths to Paddington parish.	*Four* 39ths to Paddington parish.
Seven 39ths to Marylebone parish.	*Nine* 39ths to Marylebone parish.
	The remaining twenty-six 39ths to the Commissioners towards repairing the road to Edgware.

By indenture of the 19th of December in the 25th of Elizabeth.

One 11th to Paddington parish.	*Four* 20ths to Paddington parish.
Three 20ths to Marylebone parish.	*Three* 20ths to Marylebone parish.
	One 20th to St. Luke Chelsea parish.
	The remaining twelve 20ths to the Commissioners towards repairing the road to Harrow.

The rents from Lyon's estates in 1864 and subsequent years are expected to be about 1,200*l.* and 1,500*l.* respectively.

Clause 8 apportions the income from Harvist's estate as under:—

Present arrangement.	Proposed arrangement.
One sixteenth is paid to each of the Parishes of Paddington and Marylebone.	*One* eighth to each of the Parishes of Paddington and Marylebone.
	The remaining *six* eighths to the Commissioners towards repairing the road to Edgware.

The rents from Harvist's estate in 1864 will be about 320*l.*, to be increased to 1,000*l.* in 1868.

Clause 9 divides the roads into 13 new districts, as specified in the third Schedule to the Bill. The lengths of the several districts are as under:—

	1st district,	in length	3 miles	1 furlong.		
*	2nd ,,		7 ,,	6 ,,		including cross roads.
*	3rd ,,		4 ,,	3 ,,		
*	4th ,,		3 ,,	3 ,,		
*	5th ,,		6 ,,	2 ,,		including cross roads.
*	6th ,,		4 ,,	—		
	7th ,,		7 ,,	4		
	8th ,,		6 ,,	—		
	9th ,,		4 ,,	4 ,,		
	10th ,,		7 ,,	7 ,,		including cross roads.
	11th ,,		3 ,,	2 ,,		
	12th ,,		7 ,,	2 ,,		including cross roads.
	13th ,,		5 ,,	1 ,,		
	Total	-	70 miles	3 furlongs.		

* Payment of toll on any two of these districts clears the third; in other respects the toll is to be uniform on each district without reference to the length of road in each.

Clause 11 empowers the Commissioners to erect new toll-gates and bars, but the latter are not to be more than 20 yards distant from the side of the road.

Clause 12 restricts the Commissioners from taking the present toll after the 1st of July 1864, from which date, by Clause 13, the new reduced tolls specified in the fourth Schedule may be collected.

Clause 14 repeals certain portions of existing Acts which are specified in the fifth Schedule, the more important of which are the following:—

In the Act of 1826, section 88, exempting the inhabitants of Isleworth from toll, and section 89, exempting the inhabitants of Stoke Newington from toll:

In the Act of 1829, sections 23 and 24, relating to exemptions in favour of hay and straw:

Many of the other sections are now obsolete or are re-enacted in the new Bill.

Clause 16 relates to Lea Bridge, and is in lieu of the 20th section of the Act of 1829.

Clause 17 relates to tolls on steam carriages,—but would not the "Locomotive Act, 1861," apply to these roads?

Clause 20 allows toll to be taken on every change of carriage,—without stating that the same is to be laden.

Clause 25 is in lieu of section 31 of the Act of 1829.

No explanation of Clauses 26, 27, and 28 has been given, except that they are said to continue the 33rd section of the Act of 1829.

Clause 29 empowers the Commissioners to allow compensation or superannuation for any person whose salary or emoluments shall be abolished or made less, not to exceed the proportion which might be granted under "*similar circumstances*" to a person in the public Civil Service—to be paid out of any balance in hand or out of the tolls to be collected. (This clause differs in principle from the provisions in the 18th and 19th of Victoria, cap. 120, section 214, for granting compensations to officers of paving boards, which were to be paid out of the general rates of the parish or district to which the office related; but in this case the compensation may be paid out of money raised in other parishes, say from the tolls collected in country districts to pay for loss of services rendered within the Metropolitan local boundary. In addition, it has not been usual to allow compensation for loss of salary, &c. on Turnpike roads—the offices being continued at the will of the Commissioners.)

Clause 31 relates to nuisances and encroachments. Is it intended to prevent any of the roads given up to the parishes and becoming highways from being lessened in width?

Clause 35 declares that the practice of making up the annual accounts to Lady Day in each year shall in that respect "be *deemed* to have been correct," and continues the same practice, in lieu of adopting the period and form of all Turnpike road accounts, as required by the 3rd and 4th of William IV. cap. 80., namely, to make the accounts up to each 31st of December, and to hold the annual meeting previously to the 25th of March in each year.

There is no clause in the Bill to appoint any additional Commissioners, or to add the members of Parliament for the time being for the boroughs of Finsbury, Marylebone, the Tower Hamlets, or any other Metropolitan borough north of the Thames that may be constituted. See section 7. of the Act of 1826. It is also not proposed to amend section 8. of the same Act, by empowering the Treasury to fill up vacancies as they may arise in the limited number of Commissioners appointed by virtue of such section.

The Secretary states that copies of the proposed Bill have been sent to all the parishes named in the First Schedule, but up to the 21st of January no opinion had been expressed by any of them.

It may be right to mention, that on the 6th of February the Vestry Clerk of Kensington Parish reported to the Home Secretary that the Vestry of such parish would support this Bill. It was understood that in the first instance an additional rate would be required of 3*d*. in the pound, but that as the value of the rateable property in the parish increased, and as the traffic on the roads diminished by the progress of railways, the rate for repairs would also diminish.

On the 12th of February the Clerk to the Board of Works for the Fulham District (which includes the parishes of Fulham and Hammersmith) transmitted a memorial from such Board of Works, praying that Sir George Grey would use his influence, official and otherwise, to secure that in the abolition of the toll-gates of the Metropolis the recommendation of the Royal Commission may be carried out in its integrity. The memorial sets forth that the average rates in Fulham parish amount to 6*s*. in the pound, which include the repairs of 9¾ miles of road at a cost of about 108*l*. per mile per annum, and in Hammersmith parish the rates are 6*s*. 2*d*. in the pound, including the repair of seven miles of road, at a cost of about 193*l*. per mile per annum. (The Clerk has since

stated that the roads in Fulham are repaired by a rate of about 9*d.* in the pound, and the roads in Hammersmith by a rate of about 10*d.* in the pound.) The following statements are also contained in the memorial:—

"That the Metropolis Roads in this district are what may be designated through "roads, the greater part of the traffic on which is in no way beneficial to the commercial, "social, or other interests of the parishes, but is for the most part occasioned by the "demands of the huge Metropolis, either in respect of its commerce, the supply of its "physical, social, domestic, and other wants, or as an inlet and outlet for business "purposes, the recreation, amusement, and other requirements of its enormous "population.

"That it is admitted on all hands that the great trunk lines of roads under the "present management of the Metropolis Trust Commissioners are some of the most "beautifully formed and best maintained roads in the world, which doubtless is mainly "owing to the uniform system of management carried out under the direction of a "central body; but that the Bill proposes the breaking up of this state of things, and "substituting in lieu thereof their management by many bodies, the local authorities "of parishes, whose interests and systems are not uniform, some repairing their roads "with one kind of material, others with another kind, some doing their work well, others "badly, and others manifesting much indifference both as to the mode of doing the "work and kind of material to be used in the same.

"That the Royal Commission, after most deliberate consideration of the whole "question, stated that in their judgment it would be most unfair and oppressive to throw "the entire cost of repairing the turnpike roads upon the parishes through which they "pass; and further that to do so would in many instances impose a very heavy "additional charge upon parishes already severely pressed by local taxation; and "recommend that parishes which do not take their roads upon themselves be called "upon to pay a rate of 2*d.* in the pound on the amount of their assessment, also a "rate in aid of one half-penny in the pound, and thus the charge to them will be 2½*d.*

"That from the foregoing statements it is apparent that the rates in this district are "already most excessive; and from the great works now being carried out by the "Metropolitan Board of Works in drainage and other works of improvement in the "Metropolis, and by reason of the cost of necessary works of local drainage and "improvement, such rates are not likely to be materially decreased for many years to "come; and your memorialists consider that such transfer of charge would be an act "of great injustice to the parishes of this district, most oppressive by reason of the "increased taxation occasioned thereby, would introduce irregularity and confusion in "the future management, resulting in the material and permanent injury of the roads "themselves, and would both in spirit and letter be opposed to the deliberate judgment "of the Royal Commission."

In this case several important points have to be determined:—Shall any part of the metropolis roads north of the Thames be transferred to the parishes? and, if so, shall the portions as proposed, within the Metropolis Local Management boundary, be so transferred; or any other portions, either of the main or branch lines; or the whole of the turnpike roads?

Shall the whole cost of repairing such roads as may be transferred be borne by the several parishes, or under what other arrangement?

Shall the Act relating to the roads that may be retained as turnpike be granted for a limited term of years only?

Shall the proposed thirteen districts of road be formed, or shall one toll payment clear all gates and bars on districts 1, 2, and 3; or on districts 4, 5, and 6; or on districts 8 and 9; or on districts 10, 11, and 12; or on *any line* of road within a limited distance?

Shall compensations or superannuations be allowed to the present officers, on the abolition of their offices? and if so, from what source?

Can any provisions be made to secure the efficient repair of each line of main road that may be transferred to the parishes?

It is proper to observe that the above Bill only deals with a portion of the roads north of the River Thames, leaving untouched the gates and bars on the Marylebone and Finchley road (which is repaired by the parishes), and on portions of the Commercial Roads, and the Whitechapel Roads (Middlesex and Essex trust) which are within the metropolitan boundary; also all the turnpike roads within the said boundary, on the south side of the Thames.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

26th of Victoria, 1863.

FIFTH REPORT,

Made by Direction of the Secretary of State under the Act 3 & 4 William IV. Cap. 80.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of the METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS North of the Thames, appointed under the Act 7 Geo. IV. c. 142, prepared in obedience to the 138th Section of that Act.

IN conformity with the Act of Parliament constituting the Commission, the COMMISSIONERS of the METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS North of the Thames have to submit their Thirty-seventh Annual Report.

At the usual period of last year the Tolls of the several Districts of the Metropolis Roads were put up to public competition, and were all let, except those on the Stamford Hill, Green Lanes, Seven Sisters, and City Roads. For these no offer was made, and the Tolls on them are now in course of collection by the officers of the Commission.

The Marylebone and Finchley Roads Tolls were let for 2,290 *l.*, being an increase of 120 *l.* over the sum obtained for them the previous year.

The improvement of the Brompton Road referred to in the last Report has been carried out so far as the Commissioners were able to obtain possession of the land requisite for that purpose; but a portion of it not having been placed at their disposal, the improvement, though great, still remains incomplete. The increased width of the road was found to be of great public advantage last year, and much facilitated the large additional traffic passing to and from the International Exhibition. The cost of this improvement exceeded 1,100 *l.*, as will be seen by the annexed account.

Since the date of the last Report the Commissioners have paid to the Accountant-General a sum sufficient to replace the stock sold to provide for the expense of obtaining "Harvist's Estate Act, 1855." The whole of the future receipts from that estate will therefore be applicable to the maintenance of the Kilburn Road, subject to the payments to the parishes of Marylebone and Paddington, provided for by that Act. The Commissioners have lately entered into an agreement for a building lease of the remaining part of the land at Holloway belonging to this estate, the reserved rent of which, when payable to the full extent in 1868, will materially increase the sum available for the repairs of the Kilburn Road.

In conformity with the provisions of the "Marylebone and Finchley Roads Extension Act, 1850," 2,200 *l.* of the Bonds secured on the Tolls of those Roads

were redeemed in May last by the payment of 1,540 *l.*, thus reducing the amount still due to 18,991*l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d.*

The receipts from Tolls on the Metropolis Roads during the past year were 67,684 *l.* 6 *s.* 7 *d.*, and the receipts from all sources (including the sale of 6,000 *l.* Exchequer Bills) 78,103 *l.* 14 *s.* 7 *d.*

The expenditure during the same period was 75,595 *l.* 14 *s.* 1 *d.*, the details of which will be found in the annexed General Account (Appendix, No. 2).

In the above expenditure are included all accounts due to 29th February last, and the estimated outstanding liabilities of the Commissioners on the 25th March were 7,000 *l.*

The Exchequer Bills they held at the latter date were 5,000 *l.*

The Commissioners have had to give their serious attention to the yearly increasing traffic on that portion of the Roads under their charge which is within the Turnpike Gates, and from which no Tolls are derived.

Their General Surveyor reported to them last year that the increased cost of maintaining this portion of the Roads could not be met except by bringing back some of the Gates nearer to the heart of the Metropolis, and by putting up side Bars in several Districts. The Commissioners were thus led to review the whole question as to the universally admitted objections to the existence of Toll Gates within the District comprised in the Metropolis Local Management Act, and under all the circumstances they came to the conclusion that the time had arrived when it was their duty to submit to the consideration of Parliament a Bill for the abolition of the Gates on all the Roads within the District referred to, and for transferring the charge of those Roads to the respective Parishes in which they are situate.

They accordingly gave instructions last year that a Bill should be prepared for that purpose, the provisions of which they submitted in August last to the consideration of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the Bill, as finally settled for introduction into Parliament, was in January last laid before him. A copy of the correspondence is set out in the Appendix to this Report.

The Bill is now before Parliament, and, if passed, will transfer from this Commission the maintenance of 51 miles of Road, and cause the removal of 25 Turnpike Gates, and of 56 side Bars.

The Bill also provides for a re-arrangement in Districts of the Roads which will remain under the charge of the Commissioners after the 1st July 1864 (the date when it is proposed the Act shall come into operation), and for a new scale of Tolls adapted to the existing traffic, the nature of which, by the introduction of Railways, has been entirely altered from that which prevailed in 1829, when the present scale was established.

The Commissioners refer to the annexed Report of their General Surveyor in the Appendix for details as to the present state of the Roads under their charge, and of the improvements and alterations which have been effected during the last twelve months.

Lonsdale, Chairman.

Metropolis Roads Office,
17 April 1863.

Appendix, No. 1.

METROPOLIS ROADS BILL, 1863.

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE referred to in the COMMISSIONERS' REPORT of 17 April 1863.

Metropolis Roads Office,
14 August 1862.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioners of the Metropolis Roads to transmit for your information the accompanying print of the clauses of a Bill which they propose to introduce into Parliament in the next Session, for the abolition of Tolls upon a portion of the Turnpike Roads now under their charge, and for transferring the repairs of those portions of Roads to the parishes in which they are situate. I also transmit an Explanatory Map, showing the extent of the Roads originally placed under the charge of the Commissioners by the Act of 1826, of those transferred to the parishes by the Acts of 1829 and 1845, of those further portions now proposed to be transferred, and of those which will remain under the charge of the Commissioners, according to the Bill as proposed.

And I am directed most respectfully to request, that if Her Majesty's Government should desire any alteration in, or addition to, the frame or scope of the Bill, the Commissioners may be informed in due time, in order to the necessary notices being given in October or November, in accordance with the Standing Orders of Parliament.

I have, &c.
Geo. Labalmondiere, Secretary.

The Right Honourable
Sir George Grey, Bart., G.C.B., M.P., &c. &c.

Whitehall, 20 August 1862.

Sir,

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, transmitting a print of the clauses proposed to be inserted in a Bill for the abolition of Tolls upon a portion of the Metropolis Roads north of the Thames, accompanied by a Map of the Roads.

And I am to inform you, that in case Sir George Grey should have any suggestions to make on such Bill, he will communicate the same to you.

I am, &c.
H. Waddington.

G. Labalmondiere, Esq.,
Secretary to the Commissioners of the
Metropolis Roads.

Metropolis Roads Office,
22, Whitehall Place, 26 January 1863.

Sir,

THE Commissioners of the Metropolis Roads took into consideration at their Board on the 16th instant the course to be adopted with reference to the Bill which they propose to introduce into Parliament in the ensuing Session, as stated in the letter which I had the honour to address to you on the 14th August.

I am directed by them to inform you, that in May last their General Surveyor reported, that unless they could be relieved from the charge of maintaining the Roads near London, the cost of which has greatly increased, it would be necessary to bring the Gates back nearer to town, or to erect protecting side bars, in order to obtain a sufficient revenue; and he was of opinion that if the Gates were removed, and the Tolls were abolished on those parts of the Roads now under the charge of the Commissioners which lie within the Parishes governed by the Metropolis Local Management Act, it would become necessary that the other outlying parts of the Roads should be divided into districts of shorter lengths than the existing districts, in order to meet the alteration in the nature of the traffic caused by the introduction of Railways into the heart of the Metropolis, which has had the effect of destroying the through traffic, from which a very considerable proportion of the Tolls had been previously derived.

The Commissioners were thus led to review all the circumstances connected with the Trust which was confided to them by Parliament under the Act of 1826. They felt that although the Trust created by that Act was for an unlimited period, yet that it was not intended to be perpetual, but, on the contrary, that the main object of the Act was the liquidation of the enormous debt with which the Turnpike Roads were then encumbered, in order that the Gates might be gradually removed from the immediate neighbourhood of the

Metropolis. The Commissioners considered that the existence of Toll Gates within the limits of towns or places subject to the powers of Paving and Improvement Acts had been expressly condemned by Parliament under the South Wales Turnpike Act of 1844, which abolished all Tolls within the limits of any such town or place in the six counties to which that Act applied, and prohibited the application of money arising from Tolls towards the repair of Roads therein, and that that condemnation had been repeated by Parliament in the General Towns Improvement Act of 1847, which contained similar provisions applicable to all the towns and places in the kingdom which should be governed under that Act.

They found that this principle had been afterwards carried out to a considerable extent in regard to other Roads in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis; for instance, the Marylebone and Finchley, the New North Road, the Surrey and Sussex Roads, the Commercial Roads, and the Great Dover-street Road. The terms for which the Acts were granted for these Trusts have expired, or within a few years will expire, as regards many of the Roads in the Metropolitan Parishes, notwithstanding the claims of creditors upon the Tolls whose debts are unsatisfied, and it has been the general practice to exclude from the operation of all Turnpike Acts renewed of late years, any Roads passing through towns.

On considering all these circumstances, the Commissioners came to the conclusion that the time had arrived when a period should be fixed for the termination of the Metropolis Roads Trust, so far as it extends to the Roads within the parishes comprised in the Metropolis Local Management Act of 1855, and to a piece of Road within the parish of Hornsey of rather more than half a mile in length, which could not be continued as a Turnpike Road, if those other Roads are given up to the parishes.

All the Roads maintained by the Commissioners are, as you are aware, free from debt.

The Bill, prepared under the instructions of the Commissioners, proposes that the Toll Gates shall be removed, and the Roads shall be given up to the parishes, on the 1st July 1864—the day on which the Leases of the Tolls to be granted this year will expire,—and that the remainder of the Roads under the care of the Commissioners are to be divided into Districts, arranged in order to meet the altered nature of the traffic, subject to a scale of Tolls, averaging two-thirds of the existing scale.

The Commissioners have not overlooked the probability that the Metropolitan Parishes may, in opposing the Bill, endeavour to press upon Parliament the institution of a preliminary inquiry, with a view to some equalization of the burden which will be cast upon them. But the experience of the past confirms the conviction of the Commissioners, that the removal of the Gates will be postponed to an indefinite period if the Bill for that object is to wait the result of any such inquiry.

Should Parliament, however, think fit to grant any preliminary inquiry, it would have the effect of stopping the further progress of the Bill, because the Commissioners would not feel justified in burdening the limited funds at their disposal with the heavy additional expense which would be involved if such inquiry were undertaken by the Committee of the House of Commons, to which the Bill would, in the ordinary course, be referred.

In that event the Commissioners will adopt whatever measures are within their powers under the existing Acts, for the purpose of raising a sufficient revenue for the repair of the Roads by the means which, in their judgment, shall appear likely to produce the least inconvenience to the public at large.

And, in conclusion, I am directed to state that this communication is made in the hope that the Commissioners may receive as early an intimation as may be convenient of the course which Her Majesty's Government propose to adopt with respect to the Bill, in order to avoid, as far as possible, any unnecessary expenditure of the funds of the Commission in the promotion of an object which would not have been sought by them had they not anticipated the favourable support of the Government.

I have, &c.
George Labalmondiere,
Secretary.

The Right Honourable
Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P., &c. &c.

METROPOLIS ROADS (PROPOSED) BILL.

Whitehall,
2 February 1863.

Sir,

I AM directed by Sir George Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo respecting the above Bill, and to inform you that the object proposed by such Bill appears to him to be a very desirable one, and he will be prepared to support the second reading of it.

But with regard to the course to be taken as to any inquiry by a Committee after the second reading, Sir George Grey cannot now express any opinion, except that, as the Bill must be, he apprehends, a Private Bill, or in the nature of a Private Bill, the Government cannot interfere with the rights of any parties interested to appear as opponents to the Bill, or any part of it, in accordance with the rules of the House.

I am, &c.
H. A. Bruce.

G. Labalmondiere, Esq.,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Appendix, No. 2.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE on the METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS, for One Year, to the 25th March 1863.

RECEIPT.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BALANCE on the 25th March 1862	- - -	9 17 5
ORDINARY.		
Tolls	67,684 6 7	
Composition from the City of London, less Income Tax	48 2 6	
On Account of Rents and Profits of Estates, viz.—		
Harrow School — £. 2,700 — —		
Harvist's Estate — 189 16 —		
	2,889 16 —	
Composition from the Magistrates of Middlesex, for the Repair of Roads over County Bridges, one year, to 31st December 1862	300 — —	
TOTAL ORDINARY	- - -	70,922 5 1
EXTRAORDINARY.		
Exchequer Bills sold	6,067 4 2	
Interest on Exchequer Bills	259 17 6	
Gas and Water Companies for Repair of Roads; Contribution towards Expenses of Isleworth Sewer; Rent of Ground; Road Sand sold, &c.	854 7 10	
		7,181 9 6
	£.	78,113 12 —

EXPENDITURE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ORDINARY.		
For the Maintenance of the Roads, viz.—		
Day Labour, including Men at Pumps during the Watering Season — £. 8,246 3 11		
Digging Gravel, and preparing Materials by Contract — 2,583 6 6		
	10,829 10 5	
Team Labour, including Watering	15,658 6 1	
Materials, including Freightage, Wharfage, &c., viz.—		
Flints — £. 2,492 7 6		
Gravel — 2,074 12 8		
Granite and Hard Stone — 32,087 13 1		
Wharfage — 218 8 1		
	36,873 1 4	
Tradesmen's Bills, viz.—		
Implements — £. 265 4 —		
Wheelwrights — 720 10 —		
Smiths — 60 7 8		
Carpenters — 114 4 11		
Bricklayers — 259 3 1		
Repair of Stand Posts and Pumps — 418 13 7		
Paviors — 344 11 5		
	2,182 14 8	
Carried forward — £.	65,543 12 6	

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	65,543 12 6	
Rent and Taxes of Wharfs, Depôts, &c., viz.— £. s. d.		
Rent - - - - - - - - 539 2 3		
Taxes, &c. - - - - - - - 75 18 1		
	615 - 4	
West Middlesex, Chelsea, Grand Junction, New River, and East London Water Companies, for Water for the Roads, Season 1862, and Expense of Meters - - - -	1,978 4 7	
Lighting Turnpike Gates - - - - - - - -	467 3 6	
Drain Pipes and Tiles, and incidental Expenses for the Roads -	61 14 3	
		68,665 15 2
For the Establishment, viz.—		
Salaries: Secretary, Accountant, Surveyors, Office-keeper, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,793 17 -	
Advertisements, Printing, Stationery, Stamps, and Postage	410 4 5	
Rent and Taxes of Office, &c., viz.— £. s. d.		
Rent - - - - - - - - 381 16 3		
Taxes, &c. - - - - - - - 65 13 4		
	447 9 7	
Repairs of Clocks, and Surveyors' Petty Expenses - -	42 - 6	
Contingent Expenses of Office, &c. - - - - -	165 - 8	
		3,858 12 2
Payments to Parishes, being proportions of Amounts received on account of Rents and Profits of the Harrow School and Harvist's Estates - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	661 10 -
Income and Property Tax on Salaries and Premises rented -	- - -	140 15 -
TOTAL ORDINARY - - -	- - -	73,326 12 4
EXTRAORDINARY.		
Accountant General of the Court of Chancery, to replace Trust Stocks sold on account of Expenses of Harvist's Estate Act - - - - - - - - - - - -	216 7 4	
Brewers' Company, for Redeemed Land Tax on Harvist's Estate - - - - - - - - - - - -	4 - -	
Surveying and Plans - - ditto - - - -	31 10 -	
Parliamentary and Law Expenses - - - - -	276 5 10	
Repairs and Painting to Toll Houses, Gates, &c. - - -	401 18 1	
Granite Curb, cleansing Sewers, Engineers' Work at Wells, Sanding Roads, &c. - - - - - - - - -	220 7 5	
		1,150 8 8
IMPROVEMENTS.		
Materials, Works, Day Labour, &c., for alteration of Road at Brompton - - - - - - - - - -	1,103 7 10	
Drain Pipes, &c. for the Harrow Road - - - -	15 5 3	
		1,118 13 1
	£.	
		75,595 14 1

	£. s. d.
BALANCE in hand, Cash - - - - -	2,517 17 11
EXCHEQUER BILLS - - - - -	5,000 - -

Metropolis Roads Office,
17 April 1863.

Vincent C. Wright, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 3.

AN ACCOUNT, as directed by the Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 103, of the INCOME received by the Commissioners of the Metropolis Turnpike Roads North of the Thames, in respect of the Marylebone and Finchley Turnpike Roads, between the 26th March 1862 and the 25th March 1863 inclusive; viz:—

	£.	s.	d.
From Tolls	2,250	–	–
From Rent of Ground	–	2	–
TOTAL £.	2,250	2	–

Metropolis Roads Office,
17 April 1863.

Vincent C. Wright,
Accountant.

Appendix, No. 4.

REPORT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS under the Metropolis Roads (Harvist's Estate) Act, 1855, from the 25th March 1862 to the 25th March 1863.

RECEIPTS.

			£.	s.	d.
1862: July	5	Half-year's Rent, &c. of Land to Lady Day 1862, less Property Tax	26	15	3
„	16	Half-year's Dividend, due 5th July 1862, on 4,686 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d.* Three per Cent. Consols, less Income Tax	67	13	4
1863: Jan.	29	Half-year's Dividend, due 5th January 1863, on 4,749 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.* Three per Cent. Consols, less Income Tax	68	12	2
Mar.	12	Half-year's Rent, &c. of Land to Michaelmas 1862, less Property Tax	26	15	3
		£.	189	16	–

DISBURSEMENTS.

			£.	s.	d.
1862: Jan.	8	Redeemed Land Tax received from Tenant, and paid over to the Brewers' Company	4	–	–
„	9	Payment, in conformity with the terms of the Act, to the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery, to replace Trust Stock sold out on account of Expenses of Harvist's Estate Act	58	18	1
Mar.	23	Parish of Marylebone, $\frac{1}{16}$th of 185 *l.* 16 *s.* Balance of Rent and Dividends received up to March 1863	11	12	3
„	„	Parish of Paddington, the same	11	12	3
		Balance applicable towards Expenses of the Kilburn Road	103	13	5
		£.	189	16	–

Metropolis Roads Office,
17 April 1863.

Lonsdale,
Chairman.

Vincent C. Wright, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 5.

Metropolis Roads Office, 22, Whitehall Place,
25 March 1863.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to present the Thirty-seventh Report upon the state of these Roads.

1st and 2d Districts. *Kensington and Brentford Roads.*

As stated in the last Report, the carriage of large quantities of materials, goods, &c. &c., together with the enormous traffic of visitors to the International Exhibition of 1862, during a very wet season, caused much additional wear of the Roads of the Kensington District, requiring greatly increased expenditure for their preservation.

Upon application of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition, the Board consented to widen the Brompton Road from Knightsbridge to the Kensington Museum, if they could have possession of the land free of cost. And this work has been completed at a cost of about 1,100 *l.*, with the exception of 50 yards in length at Knightsbridge Green, the land for which cannot at present be obtained; by such widening the neighbourhood was improved, and the great traffic to the Exhibition much facilitated.

The West London Extension Railway Works, crossing under the Kensington and Fulham Roads, have been completed, and the Roads restored. The Fulham Road at that point, at the Bridge over the Kensington Canal, is also much improved by a wider Bridge and easier Gradients.

The Works of the Low Level Main Drainage Sewer dried the Well which hitherto supplied water to the Road at Walham Green, and, therefore, a supply for an additional half-mile of Road has been purchased from the Chelsea Waterworks Company.

About 350 feet of the old and dilapidated Drain at Turnham Green has been cleansed, and arched with brickwork instead of wood.

About 1,000 yards of the paved Channels in the Town of Brentford have been re-formed and relaid, and much of the old pebble paving taken away.

About 250 feet of Pipe Drain has been laid down at Smallbury Green, across the end of the Road leading to Heston Church, to carry off the surface-water from the Turnpike Road, and both these Roads have been raised and improved at this junction.

3rd, 4th, and 5th Districts. *Uxbridge and Shepherd's Bush Roads.*

The Road from Tyburn to Notting Hill suffered much extra wear from the Sewer Works, which were only completed in the autumn of last year; and the Road is hardly yet properly reinstated.

The West London Extension Railway Works at Norland Gate have been completed, and the Road made good.

The Bridges for carrying the Hampstead and City Junction Railway over these Roads have been just commenced, and are now in progress.

During the past year, the Grand Junction Water Company laid Mains under the Footpath by the sides of the Road at Ealing and Hanwell.

The Hammersmith Board of Works have recently constructed 1,100 feet of Sewer in the Shepherd's Bush Road, at Starch Green.

The rapid progress of Buildings by the sides of the Shepherd's Bush Road, and on the lines of New Streets branching from it, has caused much wear to the Road, and an additional expenditure thereon, in both labour and materials.

6th District. *Harrow Road.*

The London and North-Western Railway Company, upon requisition, have supplied about 400 feet of Granite Curb, which has been set at the edges of the Footpaths by the sides of the Road over their Bridge, as a protection for Foot Passengers going to and from Sudbury Station.

7th and 8th Districts. *Kilburn Road.*

The London and North-Western Railway Company having consented to permit stone to be delivered at their Coal Depôt at Kilburn, a supply of inland Granite has been purchased for this Road, below Kilburn, at a reduced rate.

By the erection of New Buildings on the Manor Farm at Kilburn, the Footpath on the West side of the Road, at that place, has been widened and improved.

Hampstead Parish have recently re-set the Curb Edging, and paved the Footpath, from Kilburn Bridge to Willesden Lane.

The floods of last autumn washed away and destroyed the Dam across the Brook, at Collen Deep, by which water is obtained for the Road, and which Dam has been reinstated.

9th and 10th Districts. *Hampstead and Highgate and City Roads.*

The Hampstead and Highgate Roads continue to have an increased omnibus and other traffic, and require an additional expenditure, in labour and materials, and also for slopping and cleansing, as nearly the whole of these Roads are now streets.

The Parish of Islington have now set Granite Curb, at the edges of the Footpaths, by the sides of Holloway Road, from Hornsey Lane to Grove Road.

The opening of the Metropolitan Railway has reduced the toll-paying traffic on the City Road, but the local heavy traffic upon this road, which by the removal of Side Bars goes Toll-free, is still very great.

The

The opening of many new streets on each side of the Road between Shoreditch and Stamford Hill, enables the traffic to evade Kingsland Gate, and although the wear upon this Road increases rapidly, the Toll receipt is much diminished, by such evasions. 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Districts. *Stamford Hill and Green Lanes and Seven Sisters Roads.*

The increase of buildings by the sides of the Green Lanes and Seven Sisters Roads causes much additional wear of these Roads, by the carriage of heavy materials, but which does not pass through the Gates.

The Board of Health of Enfield have constructed a sewer, and laid down water pipes in London Lane, from the Town to the Turnpike Gate.

The Vestry of Bethnal Green Parish having applied for permission to widen and pave the footway, by the side of the Mile-End Road, the Commissioners required that the Vestry should first cause the Iron Gates and Fencing to be taken away, and the raised Terrace footpath in front of Purin Place lowered; this, after much altercation with the Owners of the Property, has been accomplished, and the footpath has been widened and paved, and the Road and neighbourhood thereby improved. 15th and 16th Districts. *Hackney and Lea Bridge Roads.*

The Wood Piles and Platform on which the Eight-arch Bridge, in the Lea Bridge Road, was built, being rotten and decayed, was during last autumn taken up, the piers underpinned, and brick foundations and sheeting in the arches put down in cement, and the brickwork of the arches also, being dilapidated, was thoroughly repaired and pointed.

During the past year, the whole of the Toll Houses, Turnpike Gates, Side Bars, Fencings, posts and rails, and mile posts on the several roads were thoroughly repaired and painted. Generally.

Leave has been given to the different District Boards of Works to lay down additional paved crossings on these Roads.

As anticipated in the last Report, the cost of slopping and cleansing the London portion of these Roads, increased at the last letting 750*l.* over that of the previous year, and a further increase for this service must be expected.

During the last season, water was taken by meter for all the Roads supplied by the West Middlesex Company; and from the New River Company, for the Green Lanes and Seven Sisters Roads, making now in all upwards of twenty-eight miles, by which a saving of nearly 600 *l.* per annum is effected.

The Chelsea and Grand Junction Water Companies will not consent to supply by meter, but the latter Company has reduced their mileage charge 15 per cent.

The Road sand on the country portion of these Roads having been again sold by tender for one year, has realised the sum of 211 *l.*

The Bills and Plans for several Railway and other schemes in Parliament, affecting the Roads, have been examined and reported upon, and clauses for the protection of the Roads are to be inserted in the Bills.

67,967 cubic yards of materials have been laid upon the Roads during the past year, and notwithstanding the extremely wet season, I have much satisfaction in reporting, that all the Districts are in good order.

I annex a return of Materials, Implements, &c., &c., on hand.

And have the honour to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and faithful servant,

(signed) *H. Browse*, General Surveyor.

To the Right Honourable and Honourable
the Commissioners of the
Metropolis Roads North of the Thames.

METROPOLIS ROADS.

ANNUAL RETURN of Materials, Implements, Tools, Houses, Gates, Pumps, Carts, and other Property of the Commissioners of the Metropolis Turnpike Roads North of the Thames, on the 25th March 1863.

NAME OF ROAD.	Granite.	Flint.	Gravel.	Water Carts.	Pumps.	Stand-Posts.	Water Meters.	Wheelbarrows.	Sieves.	Planks.	Shovels.	Pickaxes.	Scrapers.	Hammers.	Rakes.	Brooms.	Tool Houses.	Toll Houses.	Toll Boxes.	Gates.	Side Bars.	Clocks.	Lamps.	Lamp Posts.	Sundries.
	Yds.	*Yds.*	*Yds.*																						
Kensington	190	-	-	13	3	14	8	36	3	18	41	55	44	12	38	37	2	6	6	6	12	2	14	10	20
Brentford	416	505	-	16	31	1	1	30	6	-	39	50	35	14	11	31	1	2	–	2	1	2	5	5	10
Uxbridge	480	200	70	19	24	6	–	34	8	12	39	37	42	10	34	37	2	5	1	5	3	4	10	9	37
Shepherd's Bush	-	20	-	2	2	–	–	3	1	-	3	3	3	2	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Harrow	250	-	-	4	-	5	4	3	6	6	8	12	8	12	12	7	1	2	–	2	–	–	2	–	14
Kilburn	250	-	-	10	12	5	7	6	5	6	10	18	12	12	18	10	1	2	1	2	10	2	2	–	20
City Road	-	-	-	3	2	2	–	6	-	7	6	5	7	-	4	4	1	1	–	1	–	1	12	9	8
Hampstead and Highgate	264	-	-	26	7	29	–	21	6	22	28	36	33	-	28	14	1	8	6	8	22	4	18	18	21
Seven Sisters	-	241	-	4	5	1	–	5	4	3	7	8	6	4	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	–
Stamford Hill and Green Lanes	1,400	400	-	20	19	13	–	36	18	38	40	36	48	-	12	24	1	5	–	5	2	4	–	–	–
Hackney	430	-	-	7	-	9	–	14	–	33	22	27	20	-	12	24	1	2	2	2	11	2	3	1	–
Lea Bridge	-	265	-	6	10	–	–	6	8	7	7	8	9	5	4	-	–	2	–	2	–	1	5	–	–
TOTAL	3,680	1,631	70	130	115	85	20	200	65	152	250	295	267	71	181	193	12	36	17	36	62	23	74	53	130

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[3091] Second Report on Grievances complained of by Journeyman Bakers.

This Report is bound up with the first Report at the end of Vol 22 of Session Papers 1862.

12-52.

CHARITY COMMISSION.

TENTH REPORT

OF

THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS

FOR

ENGLAND AND WALES;

WITH

AN APPENDIX.

1862.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

[*Price* 4½*d.*] 1863.

3130

We are confident that the voluntary resort to this simple and inexpensive jurisdiction may be relied upon for producing progressively a large improvement in the administration of endowed charities, notwithstanding that our inability to exercise many of the most important powers vested in us by the Charitable Trusts Act 1860, except upon the application of the trustees only, in cases of charities possessing more than an inconsiderable income, or of prescribed parties in other cases, involves an important limitation of those beneficial provisions. If the Legislature should think fit to remove hereafter or relax that restriction, we humbly consider that great advantage would result from that change of the law to the objects of the charities.

We forbear to enter upon the question whether the limitation imposed equally on the judicial Courts and ourselves in the selection of the objects to which charitable funds may be appropriated by new schemes may be properly relaxed, our duties being confined to the administration of the existing law.

We subjoin a statement showing the amounts of stock transferred to the official trustees of charitable funds, and re-transferred by them during the year 1862 and preceding years :—

	Amount of Stock transferred.	*Amount re-transferred.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In the year 1854	6,360 16 11	—
„ 1855	21,158 17 3	—
„ 1856	118,115 4 2	32 2 6
„ 1857	159,735 11 1	4,023 11 8
„ 1858	110,417 12 1	5,650 16 8
„ 1859	189,084 10 10	1,436 1 9
„ 1860	202,816 17 2	1,780 17 7
„ 1861	293,786 17 0	7,530 9 6
„ 1862	330,131 10 2	31,926 16 11
Total	£1,431,607 16 8	52,380 16 7
Deduct amount re-transferred	52,380 16 7	
Total amount of stocks standing in name of "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," 31st December 1862	£1,379,227 0 1	

* Note.—The sums re-transferred represent principally the proceeds of the sale of real estate which have been re-invested in the purchase of land under orders of our Board.

It will be observed that the annual transfers to the official trustees have progressively increased, and that the sum of 330,131*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* transferred to them during the year 1862 is the largest hitherto reached in any year. We have inserted in an Appendix (in continuation of similar statements contained in our former Reports) the particulars of the stocks constituting that amount, distinguishing the proportions belonging to each of the charities interested.

The total amount of 1,379,227*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* is apportioned among 2,647 charities, for each of which a separate account is kept in the books of the official trustees, under the management of the secretary, on whom that duty is specially imposed by the Legislature ; and we are able to report with satisfaction that the duties connected with the apportionment and regular remittance of the dividends on these sums, which amounted in the year 1862 to an aggregate amount of 39,233*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* to the administering trustees, though much complicated by the numerous changes among the recipients, which are of most frequent occurrence, have been discharged with great exactitude and efficiency.

We have prepared during the past year new schemes to be submitted to the consideration of Parliament for the following charities, viz. :—

1. The Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the county of Northumberland.
2. The Hospital of Christ, the Grammar School, and certain other charities in the borough of Ruthin, in the county of Denbigh.
3. Sir Robert Hitcham's charity for the benefit of Framlingham, Debenham, and Levington in the county of Suffolk, and of Coggeshall, in the county of Essex.

These schemes have been provisionally approved and certified by our Board in conformity with the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, and the same are set forth in the Appendix to this Report, with explanatory statements of the circumstances of each case, and the other particulars required by the law.

The particulars of 375 charitable foundations, either newly created or not previously reported, have become known to us during the past year, and are for the most part already registered in our office.

There has been a considerable increase of the number of returns made to our office of the accounts of the annual receipts and expenditure of charities. The number of such returns during the past year has been 19,010, the number received in the preceding year having been 17,594.

Our officers have been diligently engaged under our direction, and considerable progress has been made in the compilation of the general digest of endowed charities referred to in our last Report. But its laborious character, and the difficulties attending the prosecution of the requisite inquiries, and the collection of all the materials necessary to ensure its completeness and accuracy, occasion a considerable and very unavoidable protraction of the work. We are, however, fully convinced of the importance of supplying the existing want of such a digest, and its preparation will be unremittingly prosecuted.

All which we humbly report to Your Majesty.

In witness whereof we have directed our official seal to be hereto affixed, this twenty-seventh day of February one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(L.S.)

APPENDIX

TO

THE TENTH REPORT

OF

THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS

FOR

ENGLAND AND WALES.

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APPENDIX.

PART I.

PARTICULARS STOCKS transferred to "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," during the year ending 31st December 1862.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Cons. - Consolidated £3 per Cent. Annuities.
Red. - Reduced £3 per Cent. Annuities.
New - New £3 per Cent. Annuities.
N. 2½. - New £2 10s. per Cent. Annuities.
E. I. Stk. East India £5 per Cent.
Bk. S. Bank Stock.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Abbeystead in Over. Wyersdale - - Lancaster:		
Richard Townley's Charity -	193 5 9	Cons.
Aber - - - Carnarvon:		
Dean Jones' Charity - -	108 13 11	Cons.
Abingdon - - - Berks:		
Christ's Hospital - -	2,717 7 10	Cons.
Addingham - - - York.		
John Cunliffe's Charity - -	82 15 5	Cons.
Mary Cunliffe's Charity -	28 15 2	Cons.
Adel - - - - York:		
Thomas Kirk's Charity - -	58 10 2	Cons.
Almondbury - - - York:		
Poors' Charity - - -	182 17 2	Cons.
Israel Wormall's Charity -	1,067 14 8	Cons.
Almondsbury - - Gloucester:		
John Silcock's Charities - -	107 7 8	Cons.
Alveley - - - Salop:		
John Crowther's Charity - -	1,032 5 2	Cons.
Appleby (St. Lawrence) Westmorland:		
Mary Hutchinson's Charity -	159 15 9	Cons.
„ (St Michael)		
Poor's Stock and Widow Addison's Charity - - - - -	53 3 8	Cons.
Arley (Upper) - - Stafford:		
Thomas Corbyn's Charity - -	100 0 0	Cons.
Ash by Sandwich - - Kent:		
Elizabeth Godfrey's Charity -	993 2 2	Cons.
Ashton (Long) - - Somerset:		
Maria Bower's Charity - -	106 13 4	Cons.
Astley - - - Worcester:		
Matilda Jane Glover's Bequest for School - - - -	162 12 0	Cons.
Aston by Sutton in Runcorn Chester:		
Sarah Beckett's Charity - -	106 19 1	Cons.
Aycliffe - - - Durham:		
William Bell's Bequest for Schoolmaster - - - - -	97 17 8	New.
Badgeworth - - Gloucester:		
Wm. Viner's Charity - -	100 0 0	New.
Bampton - - Westmorland:		
John Noble's Bequest for Free Grammar School - -	500 0 0	Cons.
Banbury - - - Oxford:		
Blue Coat Charity - -	160 13 5	Cons.
	788 12 7	New.
	150 0 0	Red.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Banstead - - - Surrey:		
John Wood's Charity - -	95 12 4	Cons.
Baptist Academical Institution -	1,149 3 0	Cons.
Barnard Castle - - Durham:		
Old Men and Women's Charities	2,314 3 10	Cons.
Barwell - - - Leicester:		
Wm. Hunt Power's Charity -	433 12 1	Cons.
Basingstoke - - Southampton:		
Robert Cottle's Bequest to Sir James Deane's Almshouses -	200 0 0	Cons.
Bayford - - - Herts:		
George Knighton's Charity -	30 16 3	Cons.
Bedwas. *See* Egwysilan.		
Beeford. *See* Royston.		
Beer - - - Devon:		
George Patrick's Charity for Minister of Beer Chapel -	111 5 1	New.
Bengeworth (St Peter) - Worcester:		
Lucy Shaw's Benefaction to the School - - -	324 15 3	Cons.
Betley - - - Stafford:		
Penelope Margaret Tollet's Gift in aid of the National Schools -	666 13 4	New.
Bidston - - - Chester:		
Parish School - - -	321 5 8	Cons.
Bighton - - Southampton:		
Poor's Money Charity - -	93 5 0	Cons.
Billingboro' - - Lincoln:		
John Essington's Charity -	35 0 0	Red.
Bilston - - - Stafford:		
Humphrey Perye's Charity -	933 14 5	Cons.
Bilton - - - Warwick:		
Rev. Langton Freeman's Charity	21 6 9	Cons.
Bingley - - - York:		
Thomas Busfield's Charity -	745 13 6	Cons.
Bingley & Bradford - - York:		
Bingley School and Charity Estates	121 14 2	Cons.
Bishops Waltham - Southampton:		
Bishop's Palace Charity - -	23 13 10	Cons.
Bisley - - - Gloucester:		
Blue Coat School - -	130 1 8	Cons.
Ridler's Charities - -	10 3 6	New.
Blandford Forum - - Dorset:		
Sir Edmund Uvedale's Charity -	1,351 1 3	Cons.
Bloxwich (Foreign of Walsall) Stafford:		
John Crowther's Charity - -	2,064 10 4	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Bocking - - - Essex.		
Garrard's Charity - -	200 0 0	Red.
Ralph Polley's „ - -	333 6 8	Red.
Joan Smith's „ - -	444 12 10	Cons.
John Matthum's „ - -	133 16 11	Cons.
Jane Tailworth's „ - -	333 6 8	Cons.
Bolton le Sands - - Lancaster:		
Thomas Green's Charity -	400 0 0	Cons.
Do. to the Grammar School - - -	175 0 0	Cons.
Bosbury - - - Hereford:		
Robert Probert's Charity -	51 9 1	Cons.
Bradford. *See* **Bingley.**		
Brailes - - - Warwick:		
Free School - - -	365 10 4	Cons.
Brampton Bierlow - - York:		
Poor's Estate - - -	143 16 2	Cons.
Bray - - - Berks:		
Touchen Chapel of Ease Repair Fund - - - -	107 19 3	Cons.
Brickhill (Little) - - Bucks:		
Charles Penrose's Charity - -	100 0 0	Cons.
Bridewell Hospital - - -	771 10 1	Cons.
Bridgwater (St. Mary) - Somerset:		
Elizabeth Axford's Charity (for Choir) - - -	274 16 2	Cons.
Bridlington - - - York:		
Jane Woolfe's Charities - -	666 6 3	Cons.
Bristol (All Saints):		
Charles Taylor's Bequest in augmentation of Wm. Parson's Charity - - - -	27 1 1	New.
Bristol (Archdeaconry and Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol):		
Bishop Monk's Horfield Trust -	74 13 4	Cons.
Broad Chalk - - Wilts:		
Charles Benjamin Pryce's Charity	281 11 6	Cons.
Bromwich (West) - - Stafford:		
Brick Kiln Land Dole Charity -	671 19 8	Cons.
Broseley - - - Salop:		
Charities of Mary Cotton and Fanny Pritchard - -	409 19 9	Cons.
George Pritchard's Clothing Charity - - -	105 13 7	Cons.
Buckby (Long) - Northampton:		
Rev. Langton Freeman's Charity	53 9 4	Cons.
Burford - - - Oxford:		
The School Estate - -	192 2 10	Cons.
Dr. John Castle's Almshouses -	187 9 1	Cons.
Wisdom's Almshouses - -	36 17 5	Cons.
The Great Almshouse - -	187 9 1	Cons.
Burneston - - - York:		
Poor's Land Charity - -	106 19 1	Cons.
Burnham - - - Bucks:		
Anne Lady Ravensworth's Charity	500 0 0	Cons.
Burnham Westgate - Norfolk:		
Henry Blyth's Communion Charity	108 10 11	Cons.
Burton-upon-Trent - - Stafford:		
Town Land's Charity - -	1,086 19 2	Cons.
Buxton-in-Bakewell - - Derby:		
Endowed School - -	590 0 0	New.
Frances Downes' Charity -	150 0 0	Cons.
Cambridge (St. Andrew the Great):		
Elizabeth Cook's Charity -	900 0 0	Cons.
„ (St. Edward)		
Edward Lunn's Charity -	169 17 1	New.
„ (St. Mary-the-less)		
John Westfield's Charity -	716 13 4	Cons.
Came's (Barbara) Charity - -	100 0 0	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Casterton-in-Kirkby Lonsdale - - Westmorland:		
Holy Trinity Chapel Repair Fund	133 19 10	Cons.
Caundle Bishop - - Dorset:		
Mary Fry's Charity - -	90 0 0	Cons.
Charlton Horethorne - Somerset:		
Rev. John Peddle's Charity -	107 1 11	Cons.
Charterhouse - - Middlesex -	1,466 13 5	Cons.
Chatham - - - Kent:		
Ralph Paine's Charity - -	9,297 0 3	Cons.
	1,412 19 2	New.
Chelsea (St. Luke) - Middlesex:		
Earl Cadogan's Gift in aid of the Parochial Schools - -	766 13 4	Cons.
Chertsey - - - Surrey:		
Ann Holden's Charity - -	5 5 4	Cons.
Cheshunt - - - Herts:		
Elizabeth and Sarah Cook's Charity - - - -	144 9 7	New.
Chetwynd - - - Salop:		
School Charities - -	5 5 11	Cons.
Chilbolton - - Southampton:		
Rev. Charles Layfield's Charity -	273 9 2	Red.
Childrey - - - Berks:		
George and Ann Godfrey's Charity - - - -	218 11 7	Cons.
William Shippery's Charity -	1,576 17 5	Cons.
Chipping Barnet - - Herts:		
Owen and Knightley's Charity -	150 0 0	Cons.
Church Stretton - - Salop:		
Edward Lloyd's Charity -	106 10 6	Cons.
Cirencester - - Gloucester:		
Christopher Bowly's Almshouses	2,333 6 8	New.
Claverley - - - Salop:		
John Crowther's Charity -	1,032 5 2	Cons.
Clayton-le-Woods-in-Leyland - - Lancaster:		
John Clayton's Charity - -	33 3 3	Cons.
Clifton Hampden - Oxford:		
Ann Noyes' Charity - -	1,000 0 0	Cons.
Clysthydon - - Devon:		
Church Land's Charity - -	106 7 8	Cons.
Codford (St. Mary) - - Wilts:		
Charityof Rev. James Ingram, D. D.	53 5 1	Cons.
Colchester - - - Essex:		
John and Ann Kendal's Charity	640 0 0	Cons.
Coleshill - - - Warwick:		
Free Grammar School - -	372 6 10	Cons.
Combe-in-Teignhead - Devon:		
Margaret Burgoyne's Charity -	100 0 0	Cons.
Rev. John Wrey's Charity -	1,500 0 0	£5 per cent. Stock of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.
Compton Beauchamp - Berks:		
Robert Langley's Charity -	117 10 8	Red.
Condover - - - Salop:		
Benjamin Pryce's Charity -	438 0 7	Cons.
Corfe - - - Somerset:		
Second Poor's Money - -	244 19 10	Cons.
Corston - - - Somerset:		
Charities of James Salmon and Mrs. Montague - -	721 2 8	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Cottered - - - Hertford :		
Arthur Pulter's Charity -	43 1 0	Cons.
Cowbridge - - Glamorgan :		
Rebecca Wyndham's Charity -	97 13 0	Cons.
Walter Williams' Charity -	133 6 8	Red.
Cowhoneybourne - Gloucester :		
The Free School - -	1,280 0 0	Cons.
Crick - - Northampton :		
John Clarke's Charity - -	554 3 10	Cons.
Crickhowell - - - Brecon :		
Elizabeth Charity -	104 3 0	Cons.
	489 2 7	Cons.
Crocken-Hill-in-Eynesford (All Souls) - - } Kent :		
The Mosyer Asylum - -	4,500 0 0	Cons.
Crompton-in-Oldham - Lancaster :		
Henry Whitehead's Charity -	66 10 5	Cons.
Crosby-in-Cross-Canonby - - } Cumberland :		
John Nicholson's Bequest in aid of School - - -	277 2 6	New.
Crosby-in-Great Sefton - Lancaster :		
Girls or Mistress' School -	1,413 0 10	Cons.
Darfield - - - York :		
George Shelbeck Maude's Charity	1,084 0 3	Cons.
Darlaston - - - Stafford :		
Charles Adams' Charity -	220 19 10	Cons.
Dartford - - - - Kent :		
Edward Pierce's Charity -	500 0 0	Cons.
Dauntsey - - - Wilts :		
Henry, Earl of Danby's Almshouse and School - -	700 0 0	Cons.
Decuman's (St.) - Somerset :		
St. Decuman's Charity - -	475 11 3	Cons.
Denham - - - Suffolk :		
Lady Mary Townhend's Charity -	46 14 9	Cons.
Ditton and Leybourne - Kent :		
Thomas Goulding's Charities -	33 6 8	Cons.
Donatt's (Saint) - Glamorgan :		
Catherine Hyatt's Charity -	21 5 8	Cons.
Doncaster - - - York :		
St. Thomas's Hospital - -	215 4 11	Cons.
Dorchester - - - Dorset :		
John Whetstone's Charity -	960 0 0	Cons.
Dover (Saint Mary the Virgin) Kent :		
Unknown Donor's or Parish Charity - - -	106 10 6	Cons.
Thomas Gibbon Boykett's Charity-	99 16 1	Red.
Thomas Pattenden's Charity -	850 0 0	Red.
Peter Fector's Charity - -	200 0 0	Red.
Drayton - - - Oxford :		
Elizabeth Metcalfe's Charities -	123 11 5	Cons.
	327 12 0	Cons.
	420 19 8	Cons.
Dronfield - - - Derby :		
Rev. Lawrence Bank's Charity -	213 16 6	Cons.
John Revell's Charity - -	351 4 2	Cons.
Dudleston in Ellesmere - Salop :		
Frances Edward's Charity -	189 8 11	Cons.
Dudley - - - Worcester :		
Baylie's Charity School - -	324 15 3	Cons.
John Tandy's Charity - -	44 9 8	Cons.
Duffield - - - Derby :		
Old Almshouses Fund Charity -	112 7 8	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Dunchurch - - Warwick :		
Thomas Newcomb's Charity -	2,553 3 10	Cons.
	25 14 11	Cons.
Dunstable - - - Bedford :		
Henry Cooper Goude's Charity -	97 11 3	Cons.
Easthampstead - - Berks :		
Edmund Brough's Charity -	1,063 16 7	Cons.
East Lavant. *See* Mid Lavant -		
Eckington - - Derby -		
Henrietta and Elizabeth Sidney Griffith's Charities - -	22 11 7	Cons.
Ecton - - Northampton :		
Catesby's Charity - -	93 14 7	Cons.
Edgcott - - - Bucks :		
Gang Monday Land Charity -	66 13 4	Cons.
Edgmond - - - Salop :		
Rev. Dryden Pigott's Charity -	238 3 4	New.
Edington - - - Somerset :		
Mary Clarke's Charity - -	716 10 7	Cons.
Egg Buckland - - Devon :		
Charities of Peter Culme and Elizabeth Jessop - -	254 11 9	Red.
Rev. Vincent Warren's Charity -	800 0 0	Cons.
Egham - - - Surrey :		
Poors Allotment Charity -	7,152 8 6	Cons.
Eglwysilan - - Glamorgan :		
and Bedwas - - Monmouth :		
Ann Aldworth's Charity - -	195 5 2	Cons.
Eltham - - - Kent :		
Fifteen Penny Lands - -	668 9 0	Cons.
Thomas and William Roper's Charities - - -	311 10 8	Cons.
Emberton - - - Bucks :		
Mary Hughes' Charity - -	48 2 3	Cons.
Enfield - - - Middlesex :		
Avice Kelham's Charities for the Poor and Girls' School -	2,260 0 0	New.
Ewell - - - Kent :		
George Finch's Charity - -	45 0 0	New.
Ewenny - - Glamorgan :		
Elizabeth Jones' Charity -	48 6 5	New.
Exeter (City) - - -		
Christopher Lethbridge's Charity -	454 8 6	Cons.
St. John's Hospital - -	2,549 10 10	Cons.
„ (St. Thomas the Apostle) : Devon		
Bartholomew Berry's Charity -	380 8 10	Cons.
Fazeley-in-Tamworth - Stafford :		
Samuel Twigg's Charity -	53 9 4	Cons.
Filton - - - Gloucester :		
John Silcock's Charities - -	107 7 8	Cons.
Finningham - - Suffolk :		
Susanna Clayton's Charity -	50 0 0	Red.
Flixton - - - Lancaster :		
Peter Warburton De Brooke's Charity - - -	65 0 10	Cons.
Flockton-in-Thornhill - York :		
Richard Carter's Charity -	1,900 0 0	Cons.
Folkestone - - - Kent :		
Sir Eliab Harvey's Charity -	21 12 7	Cons.
Fonthill Bishop - - Wilts :		
Samuel Gattrell's Charity -	350 0 0	Cons.
Fordham - - Cambridge :		
Eyre Coote's Charity - -	521 10 10	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Fotheringhay - - Northampton: Charitable Institution and Sunday School - - - -	1,394 18 0	Cons.
Foy - - - Hereford: Elizabeth Margaret Jones' Charity	21 9 2	Cons.
Frome - - - Somerset: The Almshouse (South Side) -	644 3 0	Cons.
Furneux Pelham - - Herts: Sarah Yarrington's Charity -	113 12 9	New.
Gateshead - - Durham: King James' Hospital - -	5,454 1 2	Cons.
Gilcrux - - Cumberland: School of Joseph Tordiff -	800 0 0	Cons.
Gilmorton - - Leicester: Thomas Bent's Charity - -	55 9 6	Red.
Gloucester, St. John - Gloucester: Thomas Webley's Charity -	100 0 0	Red.
Godstone - - - Surrey: John Cole's Charity - -	96 12 11	Cons.
Grosmont - - Monmouth: Jane Johnson's Charity - -	32 1 10	Cons.
Mary Robert's Charity - -	106 10 6	Cons.
Rev. Tudor Price's Charity -	666 13 4	Cons.
Grosmont, Skenfrith - Monmouth: and Rowlstone - - Hereford: Ann George's Charity - -	428 7 7	Cons.
Guildford - - - Surrey: Archbishop Abbot's School -	994 18 6	New.
Hospital of Blessed Trinity -	2,909 17 0	New.
Bequest of Jane More Molyneux to do. - -	2,000 0 0	Cons.
Joseph Nettle's Charity - -	77 18 2	Cons.
Hackney - - Middlesex: Sir John Cass' Charity - -	1,065 19 2	Cons.
Haddon (West) - Northampton: Samuel Walker's Charity - -	214 15 3	Cons.
Halsall - - - Lancaster: Rev. John Stanley's Charity -	53 3 10	Cons.
Robert Watkinson's Charity -	191 9 9	Cons.
Hampstead (St. John) - Middlesex: The Wells Charity - -	299 12 1	Cons.
Hamsey - - - Sussex: Sir John and Lady Bridger's Bequests to Charity School -	158 6 4	Cons.
Hardhorn-with-Newton-in-Poulton - } Lancaster: Ellen Whitehead's Charity -	21 5 1	Cons.
Hardwick - - Bucks: Dr. John Bridle's Charities -	1,996 19 10	Red.
Hartshead-cum-Clifton-in-Dewsbury - - } York: John Popplewell's Charity -	1,300 0 0	Red.
Ann and Rebecca Popplewell's Charity - - -	1,000 0 0	Red.
John, Ann, and Rebecca Popplewell's Charity - - -	756 10 1	Red.
Hawkhurst - Kent and Sussex: Sir Thomas Dunk's Charity -	588 4 8	Cons.
Hawkshead - - Lancaster: Ann Braithwaite's Bequest to Sawrey School - - -	106 7 8	Cons.
John Jackson's Charity - -	50 0 0	Cons.
Various Charities - -	225 14 10	Cons.
Rev. George Park's Charity -	118 17 5	Cons.
Hayes - - - Middlesex: Elizabeth Parker's Charity -	70 7 11	Cons.
Hayfield - - - Derby: Joseph Hague's Charity - -	55 18 0	Cons.
Hellidon - - Northampton: Rev. Langton Freeman's Charity -	21 6 9	Cons.
Hemsworth - - - York: Susannah Eastwood's Charity -	53 6 6	Cons.
Hereford (City) Trinity Hospital - - -	469 3 0	Cons.
„ (St. Nicholas): Mary Wenland's Charity - -	10 16 4	New.
Elizabeth Morgan's Charity -	21 14 4	New.
Thomas Pritchard's Charity -	43 10 4	New.
Wm. Andrews' Charity - -	65 6 1	New.
Ann Bends' Charity - -	108 16 10	New.
Heversham - - Westmorland: Leck Tithes Charity for Free Grammar School and Poor -	107 7 8	Cons.
Highflatts and Wooldale Meeting - - } York: Priestroyd's or Highflatts' Charity	526 9 5	Cons.
Hinderwell - - - York: Rev. William Smith's Charity -	102 10 2	Cons.
Hitchin - - - Hertford: John Skynner's Charity - -	12 14 5	Cons.
Holverstone - - Norfolk: John Barham's Charity - -	34 10 5	Cons.
Holwell - - - Bedford: John Rand's Charity - -	3,674 17 4	Cons.
Houghton-le-Spring - Durham: Kepier Grammar School - -	702 7 5	Cons.
Hubberstone - - Pembroke: Rev. Wm. Roberts' Charity -	333 6 8	Cons.
Huddersfield - - - York: Thomas Armytage's Charity -	39 6 9	Cons.
Humberstone - - Lincoln: Matthew Humberstone's Charity -	534 15 2	Cons.
Huntingdon (St. John and St. Mary): Elizabeth Slow's Charity - -	54 12 10	Cons.
Robert Yielder's Charity - -	768 0 0	Cons.
Huntspill - - - Somerset: Rev. Dr. Jeffery's Charity -	213 12 4	Cons.
Hussey's (Rebecca) Charity for Poor Prisoners - - - -	6,226 0 5	Red.
Hussey's (Rebecca) Charity for Religious Books - - -	19,017 18 6	Red.
Husthwaite - - - York: William Driffield's Charity -	79 17 10	Cons.
George Waile's Charity - -	15 19 7	Cons.
Rev. Robert Peirson's Charity -	15 19 7	Cons.
Thomas Smith's Charity - -	47 18 5	Cons.
Thomas Wilkinson's Charity -	175 15 4	Cons.
Ifield - - - Sussex. John Wood's Charity - -	95 12 4	Cons.
Isleworth - - Middlesex: John Allen's Bequest for inhabitants of Ingram's Almshouses and for Poor - - - -	900 0 0	Cons.
Islington (St. Mary) - Middlesex: Charity of Isabella Ferris -	270 0 0	Cons.
Kendal - - Westmorland: Sandes' Hospital Blue Coat School, Banks and Holmes' Gifts, and Sleddal's Green Coat School -	1,631 0 7	New.
Kensington - - Middlesex: Jennings Building's Ragged School	216 7 1	Cons.
Kingscliffe - - Northampton: Ann De Rippe's Charity - -	100 0 0	Cons.
Hester Gibbon's Bequest - -	390 0 0	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Kings Norton - - Leicester: Thomas Beaumont's Charity -	32 17 11	Cons.
Kingsteignton - - Devon: Parish Lands - - -	211 16 7	Cons.
Kingsthorpe - - Northampton: Free School - - -	788 5 8	Cons.
Kirkby in Walton-on-the-Hill Lancaster: Thomas Asps' Charity - -	70 9 11	Cons.
Lambeth (St. Mary) - Surrey: Hayes Fortee's Charity - -	746 5 4	Cons.
Langford - - - Berks: The Coal Charity - -	2 19 0	Cons.
Laxton - - - Notts: Ann Procter's Gift - -	108 5 1	Cons.
Lea-cum-Cleaverton - - Wilts: Edward Mills' Charity - -	200 0 0	Cons.
Leeds (St. John the Evangelist) York: John Harrison's Charity for the Minister and Church - -	1,457 14 4	Cons.
Leicester: Free Grammar School - -	105 13 7	Cons.
Alderman Gabriel Newton's General Charity - - -	100 0 0	New.
Spittle House Charity - -	15 3 4	Cons.
Leybourne. *See* Ditton.		
Lichfield (City) The Conduit Lands - -	2,569 2 6	Cons.
Linchlade - - - Bucks Mary Peacock's Charity -	100 0 0	Cons.
Liverpool - - Lancaster: Admiral Archibald's Duff's Bequest - - -	1,140 18 10	Cons.
Llanfaelog - - Anglesey: Charities of Griffith Williams, and others - - -	7 18 5	Cons.
Llanfihangel Geneur Glyn, Cardigan: Elizabeth Prichard's Bequest for the National School at Borth -	214 11 0	Cons.
Martha Pritchard's do. do. -	223 4 9	Cons.
Llangollen - - Denbigh: Charities of Evan Edwards and Kenrick Wynne - -	217 7 10	Cons.
Llanharran - - Glamorgan: Colonel John Harvey Ollney's Charity - - -	217 1 11	Cons.
Llansilan - - - Denbigh: Sir William Williams' Charity -	213 1 0	Cons.
Llansoy - - Monmouth: William Jones' Charity - -	59 17 10	Cons.
Llantrithyd - - Glamorgan: Mary Lougher's Charity -	39 8 9	Cons.
London (St. Andrew, Holborn): William Williams' Charity -	378 17 10	Cons.
,, (St. Katherine Coleman) John Delabar's Charity - -	2,320 0 0	Cons.
Loughborough - - Leicester: Rev. Augustus Pack's Bequest -	106 7 8	Cons.
Ludlow - - - Salop: Blue School, or Elizabeth Knight's Charity - - -	126 14 3	New.
Ann Smith's Charity - -	57 1 5	New.
Mary Beetenson's Charity -	123 13 10	New.
Macclesfield - - Chester: Free Grammar School - -	4,707 15 2	Cons.
Rose Latham's Charity - -	42 15 2	Cons.
Maidenhead - - - Berks: Ann Seymour's Charity - -	665 5 2	Cons.
Maidstone - - - Kent: The Bread Charity - -	327 1 5	Cons.
Maker. *See* Stoke Damarel.		
Malling-West - - Kent: Thomas Luck's Charity - -	102 13 11	Red.
Manchester - - Lancaster: Thomas Mynshull's Charity -	1,600 0 0	Cons.
Marbury - - - Chester: Maria Halsted Poole's Charity -	555 11 1	Cons.
Elizabeth Wright's Charity -	111 11 6	Cons.
Joseph Lewis' Charity - -	381 14 10	Cons.
Marsh Gibbon - - Bucks: Sophia Sheppard's Charity -	742 14 1	Cons.
Marton (Great), in Poulton-le-fylde- } Lancaster: Margaret Whittam's Charity -	42 15 2	Cons.
Mary Hill, St. - - Glamorgan: Charities of Mary Gamage and Elizabeth Rees - -	37 1 10	Cons.
Florence Rees and Mary Jones' Charity - - -	53 4 1	Cons.
Maryport in Cross Canonby - } Cumberland: John Nicholson's Bequest for Poor Widows - - -	138 11 3	New.
Melksham - - - Wilts: Thomas Bruge's Charity -	333 6 8	Cons.
Melton Mowbray - - Leicester: Joseph Noble's Charity - -	9 0 6	Cons.
Mere - - - Wilts: Robert Still's Charity - -	171 3 8	Cons.
Merton - - - Surrey: Poor's Wood Charity - -	37 17 1	Cons.
Mickleton - - Gloucester: John Millard's Charity - -	166 13 4	Cons.
Nanny Millard's Charity -	300 0 0	Cons.
Mid Lavant and East Lavant Sussex: Elizabeth Hardy's Charities -	203 1 5	Cons.
Midsomer Norton - Somerset: Ann Harris' Charity - -	45 9 2	Cons.
Milburne - - Westmorland: Louisa Fearn's Charity - -	15 14 1	Cons.
Milford - - Southampton: Charles Benjamin Pryce's Charity	281 11 6	Cons.
Mill Hill - - Middlesex: John Shuter's Charity in aid St. Paul's National Schools -	359 3 5	Cons.
Munslow - - - Salop: Recreation Ground Charity -	34 18 6	Cons.
Muskham (North) - - Notts: Mary Ann Wagstaffe's Bequest -	96 0 0	Cons.
Neath - - - Glamorgan: Wm. Cross' Charity - - -	105 6 10	New.
Newark-upon-Trent - - Notts: Mary Ann Wagstaffe's Bequest for improvement of Parish Church	192 0 0	Cons.
Rev. Dr. Bernard Wilson's Charities - - - -	1,666 13 4	Cons.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (St. Andrew) } Northumberland: Charities of Sir William Blackett the elder, Bart., Sir William Blackett the younger, Bart., and John Hewitt - - -	3,933 6 8	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Newchapel-in-Wolstanton - Stafford:		
Rev. Robert Hulme's Charity School - - -	213 12 4	Cons.
Newland in Hurst - - Berks:		
Fuel Allotments Charity -	391 18 11	Cons.
Newport - - - Salop:		
Charities of Stephen Denston, Richard Fletcher, and Mrs. Morton - - - -	159 15 9	Cons.
Newport Pagnell - - Bucks:		
James Leverett's Charity -	300 0 0	New.
William Underwood's Charity -	321 5 8	Cons.
Edward Whitton's Charity -	130 2 7	Cons.
Norwich - - - Norfolk:		
The Girls' Hospital - -	426 2 0	Cons.
,, (St. Martin-at-Palace) Benjamin Trappett's Charity -	226 19 0	Cons.
Nunney - - - Somerset:		
Rev. Samuel Whitchurch's Charity	100 0 0	Cons.
Nympsfield - - Gloucester:		
School and Poor's Charity -	262 1 0	Cons.
Ockley - - - Surrey:		
Miss Jane Scott's Bequest for repair of Scott's School -	100 0 0	New.
George Arbuthnot's Bequest to do. - - - -	333 6 8	Cons.
Otterhampton - - Somerset:		
Rev. Dr. Jeffery's Charity -	213 12 4	Cons.
Overton - - - Flint:		
Thomas and Margaret Eyton's Charities - - -	197 3 1	Cons.
Over Wyersdale - - Lancaster:		
Richard Townley's Charity -	386 11 7	Cons.
Packington (Great) - Warwick:		
The Communion Charity -	108 5 1	Cons.
Padbury - - - Bucks:		
Rev. William Thomas Eyre's Gift to the Warneford and Eyre Padbury School Charity -	100 0 0	Red.
Padstow - - - Cornwall:		
John Randle's Charity - -	189 0 0	New.
Padworth - - - Berks:		
Elizabeth Brightwell's Charity -	335 0 0	Red.
Charities of Susannah Brightwell, Loftus Brightwell, Ann Chicheley, and Elizabeth Brightwell -	107 4 9	Red.
Petworth - - - Sussex:		
Gifts of the Right Hon. George Lord Leconfield for Infant School - - -	1,100 0 0	Cons.
Somerset Hospital - -	600 0 0	Cons.
Pilton - - - Somerset:		
Job Cook's Charity - -	48 7 9	Cons.
Pinner - - - Middlesex:		
Goditha Martin's Charity -	108 11 0	New.
Plymouth - - - Devon:		
Hospital of Orphans' Aid -	328 3 1	Cons.
,, (Charles the Martyr) Victoria Almshouses - - -	487 2 11	Cons.
Poole and other places - Dorset:		
William Howard's Charity for Members of quarterly meetings of Society of Friends - -	3,350 0 0	Cons.
Poplar, All Saints - Middlesex:		
Charities of John Perry the elder and John Perry the younger -	600 0 0	Cons.
Portisham - - - Dorset:		
Charles Masterman's Charity -	361 0 8	Cons.
Powick - - - Worcester:		
Charities of Elizabeth Pool, Thomas Cooke, Mrs. Worfield, and Mrs. Brinton - - -	125 5 1	Cons.
John Benjamin Morgan's Charity	103 4 6	Cons.
Henry Herbert's Charity -	32 1 0	Cons.
Prees - - - Salop:		
John Shirley's Charity - -	96 12 11	Cons.
Prescot - - - Lancaster:		
Eleanora Atherton's Charity -	4,500 0 0	£4 per cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company.
Pulborough - - Sussex:		
Helen Ann Burrell's Gift to the Almshouses - - -	300 0 0	£4 per cent. Debenture Stock of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company.
Putney - - - Surrey:		
Charles Jones' Bequest to Sir Abraham Dawes' Almshouses-	86 11 2	New.
Queenborough (Isle of Sheppy) Kent:		
Charities of Joseph Shield and others - - -	1 17 6	Cons.
Queen Charlton - - Somerset:		
Hester Porter's Charity - -	21 5 1	Red.
Quernmore - - Lancaster:		
Richard Townley's Charity -	193 5 9	Cons.
Ravenstone Derby and Leicester:		
Unknown Donor's Charity and Adcock's Charities, otherwise the Town Stock - -	170 17 3	Cons.
Raynham (East and West), Norfolk:		
Rev. Richard Phayre's Charity -	600 0 0	Cons.
Raynham (West) - - Norfolk:		
Peter Stringer's Charity - -	400 0 0	Cons.
Reading - - - Berks:		
Sir Thomas Rich's Charity -	1,000 10 0	Cons.
Elizabeth Deane's Charity -	156 17 5	New.
Consolidated General Almshouse Charities -	5,718 11 4	Cons.
	377 7 0	New.
Consolidated Church Almshouse Charities -	5,237 13 6	Cons.
	1,809 16 10	Red.
Consolidated Municipal Educational Charities - -	2,332 1 5	Cons.
Consolidated Charities for Female Servants - -	290 18 8	Red.
	472 4 0	Cons.
(St. Lawrence) Consolidated Gifts for Parish Officers - -	81 2 8	Cons.
Retford (East) - - Notts:		
George Wharton's Charity -	75 15 4	Cons.
Richmond - - - Surrey:		
Church Lands Charity - -	108 5 1	Cons.
Ripon - - - York:		
Free Grammar School - -	463 14 6	Cons.
Rodborough - - Gloucester:		
John Harmer's Charity - -	216 10 2	Cons.
Rowley Regis - - Stafford:		
Almshouse and Moore and Turton's Charities - - -	597 7 8	Cons.
	1 15 11	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Rowlstone. *See* Grosmont.		
Royston and Beeford - York:		
Sir George Wood's Charities -	600 0 0	Cons.
Rumney - - Monmouth:		
Rev. William Jones' Bequest to School - - -	106 7 8	Cons.
Ruscombe - - - Berks:		
Francis Lawrson's Charity -	100 0 0	Cons.
Sadberge in Haughton-le-Skerne - - Durham:		
The School Charity - -	150 0 0	Cons.
	113 19 6	New.
Judith Dobree's Gift in aid of do.	21 13 2	New.
Poor's Stock - - - -	36 16 6	Cons.
Saffron Walden - - Essex:		
Charities of Elizabeth Fuller, James Moul, Mrs. Davis, and Robert John Wakefield -	2,461 19 11	N. £2½.
St. *See* next word.		
Salehurst - - - Sussex:		
George Munn's Bequest -	546 5 8	Cons.
Sandbach Charities - - Chester:	189 10 3	Cons.
Sawbridgeworth - - Herts:		
Orchard's Charity - - -	25 0 0	New.
Seend-in-Melksham - - Wilts:		
Thomas Bruges' Charity -	333 6 8	Cons.
Shaftesbury - - - Dorset:		
Gift of Richard, Marquis of Westminster, K.G., in aid of Chubb's Almshouse - - -	3,195 14 9	Cons.
Free Grammar School - -	281 11 9	Cons.
Sheen - - - Stafford:		
Mrs. Wood's Charity - -	10 4 4	Cons.
Shelley - - - Essex:		
Harvey Kimpton's Charity -	110 5 2	Cons.
William Bullock's, do. - -	333 6 8	Cons.
Shenfield - - - Essex:		
Joseph Tasker's Charity - -	322 0 0	Red.
Sherborne - - - Dorset:		
John Melliar's Charity, Clubs, Schools, &c. - - -	1,000 0 0	Cons.
Do. Savings' Bank and Mendicity Society - - -	133 6 8	Cons.
Do. Minister - -	866 13 4	Cons.
Sherrington - - - Wilts:		
Poor's 'Money, otherwise Gregorie's Charity - -	75 5 0	Cons.
Sherston Magna - - Wilts:		
Church Lands Charity - -	192 0 0	Cons.
Shorne - - - Kent:		
Eleanor Page's Charity - -	159 15 9	Cons.
Shotteswell - - Warwick:		
Rev. William Harrison's Charity	28 6 4	Cons.
Sibford Gower - - Oxford:		
The Charity Estate - -	125 13 7	Cons.
Sidmouth - - - Devon:		
Charities of Burroughs, John Conant, Rev. John Curtis, Oliver Cawley, and Sarah Sanders - - -	67 2 7	Cons.
	468 9 0	N. £2½.
Skenfrith. *See* Grosmont.		
Smalley-in-Morley - - Derby:	14 2 4	
School Charity - - -	14 8 0	Cons.
	534 15 2	
Smeeton Westerby - Leicester:		
John Colman's Charity - -	21 6 9	Cons.
Southampton (St. Lawrence)		
Church House Charity - -	324 8 9	Cons.
Southminster - - Essex:		
Peter Hackblock's Charity -	482 9 6	Cons.
Southwark (St. Saviour) - Surrey:		
College of Poor - - -	16,292 11 11	Cons.
Alleyne's Almshouses - -	1,194 0 5	Cons.
Jackson's do. - -	254 4 3	Cons.
Young's do. - -	254 4 3	Cons.
Spratt's do. - -	254 4 3	Cons.
Subscription do. - -	762 12 9	Cons.
Edward Speak's Charity -	300 0 0	Cons.
Giles Overman's „ -	1,000 0 0	Cons.
Spalding - - - Lincoln:		
Sampson Gideon's Bequest -	500 0 0	Cons.
Sproxton - - - Leicester:		
Joseph Kirkby's Charity - -	38 12 7	Cons.
Henry Hunt's do. - - -	21 7 5	Cons.
Stanford-on-Avon Northants: and Swinford - Leicester:		
Charities of Right Hon. Sarah Baroness Braye - -	2,133 6 8	Cons.
Stoke Damerel - - Devon:		
St. John and Maker - Cornwall:		
And other places in the immediate neighbourhood (Plymouth and Stonehouse excepted)		
William Hewitt's Charity -	2,072 11 9	Cons.
Stoke Gifford - - Gloucester:		
John Silcock's Charities - -	429 10 6	Cons.
Stoke Poges - - - Bucks:		
Hospital (Rev. Arthur Bold's Bequest) - - -	55 0 1	Red.
Stowey - - - Somerset:		
Mary Jones' Charity - -	532 9 10	Cons.
Stowey (Nether) - - Somerset:		
Thomas Landsey's Charity -	83 6 8	Cons.
Stowey (Over) - - Somerset:		
Thomas Landsey's Charity -	83 6 8	Cons.
Stowmarket - - Suffolk:		
William Kent's Charity - -	645 0 0	Cons.
Strickland Kettle-in-Kendal - - Westmorland:		
The School Charity - -	63 18 3	Cons.
Stroud - - - Gloucester:		
The Feoffee's Charity - -	177 7 6	Cons.
Sundridge - - - Kent:		
Bishop Porteus' Charity -	1,838 9 3	Cons.
Sunninghill - - - Berks:	98 0 0	Cons.
Ann Palmer's Charity - -	205 19 3	Cons.
Sutton Courtney - - Berks:		
Charities of Edmund Scorier, William Andrews, and Thomas Justice - - - -	67 2 2	Cons.
William Keep's Charity - -	87 17 6	New.
Sutton Montis - - Somerset:		
John Melliar's Charity - -	1,000 0 0	Cons.
Sutton Wick - - Berks:		
Thomas Justice's Charity -	26 11 9	Cons.
Swinford. *See* Stanford-on-Avon.		
Tanshelf in Pontefract - - York:		
Ward's Hospital - - -	27 3 4	Cons.
Tattenhall - - - Chester:		
Charity of Samuel Peplow LL.D.	834 17 7	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Tenby - - - Pembroke :		
Charity of Capt. Hugh Cooke, R. N.	108 14 0	Cons.
Tewin - - - Herts :		
Rev. Charles Layfield's Charity -	273 9 3	Red.
Tewkesbury - - Gloucester :		
Thomas Caddick's Charity for the British or Lancasterian Schools	800 0 0	Cons.
Thorpe-le-Soken - - Essex -		
Unknown Donor's Charity -	90 18 2	Cons.
Thorpe Satchville in Twyford Leicester:		
Thorpe Trussell's Charity - -	100 0 0	Cons.
Tideswell - - - Derby :		
Miss Downe's Charity - -	114 18 8	Cons.
Tipton - - - - Stafford :		
Josiah Sheldon's Charity -	572 13 4	New.
Titchmarsh - - Northampton :		
Thomas Knight's Bequest to the Almshouse founded by Dorothy Elizabeth Pickering and Frances Byrd - - - -	839 3 3	E. I. Stock
Thomas Knight's Bequest for the Poor - - - -	839 3 3	E. I. Stock
Tiverton - - - Devon :		
Custom Wood or Fuel Charity -	1,168 13 2	Cons.
John Alstone's Charity - -	69 4 10	Cons.
The Borough Charity - -	585 2 1	Cons.
Totteridge - - Hertford :		
Elizabeth Williams' Charity -	539 8 1	New.
Trowbridge - - - Wilts :		
Robert Houlton's Charity for the Minister of the Baptist Congregation at the Conigre - -	150 5 9	Cons.
Eleanor Temple's Charity do. -	292 1 9	New.
Thomas Dundee's Charity for Poor Members belonging to Tabernacle - - -	53 7 11	Cons.
Turton in Bolton-le-Moors Lancaster :		
Mary Smalley's Charity Schools -	134 4 9	New.
Tyldesley cum Shackerley Lancaster :		
James Bayley's Charities - -	106 13 4	Cons.
	107 1 11	Cons.
Walsall - - - Stafford :		
Bentley Hey Charity - -	53 9 4	Cons.
Blanch Woollaston's Charity -	518 19 1	Cons.
Walsingham (Little) - Norfolk :		
Bond's Free School - -	10 11 2	Cons.
Walton - - - Bucks :		
Unknown Donor's Gift - -	532 2 2	Cons.
Walton-upon-Trent - - Derby :		
The School - - -	849 18 8	Cons.
Warsop - - - Notts :		
Independent Minister's Fund -	207 15 1	Cons.
	494 15 4	Cons.
Watchfield-in-Shrivenham - Berks :		
Richard Smith's Charity - -	129 4 10	Cons.
Wath - - - York :		
Stephen Penton's Charity -	900 0 0	Cons.
Wednesbury - - Stafford :		
Joseph Hopkins' Charity -	146 13 4	Cons.
Welham - - - Leicester :		
Richard Bryans' Charity -	183 1 4	Cons.
Wells - - - Somerset :		
United Charity School - -	162 16 5	Cons.
„ (St. Cuthbert) :		
Mary Pearse's Charity - -	213 1 0	Cons.
Wembley - - Middlesex :		
Henry Burch's Charity - -	200 0 0	Red.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Westminster (City) :		
Archbishop Tenison's Charity -	2,536 6 0	Cons.
Wheelwright, John, Charities created by the Will of -	560 10 6	Cons.
Whickham - - Durham :		
Free School, or Blakiston and Tomlinson's Charity - -	213 12 4	Cons.
Whilton - - - Durham :		
Rev. Langton Freeman's Charity	21 6 9	Cons.
Whittington - - Lancaster :		
Richard Sparling Berry's Charity	381 18 1	Cons.
William Margison's Charity -	53 5 1	Cons.
Wigglesworth in Long Preston York:		
Lawrence Clark's Free School -	1,135 19 8	Cons.
Wigston (Great) - - Leicester :		
Charles and Elizabeth Kirk's Church of England School Charity - - -	253 10 7	Cons.
Wilbraham (Great) - Cambridge :		
Thomas Haylock's Charity -	178 5 0	Cons.
Wimborne Minster - - Dorset :		
John Costin's Charity - -	266 13 4	Cons.
Winchester - - - Hants :		
Magdalen Hospital - -	172 3 11	Cons.
„ (Diocese) :		
Dr. Hoadley's Gifts for Children	2,719 5 3	Cons.
of Poor Clergy - -	1,290 0 0	Red.
Windlesham - - Surrey :		
Rev. Edward Cooper's Charity -	175 0 0	Red.
Eleanor Strange's Charity -	105 0 0	New
Wingfield (North) - - Derby :		
Church Lands Charity - -	107 2 3	Cons.
Winkfield - - - Berks :		
Poors Fuel Allotment - -	137 9 6	Cons.
Winslow - - - Bucks :		
Edmund Cox's Charity - -	276 5 1	New.
Winterbourne - - Gloucester :		
John Silcock's Charities - -	107 7 8	Cons.
Gregory Bush's Bequest -	53 13 8	Cons.
Winterbourne Came-cum-Winterbourne Farringdon } Dorset:		
Sir Robert Meller's Charity -	187 7 5	Cons.
Wisbech - - Cambridge :		
Steed Girdlestone's Charity -	100 0 0	Cons.
„ (St. Peter) :		
Dr. Jobson's Charities - -	1,400 0 0	New.
	1,901 12 0	New.
Wishford Magna - - Wilts :		
The Almshouse Charity - -	106 16 2	Cons.
Witherslark-in-Beetham Westmorland:		
Dean Barwick's Charity - -	66 6 2	Cons.
Witton in Great Budworth - Chester:		
Sir John Deane's Grammar School	784 0 0	Cons.
Woolwich - - - Kent :		
Thomas Clarke's Charity (Poor) -	3,000 0 0	Cons.
Do. in aid of Parochial Almshouses -	3,000 0 0	Cons.
Worcester (City) :		
Bequest of Christopher Henry Hebb in aid of Robert Berkeley's Hospital - -	1,000 0 0	Cons.
Do. Corporation Anniversary Day Gifts	1,136 0 0	Cons.
Do. for Widows of members of the Town Council - -	1,200 0 0	Cons.
Do. in aid of Geary's and Hackett's Almshouses - -	1,000 0 0	New.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock.	Description.
Worcester (City):	£ s. d.	
Richard Inglethorpe's Charity	55 12 3	Cons.
	2,077 4 7	Cons.
Worthenbury - - - Flint:		
Edward Jones's Charity -	200 0 0	Cons.
Wrockwardine - - Salop:		
Edward Pemberton's Charity -	153 5 8	Cons.
Wrotham . - - Kent:	£ s. d.	
Rev. Charles Layfield's Charity -	478 7 5	Red.
Yealand Conyers in Warton - - Lancaster:		
Nathen Hadwen's Charity -	103 17 11	Cons.
Dorothy Scott's Bequest in aid of do. - - -	106 10 6	Cons.

PART II.

No. 1.

The Case of the Charity called The Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the County of Northumberland.

A scheme, provisionally approved by the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, in the year 1857, for the reconstitution of this Charity, was appended to the 5th annual Report of their proceedings, laid before Parliament in the following year, and a bill then introduced into the House of Lords for establishing that scheme was passed by it without amendment. It was, however, rejected by the House of Commons upon the report of a select committee of its members to whom it had been referred, and by whom it was apparently considered that application might be more conveniently made to the Court of Chancery to ordain a scheme for the government of the Charity. The bill was opposed generally by the numerous body of the Freemen of the borough, whose separate interests were considered by them to be prejudiced by its provisions, and the appropriation of the endowments of the Hospital most fit to be made was then the subject of an active conflict of opinions in the locality.

The Commissioners have been prepared to cause the matter to be referred to the Court of Chancery, but they received the expression of a strong desire, especially on the part of the municipal corporation of the borough, that that course might be avoided, and that a certain modified scheme for the government of the Charity, in which the freemen of the borough were prepared to acquiesce, and to which no important opposition was to be apprehended from others, should be submitted to Parliament. The Commissioners have provisionally approved a scheme according, in its main principles and provisions, with that recommendation which, with certain alterations of detail made upon suggestions elicited by its preliminary publication, they append to their present Report. The variation of the present scheme from that formerly prepared by them, and their opinion that it cannot be carried into complete effect by the Court of Chancery, appear to them to justify their submitting the case of the same charity a second time to the consideration of Parliament.

It is necessary that they should repeat the statement of the history and present circumstances of the hospital, though principally in the terms of their former report, to which reference has been made.

There were formerly at the Bridge End at Newcastle-upon-Tyne an endowed chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, and near the said chapel an hospital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, both of very ancient foundation. The hospital is stated in a local history, published in 1736, to have been for a master, brethren, and sisters, to receive leprous people, and to have become, after the abatement of leprosy, an asylum for the poor of the town in time of pestilence, who received stated allowances and benefits there.

This account of the main design of the foundation is confirmed by a certificate of colleges and chantries still extant in the Augmentation Office, and made under a commission, dated 37th Henry VIII., to the effect that this hospital was founded, by report, to the intent that there should be a master, brethren, and sisters to receive all such leprous folk as should fortune to be diseased of that kind of sickness, and with the revenues of the same the said lepers were relieved, and since that kind of sickness had abated, the same was used for the comfort and help of the poor people of the town that chanced to fall sick in the time of pestilence. The certificate states that at its date the net revenue of the hospital was employed to the sustentation and relief of the master thereof, and for the aid and comfort of poor people and impotent persons thither resorting, according to the tenor of the said foundation. Other ancient documents refer to the hospital similarly as a former lazar house.

By a Royal Charter dated 12th June, 9 James I., after reciting that in the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne an hospital had long existed, called the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, and a chapel on the bridge of the said town, called the Chapel of Tyne Bridge, the founder of which did not for certain appear, which hospital consisted of a master and three poor brethren, holding divers lands and tenements for the support of the poor therein, and that with the said chapel certain lands, tenements, and hereditaments had been held as appurtenant thereto, but that the charters, grants, and letters patent concerning the foundation and endowment of the said hospital and chapel had been lost or decayed, and after referring to certain attempts which had been made to divert the said institutions and the lands of the same, so religiously and piously given for the relief of the poor, from their proper uses, the King proceeded to grant or declare that the hospital should be and remain for ever an hospital for the support, relief, and maintenance of poor persons, and should consist of a master and three poor men, being always free burgesses of Newcastle, to be therein provided and supported; and that there should be therein one man at least a Master of Arts, to be called the master of the said hospital, and of all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, and chattels thereof; and that there should be also therein three poor men, single or unmarried, of advanced age, free burgesses of the town aforesaid, there to be supported and relieved, to be called the brethren of the said hospital, and the master and brethren then appointed, and their successors, were thereby incorporated by the name of the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of Saint Mary Magdalen, within the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and it was ordered that whenever the master should die or be removed, or should resign, the mayor and the rest of the common council of the said town, or the major part of them, of whom the mayor should be one, should nominate and put into possession in his place another fit person, being at

least a Master of Arts, within a convenient time ; and that whenever any of the brethren should die, or be removed, or resign, the master of the hospital should appoint another free burgess within 14 days next thereafter into the place of every brother so dying, removed, or resigning ; and it was declared that the mayor and burgesses of the town of Newcastle, and their successors, should be the patrons of the said hospital, and should have the presentation and institution of the master thereof as often as the office should be vacant, as had been theretofore used, and should have power to revise, expunge, amend, or extend the ancient statutes and ordinances according to the provisions thereby made ; and by the said charter the King granted to the master and brethren of the said hospital and their successors, the said hospital or reputed hospital and chapel, and all messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which the said master and brethren, or their predecessors for the space of sixty years then last past, had enjoyed, or to the said hospital and chapel belonging ; and it was provided that after the death of the then master of the hospital, the master thereof for the time being should have and enjoy for his use and maintenance one third part of the rents, revenues, and profits of all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments belonging thereto, and that the said brethren and their successors should have and enjoy for their use and maintenance the other two parts of the same rents, revenues, and profits.

It may, perhaps, be assumed from the terms of this charter that the hospital and chapel had been previously united ; but their union was at least then established, and the foundations having continued uninterruptedly united, under the general name of the Magdalen Hospital, their endowments, if formerly separate, have become now undistinguishable. The hospital, however, has existed in name only for a very long period, during which no buildings applicable to any purposes of its institution have existed.

The ancient chapel referred to was used for divine service until the year 1827, when the site being required for purposes of public improvement, it was sold by the master and brethren of the hospital, with a small parcel of other land, to the corporation of the town, and the purchase monies for both properties, with additional funds contributed by the said corporation and obtained by other means, were applied under the provisions of a Local Act of Parliament (7 & 8 Geo. IV.) to the building of the present chapel of St. Thomas, in substitution for the ancient chapel.

The new chapel is vested by virtue of the Act in the master and brethren of the hospital as part of their possessions. They are also charged with its repair, and are required to pay to the master performing divine service therein, personally or by a chaplain, a yearly stipend not exceeding 300*l.*, or less than 100*l.*, to be appointed by the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the town, to whom also the same power is reserved of making statutes and ordinances in relation to the chapel and to the services therein as had been limited to them by the charter of King James I., with reference to the former chapel. This chapel is well constructed and commodious, and affords accommodation of great value to the neighbouring population and others. It has no district or cure of souls attached to it. It contains sittings for a large number of persons, including 100 free seats, required by the Act to be appropriated in it to the poor, and other seats provided for the inmates of the Blind Asylum. The pews in the area and gallery, amounting to 188 in number or thereabouts, yield a considerable rental.

Separate schools for boys and for girls, on a large and beneficial scale, have been established in connexion with the chapel by the joint exertion of the master and brethren of the hospital and of the congregation of the chapel, and are numerously attended by the children of both sexes. They are supported by voluntary contributions, including an annual subscription of 21*l.* from the master and brethren of the hospital.

The Reverend Richard Clayton, the late master of the hospital, and who personally performed the duties of the chapel, died on the 8th October 1856, when a very general desire was expressed by the inhabitants of the town of Newcastle that the Charity, of which the large endowment or income will be stated below, should be reconstituted, with a view to a fit extension of its benefits, and that the appointment of a new master should be suspended until, in the result of necessary inquiry, proper measures for those purposes might be adopted. The Reverend Clement Moody, however, the Vicar of Newcastle, one of numerous candidates for appointment to the vacant mastership, having addressed a letter to the mayor, aldermen, and councillors of the borough on the 28th October 1856, "expressing his readiness to assent (in the "event of his election) to such alterations in the "constitution of the hospital and in the emoluments "of the master and brethren as might be adopted "with the view of rendering the hospital more "generally useful in the town," and "his intention "(in the same event) in conducting the services of "Saint Thomas's chapel to appoint a chaplain and an "assistant-chaplain," he was elected to the mastership on the following day by the votes of a majority of 27 out of 49 members of the town council of the borough then present at a meeting of their body. He is the present master of the hospital, by virtue of that election, and he retains also the vicarage of Newcastle.

The Charity Commissioners, on becoming informed of the vacancy of the mastership, caused an extended inquiry to be instituted by one of their inspectors into all the circumstances of the hospital, with a view to ascertain whether it would be expedient to promote the establishment of any and what scheme for the appropriation or management of its revenues, and the present statements are, for the most part, the result of that inquiry.

The gross yearly revenues of the estates of the master and brethren were estimated at upwards of 1,700*l.*, but as including some mineral rents and receipts from sources of temporary profit not strictly to be accounted as yearly income, though dealt with as of that character. The net yearly revenues were estimated at about 1,500*l.*, including the stated particulars. The expenditure of some parts of these receipts as income requires regulation, and they are of uncertain continuance ; but, on the other hand, valuable properties of the hospital are held on beneficial leases, on the determination of which its regular and legitimate income will be considerably increased.

From the net revenues the yearly sum of 300*l.* has been appropriated to the master of the hospital in respect of the services of the chapel of Saint Thomas, performed or undertaken by him, and such net revenues being estimated for the present purpose to be 1,500*l.*, a yearly balance of 1,200*l.* has remained to be divided between the master and brethren, in the proportion of one-third, or 400*l.*, due to the master, and two-thirds, or 800*l.*, to the three brethren, in shares of 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each.

Beyond the performance of divine service in the chapel, which may be by deputy, no duties of any kind are annexed to the mastership. The brethren have no duties imposed on them in that character. It is understood that two at least of the existing brethren have been appointed by the present master since his accession to the office, under the special circumstances which have been stated.

We considered that the chapelry of St. Thomas should be permanently endowed for the benefit of its locality, that efficient support should be afforded to the schools connected with it, and that the remaining resources of the charity should again be dedicated to the sanitary relief of the suffering poor, and we before proposed that they should be appropriated to the specific alleviation of an afflicting form of disease

very prevalent in the locality, securing to the freemen a preferential title to the benefit of that provision.

We have since received an expression, on the part of the freemen (still insisting on their claim to have a material proportion of the resources of the charity appropriated to their separate benefit), of much desire that this benefit should be assigned to them in a different form, and the municipal corporation, by whom many charities of the town are administered with much efficiency, have strongly recommended that such an arrangement should be made. It is proposed to appropriate a defined amount of the residuary income to the establishment and maintenance of an hospital or almshouse for decayed and aged members of the body of freemen, and that all the remainder thereof should be made applicable to the aid of medical charities in the town, in a more unrestricted form than was before proposed, an alteration which the division of the income of itself requires.

It is under these circumstances that we have prepared the present scheme.

We have received no notice of specific objection to its provisions. We may regret that the master of the hospital has expressed a disapprobation of it which he has not defined, and that he has intimated an intention of resisting its establishment, but the lateness of the period at which these communications were received left no opportunity of our receiving with effect any more specific expression of his judgment.

We have received also the expression of a desire on the part of the incumbent of the parish of St. John, at Newcastle, and other gentlemen of respectability, that an income might be appropriated from this Charity to the aid of a school in that parish; but we have not considered that application to be supported on sufficient grounds to justify such an exceptional trust.

SCHEME

For the Application and Management of the Charity called the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the county of Northumberland.

1. The existing incorporation of the master and brethren of the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, by whatever name they are incorporated, shall be dissolved, and their several offices and places shall be abolished on and from the 2d day of February 1864, or upon any earlier avoidance which may happen of the mastership of the hospital. Immediately upon such dissolution this scheme shall come into operation.

2. The management of the Charity and of all the possessions thereof, according to this scheme, shall be thenceforth vested in the municipal corporation of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the present patrons of the hospital, and herein-after called the managers, and all the real estate of the said hospital, or of which the master and brethren thereof have the seisin or enjoyment, and all the personal estate thereof, including all choses in action due thereto, and a right to recover the same, shall be thenceforth vested in the managers for the purposes of this scheme, for all the same estates or interests therein respectively as are vested in the said master and brethren.

3. Any income of the Charity which shall have become due, but shall not have been received when this scheme shall come into operation, shall be held by the managers upon their receipt thereof, subject to any unsatisfied liabilities of the said master and brethren properly chargeable thereon, upon trust for the master and brethren who would have been entitled thereto if their corporation were still subsisting, and in the like proportions among themselves, and all such income which shall be then accruing, but shall not have become payable, shall be justly apportioned by the managers, upon their receipt thereof, between themselves, for the purposes of this scheme, and the last master and brethren of the hospital, in like manner, and subject to such unsatisfied liabilities as aforesaid, if any. If any difference shall arise respecting such apportionment, the matter of such difference shall be referred to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales for their determination, to be declared under their official seal, which determination shall be conclusive on all parties.

4. The chapel of St. Thomas, at or near Barras Bridge, in the town of Newcastle-on-Tyne, annexed to the said hospital, shall continue to be maintained and used for the celebration of divine service therein, according to the doctrines and liturgy of the Church of England, and the open ground about the same, belonging to the said Charity, shall not be built upon, except for such special purposes (if any) in connection with the said chapel as upon the application of the managers shall be approved by the said Commissioners under their official seal.

5. The minister of the said chapel shall be styled the Master of the Chapel of St. Thomas, and shall be always a graduate of some university in England or Ireland in holy orders. The office of such master shall not be tenable by any person, other than the present master of the hospital, with any ecclesiastical benefice having a cure of souls annexed thereto, which shall be accepted by him after his appointment, or which, if held by him at the time of his appointment, shall not be effectually relinquished by him within six calendar months next thereafter. The office of any master who shall accept or retain any ecclesiastical benefice contrary to the foregoing provision shall thereupon become void. It shall be lawful also for the managers to avoid the office of any master who, before the assignment of any ecclesiastical district to the said chapel, and without reasonable cause to be approved by them, shall be ordinarily resident, after the lapse of six calendar months from the date of his appointment or accession to the office, beyond the distance of four miles from the said chapel, or shall fail without sufficient cause to be approved by them to discharge effectually the duties of his office, or in the case of the present master of the hospital to provide for their performance.

6. The present master of the hospital shall be entitled to retain the office of master of the chapel, or to become the first master thereof under this scheme, and to receive the emoluments hereby provided for such master.

7. The master shall be paid by the managers out of the income of the Charity the yearly stipend of 500*l.*, by equal half-yearly portions, to be computed from the commencement of this scheme, and upon any avoidance of the office before or in the interval between any of the half-yearly days on which the said stipend shall be payable, the accruing half-yearly portion thereof shall be apportioned by the managers between the last master, according to the time during which he shall have held the office, and the succeeding master.

8. An ecclesiastical district with cure of souls may be assigned to the said chapel of which the master shall become or be the incumbent, but so that any such assignment made while the present master of the hospital shall be master of the chapel shall be made only with his consent, or subject and without prejudice to his tenure and rights in respect of that office.

9. The fee simple of the advowson of the said chapel, after any such assignment, shall be vested in the managers, but shall be sold by them, under the direction of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, and the clear produce of such sale shall constitute part of the principal endowments of the Charity governed by this scheme applicable to the general purposes thereof, and shall be invested as herein-after provided in trust for the said Charity accordingly.

10. The appointment of the master of the chapel, before any such assignment as aforesaid, shall belong to the managers, who, upon every avoidance of the office, shall proceed, as soon as conveniently may be,

to appoint a fit and duly qualified person to fill the vacancy. They shall also make effectual provision for the continuance of the accustomed services of the chapel during the vacancy of the mastership, and shall be entitled to retain the expenses to be thereby incurred by them out of the stipend to become payable to the succeeding master. Upon any omission of the managers to appoint a new master within six calendar months next after any avoidance of the mastership, the right to appoint the master shall devolve from them for that turn to the bishop of the diocese.

11. Until any such new district shall be constituted the managers shall have the same power of making salutary statutes and ordinances concerning the divine services to be performed in the said chapel, or in relation to such services and chapel, as was reserved to the mayor and common council of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by an Act of Parliament relating to the said hospital, passed in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of King George IV.

12. Three chapelwardens shall be annually elected by the votes of all, or a majority of the renters of pews in the chapel, assembled thereat at the hour of one in the afternoon of the Wednesday in Easter week in every year, and shall continue in office until the election of their successors. The chapelwardens shall have the general superintendence and management of the chapel, and shall appoint or employ, and shall have power to remove, the several officers, servants, or other persons required for the proper conduct of the services, or for the care and management of the chapel, and to assign to them their reasonable salaries or wages. They shall also have authority, subject to a control by the managers, if and when they shall think fit to intervene for this purpose, to fix the scale at which the pews in the chapel shall from time to time be let, and to let the same accordingly for any yearly or shorter periods. All such pew rents shall be due and payable to them in advance for the purposes hereafter declared thereof, and shall be recoverable by them, if occasion shall be, by their suit in the County Court of the district. Provided always that not less than 400 sittings in the chapel shall be kept free for the poor, exempt from the payment of any rent for the use thereof.

13. The pew rents shall be applicable in the hands of the chapelwardens to the following purposes, that is to say, to the payment of the salaries or wages of the several officers, servants, or other persons engaged in the conduct of the services of the chapel, or employed in or about the care and management thereof, and the current expenses of properly cleansing, lighting, warming, and managing the same, and in the next place to the insurance of the said chapel against loss or damage by fire, to the full estimated value thereof or to such an amount as shall from time to time be directed by the managers, and to the necessary repair thereof, and of its fittings or furniture, and to the fencing and care of the open ground about the same attached thereto. The surplus of such pew rents in each year, after making a reasonable reserve for the purposes aforesaid, shall be applied in manner following, that is to say: one moiety of such surplus, if the whole shall not exceed 50*l.*, or otherwise the sum of 25*l.*, part of such surplus, shall be applied to the constitution and maintenance of a repair fund of 1,000*l.* to be invested and accumulated in the public funds in the names of four trustees (to be appointed, and from time to time renewed, by the managers) in the public funds, which shall be used only for discharging the cost of any extraordinary repairs or improvements of the said chapel exceeding the sum of 100*l.* in any one year, and the residue of the said pew rents, together with the income arising from the said accumulated fund, when the same shall amount to 1,000*l.*, shall be paid to the master for his use. If the pew rents and the repair fund shall at any time be insufficient for the necessary repair of the chapel, the deficiency shall be provided by the managers out of the general income of the charity.

14. The managers shall further apply out of the income of the said Charity the clear yearly sum of 50*l.* towards the support of the schools already established in connexion with the said chapel, by paying such sum to the Trustees or managers of such schools for the time being, for the purposes thereof, provided that no children whose parents or next friends shall claim for them in writing this exemption shall be required compulsorily to learn the Catechism, or any peculiar doctrines, or to attend the services of the Established Church, which exemption shall be a condition of the payment of the sum of 50*l.* The fee simple of the buildings now used for the purposes of the said school, and of sufficient ground adjoining or near thereto, for the site of an infants' school, to be appropriated to this purpose by the managers, and of the three messuages or cottages numbered respectively 24, 25, 26, in Vine Lane, convenient for the residences of the master and mistress of the said schools, or for the general purposes thereof, shall be held by the managers in trust only for the benefit of the said schools, as the Trustees or managers thereof shall from time to time direct.

15. The managers shall next apply the yearly sum of 500*l.* out of the income of the Charity by equal half-yearly portions, to be computed from the commencement of this scheme, to the endowment and maintenance of a hospital for poor freemen of the borough of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to be called the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, and they shall as soon as conveniently may be, and as the funds available to them for this purpose shall be sufficient, proceed either to purchase and fit up any existing and sufficient building for the objects of such hospital, or to erect such an hospital on some convenient site in or near to the said borough, which may be either appropriated to that object from the estates of the Charity, or may be otherwise purchased or acquired by them, but so that every such purchase or erection shall be made upon such terms and according to such plans, and at such cost, as shall have been approved for this purpose by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales. The managers may take and hold any such building or site without licence in mortmain. They may also temporarily hire or employ any fit building for the purposes of such hospital, or make any temporary provision for the reception and accommodation of the intended members thereof in any existing building or institution.

16. The managers may, with the like approval of the said Commissioners, raise upon the security of the last-mentioned yearly sum of 500*l.* any funds required for the purchase, erection, or fitting up of such hospital as aforesaid, so that the monies to be so borrowed shall be paid off within 30 years at the farthest from the borrowing thereof by equal yearly instalments of the amount thereof, or by means of a sinking fund to be created by the appropriation thereto of like instalments, and so that the interest of the debt shall be kept down in the meantime from the said annual fund.

17. The inmates of such hospital shall be called the brethren thereof, and shall be respectable poor freemen of the said borough to be appointed by the managers, being of the age of 60 years or upwards at the time of their appointment, and chosen, as far as conveniently may be, from among those whose circumstances or condition shall have been reduced by calamity or causes beyond their own control. They shall be 16 in number when the income of the Charity shall be sufficient to provide them with the allowances herein-after prescribed, after the payment of all outgoings incident to the maintenance, management, and government of this branch of the Charity, and after making any fit reserves for such purposes, or they may be reduced in number temporarily, or from time to time, as the income for the time being available for their benefit may require.

18. The brethren shall be constantly resident in the hospital and shall receive in money and allowances at the discretion of the managers the weekly amount of ten shillings therein for their support. The managers

may also from time to time employ as they may think fit a nurse or matron at any reasonable salary, for the better promotion, under their orders, of the comfort or well-being of the brethren, and the cleanliness, order, and good regulation of the hospital.

19. The brethren shall conform and be obedient to such regulations as shall from time to time be made by the managers for the government of the hospital and its inmates, and the tenure of the places of the brethren may be made by any such regulations to be conditional on such conformity and obedience.

20. The managers nevertheless shall pay to each of the brethren of the existing hospital appointed by the present master a sum of not less than twenty shillings per week, or exceeding 100*l.* by the year, for the term of his life, out of the said yearly sum of 500*l.*, and to any brother of the existing hospital, if such there be, appointed by any former master thereof, an annuity for his life equal to the amount of his average yearly receipts, from the rents and yearly income thereof, during the three years immediataly preceding the commencement of this scheme, and these payments shall be first charges on the last-mentioned yearly sum of 500*l.*

21. All the net surplus income of the Charity which shall from time to time arise from the endowments thereof, and which shall not be applicable to the foregoing purposes, or any of them, shall be applied by the managers in aid of such established medical institutions in the Borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne for the relief and benefit of the poor as they shall think most in need of such aid, and to the promotion whereof they shall consider that such income may be most beneficially applied; or with the approval of the said Commissioners, to the establishment, endowment, or aid of any other medical institution or institutions for the benefit of the sick poor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and its vicinity, or to which access shall be secured to such poor, whether having the general objects of infirmaries, or hospitals for the sick, or designed for the relief of any particular classes of diseases or bodily suffering, or for the advancement of convalescence from disease or bodily suffering, or kindred objects, and they may capitalize or accumulate such net surplus income for any time which shall be approved by the said Commissioners for carrying any of the last-mentioned objects into better effect.

22. The managers may also, with the approval of the said Commissioners, apply any capital funds of the Charity, or any accumulations to be made for this purpose of the income thereof, in or towards the foundation or establishment of any such institution or institutions as aforesaid, which shall in their judgment be most needed for, and beneficial to, such poor.

23. All funds to be invested otherwise than in land or buildings for any general purposes of this scheme, shall be invested either in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, with the warrant of the said Commissioners, or in the names of such of the said managers as a Stock Committee as shall have been submitted to and approved for this purpose by the said Commissioners.

24. The Commissioners shall be empowered, upon the application of the managers, to advise them upon the construction of any part of this scheme which shall be found open to any question or ambiguity, and the scheme shall thenceforth operate according to the construction to be so applied to it.

25. The Charity hereby established shall also be subject to the same general laws and jurisdiction applicable to endowed charities as if the same had been originally established for the purposes of this scheme by the founder thereof.

No. 2.

The Case of the Charities in the Borough of Ruthin, in the County of Denbigh, comprising :—

The Hospital of Christ and its subsidiary endowments.
The Grammar School.
Edward Lloyd's Foundation; and
Bishop Goodman's Charity.

As to the Hospital of Christ.

Queen Elizabeth by her letters patent, dated 14th August 1590, after reciting that Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster, was desirous that the people inhabiting the town and parish of Ruthin, in the county of Denbigh, should be instructed and taught in the Christian and true religion, and that the poor there should for ever thereafter be sustained, ordained that there should be for ever in Ruthin aforesaid one hospital for one preacher and twelve poor people, which should be called "The Hospital of Christ in Ruthin," and that there should be for ever thereafter one president and one warden of the said hospital, and of the possessions of the same; and appointed the then Bishop of Bangor and his successors, for the time being, to be president, and Eubule Thelwall, Master of Arts, and Preacher of the Word of God, to be the first warden of the aforesaid hospital, and that the same president and warden should be a body corporate and politic by the same name, and have perpetual succession, and that the said Gabriel Goodman should have full power and authority during his life to appoint the warden and poor of the said hospital, and also to remove and expel the said warden and poor and to nominate others in their places, and also from time to time during his life to make fit statutes and ordinances in writing for the election, government, correction, and expulsion of the warden and poor of the said hospital for the time being, and of their stipends and salaries, and all other matters relating to the said hospital and warden, or the poor, and that the said president and warden and their successors should have license and authority to purchase, obtain, and have, towards the perpetual maintenance of the said hospital, any manors, messuages, lands, and hereditaments, exceeding the clear annual value of 100*l.*, and that all the profits and revenues of the said lands, tenements, and possessions, should for ever thereafter be employed and disposed of for the sustenance of the warden and hospital aforesaid, and in the maintenance and reparation of the houses, lands, and possessions aforesaid, according to the statutes and ordinances of the aforesaid Gabriel Goodman, and to no other purpose.

By indenture dated 23d February, 33d Elizabeth, between the said Gabriel Goodman of the one part, and the President and Warden of Christ's Hospital in Ruthin of the other part, reciting the said letters patent, and that the said Gabriel Goodman had provided and bought the lands, tenements, and hereditaments therein-after mentioned, by means whereof the word of God might be truly preached, religion advanced, godly prayers used, and the poor sustained,—the said Gabriel Goodman granted, bargained, and sold unto the said president and warden all the site, circuit, and precinct of the then late College or Collegiate Church of St. Peter in the town of Ruthin, and all houses, buildings, orchards, and gardens of and in the said site, circuit, or precinct; and all that the rectory and rectories' chapel and chapels of Ruthin and Llanruth, with the appurtenances, in the said county of Denbigh, to the said then late College or collegiate church theretofore belonging or apper-

taining, and all and singular the glebe lands of the said rectory or chapel; and all tithes whatsoever, as well great as small, growing or arising within the towns, fields, parishes, or hamlets of Ruthin and Llanruth or elsewhere soever, within the said county of Denbigh, to the said college or collegiate church in any way belonging or appertaining. To have and to hold the said hereditaments and premises with their appurtenances unto the said president and warden and their successors, to the only use and behoof of the said Christ's Hospital in Ruthin, for the maintenance of the said preacher and sustentation of the poor of the said hospital, in such manner and form, and according to such laws and statutes, as were and should be made and ordained by the said Gabriel Goodman, and subscribed and sealed by him, for the government of the said hospital and disposition of the revenues thereof.

The founder, in exercise of the authority given to him by the Charter, and reserved by the said indenture, made certain statutes for the government of the Charity, dated 28th June, 1590, the most material of which are as follows, videlicet :—

1. There was to be a president, being bishop of the diocese, one warden who should be a preacher, and twelve poor, whereof ten should be men and two women ;
2. The bishop to have special regard to the good order and government of the warden and poor of the said hospital ;
3. The warden to be a minister or priest and a preacher, and at the least a Master of Arts ;
4. The warden to preach in the parish church of St. Peter, in Ruthin, at least once every fortnight, and on certain feasts and other days, and to catechise in the said church once, in the least in every month, and to preach and catechise once a month at Llanruth upon some Sunday or holiday ;
5. The warden to come to daily prayer, if not prevented by some occasion of study, sickness, or otherwise by necessary business ;
6. The warden to administer the Holy Communion four times in the year, specially Christmas day, the Feast of Ascension, and Whit Sunday, and once in the year at least at Llanruth ;
7. The warden, being a minister, should have special care of all and every one of the said parishes of St. Peter and Llanruth ;
8. The warden, before his admission, to take his oath before the Bishop of Bangor of loyalty to keep the statutes and procure them to be kept by the poor of the said hospital ;
9. The warden to be a priest or minister according to the laws and order of the Church of England, and able to preach and instruct the people in English and Welsh ;
10. The warden to be resident for eight months in the year at the least, unless it be on occasion for necessary business of the said hospital, and to be circumspect that the ministers or curates under him be men of good conscience, sufficiently learned, of good behaviour, and of honest fame ;
11. The hospital to consist of ten men of 50 years of age, and two women, widows or maids, likewise of 50 years at the least, and the men and women to be sole and unmarried at the time of their admittance, and to remain during their lives ;
14. The poor to be elected out of the shires of Denbigh and Flint (specially out of the vale of Dyffryn Clwyd and of the town of Ruthin), but the chiefest respect to be had of the poorest, being honest and of good report and fallen to poverty not wilfully and of their own default, but through other occasions, as by long sickness, losses by fire, and such like, and the poor of his kin to be preferred;
16. Within eight days after any place is void, the warden of Ruthin (then the founder), his brother Gawin, and the heirs male of his body, being 30 years of age, his cousin Edward Thelwal of Place Ward, and the heirs of his body, being 30 years of age, two aldermen of Ruthin for the time being, and the churchwardens of St. Peter's in Ruthin for the time being, or the major part of them, shall present, within 14 days after the vacation of any such place, the names of two poor, so qualified as before mentioned, unto the Bishop of Bangor, and the one of such two the bishop elects shall be admitted thereunto by the warden, who shall minister to the party so elected the oath of allegiance and an oath to keep the statutes ;
17. The poor to attend prayers in the church morning and evening ;
27. The poor to enjoy their rooms and places during their lives, except they should be guilty of heresy, adultery, fornication, murder, theft, or any other notable grievous crime, for which they shall be removed ;
28. They shall also be removed upon not being resident at Ruthin in their rooms ;
29. The poor to be removed (after three warnings given by the warden), the two aldermen of Ruthin and the churchwardens, or the majority of them, being present as witnesses ;
31. Upon removal, another to be immediately elected and the party removed to be ever after ineligible ;
32. The warden to be deprived by the bishop, in case of heresy or erroneous doctrine, murder, fornication, adultery, theft, perjury, common swearing, drunkenness, or any such crime ;
33. The bishop in his visitation, being the resident of the hospital and ordinary, to cause special inquiry to be made of the state of the hospital, and finding default, punish the same by his wisdom with charity "et spiritu lenitatis."
39. When the warden's office is void, by death deprivation, or otherwise, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster (having notice thereof within 20 days) shall have authority to nominate and appoint a warden, being qualified as aforesaid, within three months after such vacation; and if the Dean and Chapter of Westminster shall not do so, then the Dean and Chapter of Bangor to elect, within two months, and if the Dean and Chapter of Bangor make default, then the Archbishop of Canterbury to nominate and appoint, and the Bishop of Bangor to admit him;
44. The warden of the hospital to yearly bestow of the revenues 6*s.* 8*d.* upon the repair of the church and chancel of St. Peter in Ruthin;
45. After the expiration of the existing lease, 40 marks to be the warden's stipend, to be paid quarterly, and the residue of the revenues to be employed in the maintenance of the poor. Their weekly allowance to be 12*d.*, and what shall remain above their weekly allowance to be bestowed in liveries and fuel;
46. If the hospital should be endowed with greater revenues, and so largely as it might liberally serve the necessities of the poor, then, by order of the bishop, there may be some further allowance to the warden for a livery, and for books ;
50. If any doubt should arise touching the statutes, the same to be decided by him (the dean) during his life, and afterwards by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

There are also 20 additional statutes, not signed by the founder, which are stated to have been made during the reign of Elizabeth. They modify and alter

some of the previous ordinances, and particularly that which fixes the stipends of the warden and almspeople.

By the 12th of these additional statutes the whole income of the endowment is given to the warden for his maintenance, subject to the obligations of repairing the buildings, and paying to each of the almspeople an allowance of 12*d.* per week, and providing each of them with a gown every third year. These additional statutes, however, have never been treated as authentic, and their validity cannot apparently be relied upon. By a decree made in the result of a suit in the Court of Great Session, in the year 1751, they were declared to be invalid, so far, at least, as they purported to affect the Grammar School.

The endowment of the hospital derived from the foundation of Dean Goodman consists of the tithes of the parishes of Ruthin and Llanrhydd which have been commuted for the yearly rent charge of 462*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* The augmentations from subsequent subsidiary foundations consist of land, yearly rents charge, and securities for money, producing in all a yearly income of about 70*l.*, the whole of which is applicable for the benefit of the almspeople.

Of these subsidiary foundations the particulars of that created by the Rev. Hugh Pugh need alone be adverted to for the purposes of the subjoined scheme.

The endowment of that Charity consists of a small estate, in the parish of Llanbedr (now let to a yearly tenant at the rent of 19*l.*), which under the provisions of the will of the Revd. Hugh Pugh dated 12th November 1681, is vested in the president and warden of Ruthin hospital and their successors: in trust to apply the clear yearly rents in manner following, videlicet one-third to be paid to the Rector of Llanbedr for the benefit of the poor of that parish; one other third to be paid to the Rector of Llanvoorog, for the benefit of the poor for that parish; and the remaining one-third to be applied in purchasing shoes and otherwise for the benefit of the almspeople in the hospital at Ruthin.

The hospital buildings comprise the warden's residence and the almshouses, which, with the grammar school buildings, adjoin the church of Ruthin, and form a separate precinct.

The warden's house stands on the site and probably comprises part of the remains of the dissolved college of St. Peter. It still retains the name of the Cloisters. A coach-house, stable, and other outbuildings are attached to it, together with two gardens, and a small close of (so called) glebe land. The whole contains about 2½ acres.

The almshouses consist of a range of 12 dwellings, each containing a single room. They are old and dilapidated, and deficient in proper conveniences and accommodations for the residence of the inmates. There is a good garden at the back commanding an open prospect.

The body corporate of the hospital consists of the Bishop of St. Asaph, who is the president and the warden. The Bishop of St. Asaph, to whose diocese the county of Denbigh (in which Ruthin is situated) was transferred by an order in council, dated 23d September 1859, has been substituted as the president of the hospital, in the place of the Bishop of Bangor, by an order of our Board, dated 24th January 1861, made under the provisions of "The Bishops' Trusts Substitution Act," 21 & 22 Vic., c. 71.

The common seal of the hospital is in the custody of the warden.

The persons beneficially interested in the foundation, or claiming to be so, are, the warden, the curate of Ruthin, the curate of Llanrhydd, 10 almsmen, and two almswomen.

The Rev. Bulkeley Owen Jones, M.A., the present warden of the hospital, was appointed to the office in May 1851. He was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and instituted by the Bishop of Bangor, the then diocesan of Ruthin, but without cure of souls.

The warden, with the consent of the bishop, discharges also the functions of curate of Ruthin, and he retains for his own benefit the salary that would be payable from the endowment of the hospital to such a curate if appointed. Either as warden or curate he performs the whole of the clerical duties at Ruthin to the fullest extent directed by the statutes.

The clerical duties in the parish of Llanrhydd (which adjoins that of Ruthin, the churches being scarcely two miles apart) are performed by a curate appointed by the warden, and paid by him out of the revenues of the Hospital Endowment.

The Rev. Edward Hughes Davies, the present curate of Llanhrydd, was nominated by the warden and licensed by the bishop. He was not instituted or inducted. He receives a yearly stipend of 80*l.*, which is paid to him by the warden out of the income of the Hospital Endowment.

It has been alleged that the curate of Llanrhydd may claim to be the incumbent of that parish, and not merely a stipendiary curate under the warden.

The Foundation, however, manifestly contemplates the discharge by the warden in person of the chief clerical duties of both parishes, and there appears to be nothing to indicate that "the ministers or curates under him" were intended to be other than ordinary stipendiary curates appointed by the warden, and paid by him out of his income.

Upon the occurrence of a vacancy amongst the almspeople a meeting is held of the warden of the hospital, the four churchwardens, and the mayor and ex-mayor of Ruthin, the two latter being supposed to represent the extinct aldermen, to whom voices were given by the statutes in the election of the almspeople. No person acts as an hereditary elector.

The applications of candidates are considered at such meeting, and the names of two are selected and sent to the bishop, as president. The first in order of the persons so named is usually selected by the bishop, and is thereupon admitted to the hospital.

The payments to each alms-person amount altogether to about 5*s.* per week, of which sum 3*s.* 6*d.* is derived from Dean Goodman's Foundation, and the remainder is provided out of the subsidiary endowments already mentioned. With the addition of certain gifts of coals and clothes, the value of the entire benefit received by each alms-person may be estimated at 6*s.* per week, or thereabouts.

The annual income of Dean Goodman's Endowments (which fluctuates according to the value of the tithe rent-charge for each year) is applied by the warden, subject to deductions for rates, taxes, and the cost of collection and management, in the following manner, viz.: in payment of the weekly stipend of 3*s.* 6*d.* to each of the almspeople; in providing each alms-person with a gown once in every three years; in paying a yearly salary of 2*l.* 10*s.* to a medical attendant for the almspeople; in payments for the repair of the warden's house and premises, and of the almshouses; in payment of the yearly stipend of 80*l.* to the curate or minister of Llanrhydd, and of the like yearly stipend to the warden in the capacity of curate of Ruthin.

The remainder of such income, after the satisfaction of the foregoing payments, is retained by the warden for his own benefit.

The following tabulated statement gives the particulars of the income and expenditure, in respect of Dean Goodman's Foundation, as furnished by the warden, for each of the years 1858, 1859, and 1860, respectively:

INCOME.

	For the Year		
	1858.	1859.	1860.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tithe rent-charge -	474 15 0	496 4 6	507 18 8

EXPENDITURE.

—	For the Year								
	1858.			1859.			1860.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For the Curate of Ruthin	80	0	0	80	0	0	80	0	0
Do. of Llanrhydd	80	0	0	80	0	0	80	0	0
Alms-people at 3s. 6d. per week - - - -	109	4	0	109	4	0	109	4	0
Repairs (approximate amount) - - -	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0
Gowns once in three years, per annum - - -	3	13	4	3	13	4	3	13	4
Medical attendance -	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	10	0
Collection - - -	17	17	3½	18	9	9	18	19	7½
Rates and taxes - -	68	14	7½	46	16	1½	53	4	6
Balances retained by warden - - - -	92	15	9	135	11	3½	140	7	2½
£	474	15	0	496	4	6	507	18	8

Upon an average of the three years included in this statement, the annual balance retained by the warden for his own benefit amounted to 126*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* To this must be added the yearly stipend of 80*l.* received by him as curate of Ruthin, making the entire amount received by the warden, upon an average of those three years, to be 206*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

According to the letter of the authentic statutes, a question may, perhaps, be raised as to the strict legal validity of the practice which has heretofore prevailed in the division of the income of this endowment between the warden and the alms-people. That practice, however, is in conformity with the usage, which appears to have been established from a very early period after the foundation, and is sanctioned, also, by the additional statutes, of which mention has been already made.

The original statutes, moreover, sufficiently indicate the founder's intention that there should be an adequate endowment for the maintenance of the warden, upon whom was imposed the obligation of providing for the discharge of the spiritual duties of the parishes of Ruthin and Llanrhydd, and this object would obviously have been frustrated, unless the yearly sum of 40 marks, fixed by the 45th statute as the amount of the warden's stipend, had been progressively increased.

It appears to be important that this question, as well as those affecting the clerical status and rights of the warden and the curate of Llanrhydd respectively, should be definitively adjusted, and also that the existing want of a sufficient body of local Trustees for the government and administration of this Charity should be supplied.

As to the Grammar School.

Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent dated 23d May 1595, granted to the President and Warden of Christ's Hospital, in Ruthin, the patronage of one moiety of the Church of Llanelidan, with the tithes, &c., thereto belonging to the use, that they should bestow the profits for the maintenance of the schoolmaster and under-master of the grammar school at Ruthin, according to the statutes of Gabriel Goodman, then Dean of Westminster, in that behalf made or to be made, and power was thereby given to the said Gabriel Goodman to make statutes for the more convenient election, governance, and correction of the schoolmaster and under-master, and for the better assignment and appointing of their salaries and stipends.

Voluminous statutes were made by Dean Goodman for the government of the school. Their more material provisions are as follows, viz. :—

The master was to be appointed by the Bishop of Bangor (the then diocesan), or by the warden of Ruthin Hospital, if the bishop should omit to appoint for one month;

The master to be not less than 25 years of age, and unmarried, and of the grade of Master of Arts or Dr. of Grammar ;

The under-master was to be a Bachelor of Arts, 20 years of age at least, and unmarried, and to be appointed by the master;

The master and under-master to be removable by the president and warden of Christ's Hospital for misconduct.

The following payments are directed to be made by the master out of the income of the school endowment, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
To the poor of Llanelidan - - -	2	0	0
For the repair of the school or other promiscuous uses, if it so seem fit to the warden -	2	0	0
For sermons at Llanelidan - -	2	0	0
	£6	0	0

These 6*l.* abated the master to pay one-third of the income to the under-master, and to retain the rest for himself.

Minute directions are given for the conduct of the school. The instruction contemplated by the statutes was entirely classical, except that there is a direction that a silver pen shall be given to the best writer, that there may be greater emulation to write well.

The scholars were to attend prayers in church on Sundays and holidays, and they were to learn the Church Catechism. Latin or Greek was to be spoken in school by the upper boys, and English by the lower boys, Welsh being altogether forbidden.

The statutes fixed the following scale of payments for boys attending the school, viz.:—

—	Entrance.			Quarterly.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For the eldest son of a gentleman of 30*l.* a year - - -	0	2	6	0	2	0
For the younger sons of do.	0	2	0	0	1	6
„ eldest son of a gentleman of 20*l.* a year - - -	0	2	0	0	1	4
For the younger sons of do.	0	1	6	0	1	0
„ sons of freeholders or gentlemen of 10*l.* per annum -	0	1	6	0	1	0
For the sons of do. of 2*l.* a year	0	0	8	0	0	6
„ sons of persons of smaller means - - - - - -	0	0	6	0	0	4
For the sons of ministers of the Word of God - - -	0	0	6	0	0	4
For the sons of ministers who have two livings or 20*l.* a year	0	1	0	0	0	6
For the sons of persons born in the parish of Llanelidan, or the town of Ruthin - - -	0	0	10	Nil.		

These payments were to be made to the master, who was to pay over one-third of them to the under-master.

The boys were to find their own pens, paper, and books. A penny was to be paid by each boy to the master to buy prizes, to be given on the day of the Queen's accession.

It will be observed, that although the natives of Ruthin and Llanelidan were to be taught without any annual payment, the school was not exclusively intended for them, and that the education was to be fitted for the sons of clergymen and gentlemen.

The tithes of the parish of Llanelidan were commuted by agreement, confirmed 23d August 1839, for the yearly rent-charge of 600*l.*, one moiety whereof (or 300*l.* per annum) belongs to this school, and constituted its present endowment.

The legal estate in the school endowment is vested by the Charter of Foundation in the corporation of the president and warden of Christ's Hospital, and the bishop of the diocese, in his capacity of president of the hospital, has, conjointly with the warden, the power of removing the master in case of misconduct. With that exception no provision is made according to

the present constitution of the Charity for securing an effective superintendence over the masters, or the conduct of the school.

The master's house and the school-room, which adjoins it, were built during the last century by subscription, and were repaired in the year 1831 by means of funds derived from a similar source. The school building consists of a room 60 feet long by 30 feet broad, and 15 feet in height, and contains space for 225 scholars. The school building and the master's residence are substantially built and in good condition. Over the school-room are five rooms, reached by stone stairs at the back. Four of these, having sufficient accommodation for about 20 boys, were used as dormitories when the head master took boarders. The fifth room, when boarders were taken, was occupied by a resident assistant-master.

The dormitories are at present used by the master for his own family, and the fifth room is converted into a library, lecture-room, and laboratory. There is an internal communication from these rooms with the master's house.

A playground and fives-court are attached to the school, and there is also a library of useful and entertaining books, which has been accumulating for some years.

The Reverend Edward Lowry Barnwell, M.A., the present head master of the school, was appointed in the year 1839, by the Bishop of Bangor, the then bishop of the diocese.

Mr. Hughes, the second master, who is also a Master of Arts, was appointed in the year 1860, by Mr. Barnwell.

The net annual income of the school endowment (after the deduction of the annual outgoings, amounting to about 40*l.*) may be estimated at 260*l.* or thereabouts.

The amount is divided between the head master and the second master, in the proportion of two-thirds to the former and one-third to the latter.

There is a third master not on the foundation, who receives a salary of 90*l.* per annum from the head master. He takes charge of the instruction in writing, arithmetic, and mathematics, and generally of the English department in the school.

The head master only is provided with a house. The second master lives in the town.

The present number of boys at the school is 23, consisting of four boarders, eight day boys, not free, and 11 free boys.

The following yearly payments are required from all the scholars, without exception, in addition to an entrance fee of 1*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
For instruction in writing, French, and mathematics -	4	4	0
Towards the prize fund - - -	0	5	0
For sweeping and cleaning the school and fuel - - - - -	0	6	0
	£4	15	0
To each boy not free a further annual charge is made for classical instruction of - - -	4	4	0
Making the total annual payment for each scholar not on the foundation - - - - - - - - -	£8	19	0

These charges do not appear to rest upon any legal authority, and a question might arise how far their payment could, if necessary, be enforced.

The defects in the existing constitution of this school will be sufficiently apparent from the foregoing statement. The statutes dating from the reign of Elizabeth are obsolete, and should be replaced by a carefully considered scheme; and the establishment of an efficient governing body, who may exercise the necessary superintendence and control over the masters and the general conduct of the school, is also imperatively required.

As to Edward Lloyd's Foundation.

The Reverend Edward Lloyd, of Ripple, in the county of Kent, by will dated 14th February 1740, gave four-fifths of his residuary estate unto George Slakerley, Robert Price, and Edward Thellwall, Esquires, and William Green, William Lloyd, John Williams, and Hugh Lloyd, Clerks, upon trust to dispose of the same for the benefit of Ruthin school, as they in their discretion should judge most fitting and convenient.

By a decree of the Court of Chancery dated 6th July 1745, made in the suit of the Attorney-General *v.* Deedes, a scheme was established for the regulation of this Charity.

This scheme directs that the income of the endowment shall be distributed yearly or otherwise for the benefit and encouragement of the Ruthin Grammar School, to such poor boys or young men who should be educated there for five years at least, as the said Trustees, or any four or more of them for the time being shall appoint, not exceeding 12*l.* yearly to any one person (having a primary regard to the relations of the benefactor of the said Charity, if any offer, and in the next place to the poorest boys or young men and best scholars) as and for Exhibitions towards the education of such young men at such of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and for so long as the Trustees for the time being or any four of them shall think fit, but not after they should have arrived at the standing of Bachelor of Arts. Those boys only to be eligible for exhibitions who shall have been at the school during five years preceding their election, and who in the opinion of the Trustees, or the major part of them, require the assistance of such payments.

In the year 1824 the limit of the annual amount of the exhibitions payable under this foundation was increased under the order of the Court from 12*l.* to 26*l.*

The four-fifths of the testator's residuary estate bequeathed for the purposes of this Charity amounted to the sum of 909*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, which (with monies borrowed for the purpose, and since paid off) was invested in the purchase of an estate called Carreglwyd, in the parish of Mold, in Flintshire.

The following are the particulars of the endowment now belonging to this Charity, viz. :—

Description.	Contents.	Income.
	a. r. p.	£ s. d.
Carreglwyd estate - - -	78 3 28	100 0 0
	£ s. d.	
Money on mortgage - - -	180 0 0	9 0 0
Stock - - - -	226 16 11	6 12 2
Total ordinary income -		115 12 2
Mineral dead rent - - -		25 0 0
	£	140 12 2

The last appointment of Trustees was effected by an indenture dated 19th October 1860, whereby the Rev. Edward Thelwall, Rector of Llanbedr, and the Rev. Francis Owen, Rector of Efenechtyd, conveyed the trust estate to the use of themselves and Frederick Richard West, of Ruthin Castle, Esq., since deceased; the Rev. James Jones, Rector of Llanfwrog, Townsend Mainwaring, of Galtfoenan, Esq., Richard Miles Wynne, of Egarth House, Esq., and the Rev. John Jones, Vicar of Llanrhayader, and their heirs, upon the trusts declared by the decree of 6th July 1745. These gentlemen (with the exception of Mr. West, who is since dead) are the present Trustees of the Charity.

The exhibitions, as they become vacant, are usually assigned by the Trustees to the senior boy at the school, if the master reports favourably of him, and unless the circumstances of his parents are considered to be too good. In cases of doubt the poorest is chosen. There is no examination of candidates.

There are now five exhibitioners on the books, each of whom receives the annual sum of 26*l.*

The only free boy who has gone to the University from the Ruthin School within the last ten years had one of these exhibitions.

The exhibitioners are not eligible unless they have been five years in the school. The appointment is tenable for four years. It is liable to be forfeited for bad conduct. Residence at one of the Universities, either of Oxford or Cambridge, is required for its retention.

As to Bishop Goodman's Charity.

Geoffery Goodman, for many years Bishop of Gloucester, by will dated 17th January 1655, gave to the town of Ruthin—1st, a tenement in Yale; and, 2d, two tenements in Carnarvonshire, called Coed Mawr and Tydu, to be vested in Trustees, and to be disposed of by the Bishop of Bangor, the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Chief Justice of Chester, the Second Justice of Chester, the warden of Ruthin, the heir of the testator's brother Gabriel (then William Salisbury, of Rûg, the younger), the heirs of his sister Susan, being then William Parry, of Llwynen, and in default of his heirs, by the heirs of Charles Goodman, of Glanheslyn, by his second wife, by the heirs of the testator's sister Jane, who married Gabriel Goodman, of Nantglyn, and his heirs male and the heirs of the testator's sister Martha.

The testator directed that the rent of the tenement in Yale should be given weekly to the relief of the poor of Ruthin, yet so that it should not continue in the same course above three years together.

The testator further directed that out of the rents of the tenements in Carnarvonshire, which were stated in the will to amount to 40*l.* yearly de claro—5*l.* was to be spent at the meeting of the Trustees, which was to be fixed by the Chief Justice of Chester ; 15*l.* was to be paid for binding out two apprentices out of the principality of Wales ; and the remaining 20*l.* was appropriated as follows, viz., choice was to be made of some gentleman who should desire to travel, and who should undertake, with good security, in the compass of two years, to live two months in Germany, two months in Italy, two months in France, and two months in Spain. The testator desired that his own kindred should be chosen before others, or such as had their breeding in the school of Ruthin, or such as had been born in Denbighshire, and for want of those such as had been born in the principality, and that the house of Talacre, in Flintshire, might be preferred before others. The testator desired that in the choice of the gentlemen no relation should be had to property, but pulchrior doctior, nobilior, ceteris paribus antefe-rendus.

About the year 1719 an information was filed in the Court of Chancery at the relation of the Bishops of St. Asaph and Bangor and others against Roger Salisbury and others as defendants for the regulation of this Charity.

The master's report in this suit, dated 20th April, 1722, states that the then annual value of the Yale Estate was 6*l.*, and that of the Carnarvonshire Estate 34*l.*, and that the application of the said Charity according to the strict direction in the will not being practicable, it had been proposed that the same should for the present, and until further direction, be applied in the method following, viz. : As to the tenement in Yale (being about 6*l.* per annum), that the same should be given by the churchwardens or overseers every Sunday morning after divine service, amongst such poor of the town of Ruthin as they should be directed, in writing, to distribute the same to, by the heirs of Rûg and Llwyn Inn ; and that the 15*l.* per annum for putting out apprentices, together with the 5*l.* per annum, originally designed to be spent at the meeting of the Trustees, should be laid out annually in putting out three poor boys of the town or liberty of Ruthin, and for convenience such boys to be elected by the heirs of Rûg and Llwyn Inn ; and that the 20*l.* per annum for maintaining a traveller (which was found impracticable) should be paid for the maintenance of Godfrey Goodman, the heir-at-law of the testator (who was then a servitor in Jesus College in Oxford), for his support. These proposals were approved by the master, and have since been substantially followed in the administration of the Charity It is to be observed, however, that the scheme so approved was expressly stated to be of a temporary character only, and it does not appear to have been ever actually established by the order of the Court.

By an order bearing date 28th March, 1831, under the hands of Lord Chief Justice Tindal and Mr. Baron Bolland, Justices of Assize of the North Wales and Chester Circuit, and made under the provisions of the Act 1 William IV., Frederick Richard West of Ruthin Castle, since deceased, and the Rev. Edward Thelwall, Rector of Llanbedr, were appointed to be Trustees of this Charity, in the place of the Chief and Second Justices of Chester, those offices having been abolished by that statute.

The supposed hereditary Trustees, mentioned in the founder's will, have not acted, or at least attended any meetings for the transaction of the business of the Charity, for many years. The Bishop of Bangor and the Bishop of St. Asaph are *ex-officio* Trustees of the Charity, but they do not appear to have habitually interfered in its administration.

For some years past the management of the Charity has principally devolved upon the warden of Ruthin Hospital, Mr. Frederick Richard West, now deceased, and the Rev. Edward Thelwall.

The following are the particulars of the present endowment of this Charity :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Yale or Denbighshire Estate, comprising about 104 acres of land, producing a yearly rental of -	-	-		48	0	0
The Llanberis or Carnarvonshire Estate, comprising about 766 acres of land, producing a yearly rental of - - -	368	15	0			
And two sums of 583*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* and 10*l.* 3*l.* per cent. Consols, producing a yearly dividend of -	17	6	3			
				386	1	3
Total income - - -				£434	1	3

The income of the Yale Estate is applicable, according to the terms of the founder's will, for the benefit of the poor of Ruthin ; and in respect of this branch of the foundation, the yearly sum of 40*l.* is expended in the distribution of bread amongst the poor of the parish of Ruthin. This distribution, together with that of bread from other Charities, is made at the house of a baker in Ruthin who has supplied the loaves for several years. The Trustees take no part in the distribution and the recipients are appointed by the churchwardens, who fill up vacancies in the list as they occur. The gift is usually restricted to persons having a legal settlement in Ruthin.

The yearly income of the Llanberis Estate and stock (subject to the payment of outgoings and expenses of administration) is, according to the existing practice, devoted to the twofold objects of binding out

poor children of Ruthin as apprentices, and of granting exhibitions at Oxford to young men taken from the Ruthin Grammar School, in the proportion of two-fifths of such income to the former of those objects, and three-fifths to the latter.

A list of the candidates for the apprenticeship portion of the Charity is kept by the clerk of the Trustees under their direction. This list is examined and revised by the Trustees at their annual meeting in April. The characters and circumstances of the parents, and the number of their children, are taken into consideration in the selection of candidates. The pauperism of the parents is not considered to be a ground of exclusion.

A payment of 5*l.* is made out of the income of the Charity for each apprentice.

Upon an average of the eight years ending with the year 1860, the annual sum of 90*l.* (nearly) was expended in apprenticeship fees, giving an average of three and about three-fifths as the number of apprentices in each year.

The election of exhibitioners, under the exhibition branch of this Charity (which is confined exclusively to the Ruthin Grammar School) takes place twice in every three years. A list of young men qualified to be candidates is given in by the head master of the school.

At the election held on 25th September 1860, four such candidates were recommended by the head master.

In fact (although there is no positive rule on the subject) the candidates all proceed to Jesus College, and a competitive examination of them takes place there, the result of which is accepted by the Trustees. The annual sum of 25*l.* is paid to each exhibitioner. The appointment is given nominally for one year, but is held as of course for three years, except in cases of misconduct.

Upon an average of the eight years ending with the year 1860, the annual sum of 60*l.* (nearly) was expended out of the income of this Charity in the payment of exhibitions. The average number of exhibitions in each year therefore was two and about two-fifths.

Upon an examination of the accounts of this Charity for the eight years ending with the year 1860, it appears that there has been an annual surplus income over expenditure amounting to about 160*l.*

It is observable that although the trusts declared by the founder of the Llanberis Estate have (with the exception of the annual payment of 15*l.* for apprenticing) either failed, or became incapable in practice of taking effect, no permanent scheme of administration has ever been established, and that there is in fact no legal foundation for the mode of application which has been actually adopted by the Trustees.

It will be observed from the foregoing statement, that these several foundations are already to some extent connected, both in their management and their objects, and it cannot be doubted that the efficiency of their administration would be greatly promoted if they were now legally united, and placed under the management of a suitable body of Trustees.

We also consider it to be desirable that the legal questions which have been already adverted to, affecting the administration of the several Charities, should be definitely settled, and that provision should be made for the application of the income of the endowments according to an improved and comprehensive plan in furtherance of the substantial objects of the respective foundations.

A scheme, having those objects, was accordingly prepared under our direction in the course of the past year, after a careful investigation of the circumstances of the several Charities by one of our inspectors. The provisions of that scheme were subsequently considered and discussed, at a public sitting held by our inspector, after ample preliminary notice, and attended by the Trustees and other persons interested in the Charities; and such scheme (with some modifications introduced for the purpose of satisfying certain objections made thereto) has since been approved by our Board after the publication of the preliminary notices required by "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1853." Its substantial effect is as follows, namely:—

A permanent body of twelve Governors, consisting of six "official" and six "non-official" or elective Governors, is constituted for the administration of the whole of the Charities.

The Bishops of St. Asaph and Bangor, the Dean of St. Asaph, the Mayor of Ruthin, the Warden of Ruthin Hospital, and the Master of the Ruthin Grammar School respectively, for the time being, are proposed as the six "Official" Governors.

Out of the clear yearly income of the property derived from Bishop Goodman's Foundation, provision is made for the payment of the following annual sums, viz.:—30*l.* to be applied for the benefit of the poor of Ruthin according to a scheme to be settled by our Board; 70*l.* for apprenticing, or otherwise advancing, poor young persons at Ruthin; and 60*l.* for exhibitions for boys from the Ruthin Grammar School. These payments may be increased, with the sanction of our Board, in the event of a future increase in the income of the Charities. The remainder of the income of the same property is to be carried to the account of "The Hospital Endowment."

The endowments of the Hospital, Grammar School, and Lloyd's Foundation, are appropriated to the purposes of those foundations respectively as regulated by the scheme.

The scheme provides that the warden of the hospital shall receive, out of the income of that endowment, a yearly stipend of 300*l.*, to be augmented to 400*l.* when the surplus income of the Charity shall be sufficient for the purpose. The stipend of the curate of Llanrhydd is, however, to be paid by the warden out of this sum.

Subject to the existing rights of the present warden and curate of Llanrhydd respectively, it is provided that the warden shall be the incumbent of the united parishes of Ruthin and Llanrhydd, with the obligation of nominating and paying a curate or curates under the control of the bishop.

Provision is finally made by the scheme for the future government and regulation of the almshouses and their inmates, and of the Grammar School, including the "Exhibition Endowment," the rights and interests of the present masters being, however, expressly protected and reserved.

After the expiration of the time fixed by the notices for the transmission of objections, and subsequently to the approval of the scheme by the Board, some further objections were made thereto.

It has been objected, on behalf of the corporation and certain parishioners of Ruthin, that the ex-mayor of the borough for the time being should be one of the Official Governors, instead of the Dean of St. Asaph, and that some of the members of the corporation should likewise be appointed to the trust; that it is inexpedient that either the warden of the hospital, or the master of the school, should be members of the proposed governing body; that the whole of the annual income of the Yale Estate, amounting to 48*l.*, should be distributed in bread, without any allowance for charges of management and other outgoings; that a larger annual sum than 70*l.* should be appropriated to the apprenticing branch of the Charity; that the provision made by the scheme for the warden's stipend is unjust to the other objects of the foundation, and that it is undesirable that the bishop should have a separate voice in the appointment and removal of the head master of the school.

With reference to these objections, it may be observed that, in our judgment, the substantial objects of the respective foundations are sufficiently preserved in the allocation of their income proposed by the scheme. The specified annual payments may, however, be increased hereafter, if there should be sufficient funds, and if such increase should be considered desirable.

The objections not relating to the mode of appropriating the Charity funds are of less moment, and, if pressed, might be made the subject of arrangement without injury to the main objects of the scheme.

Objection has also been taken by certain parishioners of Llanrhydd to the provision in the scheme which declares that the warden of the hospital shall be the incumbent of the united parishes of Ruthin and Llanrhydd, and a claim is made on behalf of the latter parish that it shall be constituted a distinct and separate incumbency. The provision so objected to was introduced at the suggestion, and with the concurrence, of the bishop of the diocese. It is, in our judgment, a suitable and proper one, as well as consistent with the established usage on the subject; but although the settlement of the existing questions affecting the clerical position of the warden and curate of Llanrhydd is doubtless desirable, it has not any direct connexion with the administration of the Charities under the scheme.

A claim has also been submitted to us on behalf of the Reverend Godfrey Goodman, of Bishop Stortford, desiring, on the part of the Goodman family, that the preference given by the statutes in favour of the poor of the founder's kin for election to the almshouses should be preserved in the scheme. It is not shown that this preference has ever been observed in practice, nor is it probable that, if any such claim should now be brought forward, the claimant would succeed in proving his title. Under the circumstances of the case, this claim does not appear to us to be one which should be recognized in the resettlement of the Charities effected by the proposed scheme.

As these several objections, however, were, as has been already stated, first transmitted to us after the scheme had been approved by our Board, we were necessarily precluded from considering them during the settlement of the measure.

The following is the scheme provisionally approved by our Board:—

Scheme for the Regulation and Management of the Charities known as—

The Hospital of Christ, and its subsidiary endowments, comprising the gifts of—
Sir Robert Salusbury,
Rice Williams,
Peter Davis,
Hugh Pugh,
John Spire,
Middleton and Jones,
J. Madock,
Grace Parry,
J. S. Hughes.
The Grammar School,
Edward Lloyd's Foundation, and
Bishop Goodman's Charity,
in the borough and parish of Ruthin, in the county of Denbigh, and elsewhere.

SCHEME.

1. The Charities shall be administered by one body of Governors, six of whom (being the several official persons next herein-after mentioned) shall be distinguished as "The Official Governors," and the remainder of whom shall be distinguished as "The Non-official Governors."

The Lord Bishop of St. Asaph;
The Lord Bishop of Bangor;
The Dean of St. Asaph;
The Mayor of Ruthin;
The Warden of the Hospital of Christ in Ruthin; and
The Master of the Grammar School in Ruthin;

respectively, and their respective successors for the time being, in right and during tenure of their respective offices, shall be the official Governors, and the following eight persons shall be the first non-official Governors, viz.:

The Right Hon. Spencer Bulkeley Lord Newborough;
Townsend Mainwaring, of Galtfoenan, Esq.;
Richard Miles Wynne, of Egarth House, Esq.;
John Jesse, of Llanbedr, Esq.;
The Rev. Edward Thelwall, of Llanbedr-Dyffryn-Clwyd, clerk;
The Rev. James Jones, of Llanfwrog, clerk;
The Rev. Francis Owen, of Efeenechtyd, clerk; and
The Rev. Reginald Hughes, of Llansantffraid-Glyn-Ceiriog, clerk.

The said Charities, as reconstituted and regulated by this scheme, shall be called "The Hospital Gram-" mar School and Exhibition Charities of Ruthin."

2. The legal estate in all lands, tenements, and hereditaments belonging to or held in trust for the said Charities respectively, shall be vested in "The " Official Trustee of Charity Lands," and his successors, in trust for the several Charities entitled thereto.

All sums of stock and money, and all securities for money, belonging to the said Charities respectively, shall be transferred to and vested in "The Official " Trustees of Charitable Funds," in trust for the respective Charities entitled thereto.

3. The full permanent number of non-official Governors shall be six.

Any non-official Governor who shall become bankrupt or incapacitated to act, or who shall not attend any meeting of the Governors during a consecutive period of two years, shall in any of such cases immediately cease to be a Governor, and when the number of non-official Governors shall thereby, or by death or resignation, be reduced to less than six, a new non-official Governor, being a person duly qualified by his attainments, station in life, and place of residence, to discharge the duties of his office, shall be appointed at the next half-yearly meeting of the Governors which shall be held after the lapse of one calendar month from the occurrence of such vacancy, by a resolution to be forthwith notified by them with all proper information to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, at their office in London; but no such appointment shall be valid until the same shall have been approved by the said Commissioners, and their approval certified under their official seal.

4. The Governors shall hold meetings in some convenient place at Ruthin or elsewhere, as often as may be found necessary for the management of the Charities, and there shall be two regular half-yearly meetings, which shall be held respectively on the second Wednesday in March and the second Wednesday in September in each year, unless the Governors shall at some previous meeting fix some other convenient day in the same months respectively for the holding of any such half-yearly meeting.

The Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, or in his absence the Lord Bishop of Bangor, if present, shall be the chairman at every meeting. In the absence of both bishops, the Governors present shall elect one of their number to be chairman. Five Governors shall form a quorum at any meeting.

Any two Governors may summon a special meeting, giving ten days' previous notice in writing to the other Governors, and specifying in such notice the object of such meeting, and no other business than that so specified shall be transacted at any such meeting. All matters and questions shall be determined by the majority of the Governors present at any meeting, and in case of equality of votes the chairman shall have a double or casting vote.

5. A minute book and proper books of account shall be provided by the Governors, and kept in some convenient and secure place of deposit to be provided or appointed by them for that purpose, and minutes of the entry into office or the appointment of every new Governor and of all proceedings of the Governors shall be entered in the minute book.

6. Full and separate accounts shall be kept of the receipts and expenditure of the Governors in respect of the Hospital, the Grammar School, and Exhibition Charities, in the books to be provided for that pur-

pose, and such accounts shall be examined and passed annually at the March meeting, and signed by the Governors then present.

7. The Governors shall appoint and employ a person as clerk and treasurer, at an annual salary to be fixed from time to time by the Governors, with the approbation of the Charity Commissioners, and to be paid rateably out of the income of the Charities, exclusive of the Grammar School; and such person shall prepare and send all requisite notices, and attend the meetings of the Governors, and keep the minutes of the proceedings at such meetings; and he shall also keep the accounts of the Charities, and shall receive the rents and income, and make the several payments thereout under the immediate control and superintendence of the Governors, who shall be responsible for the due application by him of all such moneys; and he shall discharge such other duties connected with the Charities as shall be properly required of him by the Governors.

8. All the estates and property of the Charities not required to be retained or occupied for the purposes thereof shall be let, and otherwise managed by the Governors, and in every case public notice of the intention to let any land or other property shall be given by the said Governors in the said parish of Ruthin, and also in any different parish or parishes in which such land or property shall be situate in such manner as they shall consider most effectual for giving full publicity to such intention, at least three weeks previously, and no lease shall be granted in reversion, or for more than seven years certain, or for less than the improved annual value at rack rent, without the sanction of the Charity Commissioners or a competent court.

9. Any money arising from the sale of timber or from any mines or minerals on the Charity estate shall be treated as capital and invested in the Government funds, in the name of the official trustees of charitable funds, in trust for the Charities, except in any special cases in which the Governors may be authorized by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales to apply such money or any part thereof as income.

10. The Governors shall, out of the yearly income of the property comprised in the first schedule hereto annexed (being that derived from Bishop Goodman's Charity) pay the annual sum of 30*l.* in equal moieties, at Lady-day and Michaelmas, in respect of Bishop Goodman's gift for the poor of Ruthin, unto the Trustees of the Charities of the town of Ruthin, to be appointed according to a scheme to be prepared by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales; and the same yearly sum shall be applied by the said Trustees according to the provisions of such scheme for the benefit of the poor of Ruthin.

11. The further yearly sum of 70*l.* shall be applied by the Governors out of the annual income of the said property comprised in the said first schedule, in binding out as apprentices, or in otherwise advancing in the world, in such manner and subject to such regulations as shall be prescribed by the said Governors, young poor persons of good character of either sex, born in Ruthin, or being the children of poor persons who shall have been resident in that parish for a period of not less than three years next before such binding or advancement. The selection of poor persons under this provision shall be made in all cases by the Governors at some meeting of their body, due regard being had to the respective characters and other qualifications of the applicants.

12. The further yearly sum of 60*l.* shall be set apart by the Governors out of the income of the said property comprised in the said first schedule, and shall be carried by them to the account of "The Exhibition Endowment" herein-after mentioned.

13. The residue of the said yearly income of the property comprised in the said first schedule shall be carried by the Governors to the account of "The Hospital Endowment" herein-after mentioned.

14. The Governors shall pay one-third part of the clear yearly income of the property comprised in the second part of the second schedule hereunto annexed, and distinguished as Pugh's Gift, unto the Rector of Llanbedr, and one other like third part of the same income unto the rector of Llanfwrog, to be held and applied by the said rectors respectively, upon the trusts of the will of the Rev. Hugh Pugh.

The remainder of the clear yearly income of the property comprised in the said second schedule (being that derived from the endowments of Dean Goodman and others for the benefit of the Hospital), together with the residue of the income of the property in the said first schedule, which shall remain after the several annual payments aforesaid, shall constitute "The Hospital Endowment," and shall be applied by the Governors for the purposes of the Hospital herein-after mentioned, in accordance with the provisions of this scheme.

15. The property comprised in the third schedule hereunto annexed (being that belonging to the Grammar School) shall constitute "The Grammar School Endowment," and shall be held and applied by the said Governors in trust for the purposes of the Grammar School herein-after mentioned, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of this scheme.

16. The property comprised in the fourth schedule hereunto annexed (being that derived from Edward Lloyd's Foundation), shall, together with the yearly sum of 60*l.* mentioned in the 12th clause of this scheme, constitute "The Exhibition Endowment," and shall be held and applied by the Governors for the purposes of the Exhibition Charity herein-after mentioned, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of this scheme.

As to the Hospital.

17. The Governors shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cause the present hospital buildings to be reconstructed according to plans to be approved by the Charity Commissioners, and shall appropriate to that object, with the like approval, the cash balances in hand, and the whole or any necessary part of the sum of 583*l.* 16*s.* consols, now standing to the credit of Bishop Goodman's Charity.

The hospital building and the appurtenances shall be used only for the purposes of the Charity, and shall be kept in repair and insured against fire by the Governors out of the income of the Hospital Endowment.

18. The establishment of the Hospital shall consist of a warden and 12 almspeople, of whom 10 shall be poor men, to be called "Brethren," and two shall be poor women, to be called "Sisters."

19. The warden, who shall be appointed as heretofore, shall discharge the clerical duties hitherto incident to his office or customarily performed by him, and shall be amenable to the ordinary jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese in respect thereof.

The warden shall reside in the house in Ruthin known as "The Cloisters, which, with the appurtenances, shall be kept in repair by him, and he shall in respect thereof be subject to the same liabilities, and enjoy the same privileges, as a parochial incumbent in respect of his parsonage or vicarage house.

20. The Governors shall pay to the warden, out of the income of the Hospital Endowment, by equal half-yearly payments, the annual stipend or sum of 300*l.* clear of all deductions, except for property or income tax. But whenever there shall be any surplus income of the said Hospital Endowment, after providing for and satisfying the several payments and objects directed or contemplated by this scheme, such surplus shall be applied by the Governors in augmenting the warden's stipend to an amount not exceeding in any year the sum of 400*l.*

21. This scheme shall not alter or affect the relative rights or interest of the warden of the Hospital, and the Reverend Edward Hugh Davies, the present stipendiary curate of Llanrhydd, during the tenure of the said curacy by him, but from and after the avoidance of such curacy by the said Edward Hugh Davies, the warden of the said Hospital for the time

being shall be deemed to be the incumbent or perpetual curate of the united parishes of Ruthin and Llanrhydd, subject in all respects as any other incumbent to the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese, and to the obligation of nominating and paying, under the control of the said bishop, a curate, or curates, for the due performance of the spiritual duties of such incumbency.

22. The hospital building shall be appropriated and used for the occupation of the almspeople, in such a manner and subject to such reasonable regulations as the Governors may from time to time prescribe, consistently with the provisions of this scheme.

23. The almspeople respectively shall be poor persons, not less than 50 years of age, of good character, and not having a wife or husband living, who shall have resided in the borough of Ruthin, without receiving parish relief, for not less than three years next preceding the time of their appointment, and who from age, ill-health, accident, or infirmity, shall be unable to maintain themselves by their own exertions, with a preference for those persons who, being otherwise qualified as aforesaid, shall have become reduced by misfortune from better circumstances.

Whenever there shall be no proper candidate for a vacancy in the Hospital from the borough of Ruthin, poor persons from the deanery of Dyffryn Clwyd, having the like qualifications, shall be eligible for the appointment.

24. There shall be paid to each almsperson, out of the income of the Hospital Endowment, a weekly sum of not less than 6*s.*, and the Governors, in lieu of paying the whole amount of such weekly sums in money, may from time to time expend any suitable portions thereof in providing the almspeople respectively with fuel, clothing, or other necessaries or comforts, as the Governors in their discretion shall think fit.

25. Every vacancy in the Hospital shall be filled up by the Governors, by the appointment of some duly qualified person, at their next half-yearly meeting which shall be held after the lapse of one calendar month from the occurrence of such vacancy.

26. No appointment shall be made by the Governors to fill any vacancy in the Hospital, until a notice of such vacancy specifying the qualification required from candidates shall have been affixed to or near the principal outer door or entrance gate of the Hospital, and of the parish church of Ruthin, respectively, for the period of 15 days at the least. Such notice shall be given in every case before the expiration of one calendar month from the occurrence of the vacancy, and may be in the form inserted in the Schedule No. 5.

27. The Governors shall provide and keep a book, in which shall be entered the names, ages, and descriptions of all persons appointed to the Hospital, together with the dates of their respective appointments, and the date and occasion of every vacancy.

28. Application for admission to the Hospital shall be made to the Governors or their clerk, either personally or in writing, and every applicant must be prepared with sufficient testimonials and other evidence of (his) or (her) qualification for the appointment.

29. The Governors may, if they shall so think fit, and whenever the income and resources of the Charity shall suffice for the purpose, appoint a medical officer to attend upon the almspeople, and to supply them with medicines, and such medical appliances as may be necessary, at a yearly salary not exceeding 10*l.*, such salary to include the cost of such medicines and appliances ; and they may also provide the almspeople with any necessary attendance in case of illness, at the cost of the Charity.

30. If any almsperson shall be guilty of insobriety, insubordination, breach of rules, or immoral or unbecoming conduct, or shall become disqualified from retaining (his) or (her) appointment, or if in any case it should appear that any almsperson has been appointed without having the required qualifications, the Governors, upon proof thereof to their satisfaction, may remove such almsperson, and take possession of the tenement or room occupied by (him) or (her), and may proceed to appoint another almsperson in (his) or (her) place, or in any such case (except that of disqualification) the Governors may, if they so think fit, suspend the payment of the stipend to the almsperson, either wholly or in part, during such time as they shall think fit and expedient.

31. No almsperson shall be permitted to let or part with the possession of the room or rooms allotted to (him) or (her) or to suffer any stranger to occupy the same, or any part thereof.

32. The Governors may from time to time prescribe such reasonable regulations as they may consider expedient for the government of the almshouses and the inmates thereof, provided that no such regulation be at variance or inconsistent with any of the provisions of this scheme.

As to the Grammar School.

33. The school buildings and the master's house and appurtenances shall be kept in repair and insured against fire, and all rates and taxes chargeable thereon paid by the Governors, out of the yearly income of the school endowment.

34. The object of the school shall be to provide for the sons of inhabitants of Ruthin and Llanelidan, in the first place, and (subject to the preferential right of inhabitants of those localities to the benefit of the school) for the sons of all other persons, a sound, classical, commercial, and generally useful education, at a moderate cost ; and the Governors, with the sanction and approval of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, shall (subject as herein-after mentioned) make and establish, from time to time, proper rules and regulations with regard to the nature of the instruction to be given at the said school, for the admission thereto of boarders, for the payment, regulation, and application of capitation fees, the establishment of prizes, and for dividing the school (if found necessary or proper for the purposes of convenient instruction) into separate departments or sections, and for the appointment of such under-masters, teachers, and instructors, as may be required, with such salaries as may be thought proper, and as the circumstances will admit, and generally for the constitution, government, and conduct of the school, and the masters and scholars thereof.

35. So long as the Reverend E. L. Barnwell, the present master of the school, shall continue to hold the office of master, there shall be one master and one under-master of the school ; and the said Reverend E. L. Barnwell shall retain the right heretofore enjoyed by the master of appointing the under-master.

36. The said E. L. Barnwell, during his tenure of the said office of master of the said school, shall be entitled to receive two-thirds of the net annual income of the said school endowment ; and the under-master appointed, or to be appointed, by him shall be entitled to receive the remaining one-third of such income, for their respective salaries or stipends.

Any regulation to be made by the Governors under the provisions of this scheme, relative to the amount of the capitation fees or other payments to the master or under-master, shall, during the tenure of office by the said Reverend E. L. Barnwell, be subject to his assent.

37. Upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of master, notice shall forthwith be given by the clerk to the bishop of the diocese, and sufficient notices shall likewise be inserted by the clerk, at the cost of the Charity, in at least one local newspaper, and in some one or more newspaper published in Oxford, Cambridge and London, respectively, announcing the vacancy, and inviting candidates to apply for the office.

The master shall be appointed by the bishop of the diocese, not sooner than six weeks, and not later than 12 weeks, after the occurrence of the vacancy, and if the said bishop shall from any cause fail or omit to appoint a new master before the expiration of the said period of 12 weeks, the right of appointment shall for that occasion lapse to the Governors and be exercised by them.

38. Subject to the rights of the present master and usher, the master and under-master respectively shall be removable by the Governors at any time for reasonable cause, or without the assignment of cause, after three months' notice in writing from the Governors, according to the resolution of any meeting of the Governors, in which resolution not less than two-thirds of their whole number shall concur.

Provided, nevertheless, that no such removal shall be valid or complete until the assent in writing of the bishop of the diocese shall have been given thereto.

39. Nothing herein contained shall authorize any act whereby the income of the present master or under-master shall be diminished, or their tenure of office rendered less secure than at present, without their respective assent.

As to the Exhibition Charity.

40. The income of the Exhibition Endowment shall be applied by the Governors in the payment of exhibitions or scholarships at some university in England to young men educated at the said Grammar School, and elected therefrom after sufficient examination, in such proportions or amounts, for such periods, and according to such rules and regulations, as the Governors, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, shall from time to time direct.

Provided, nevertheless, that if in any year or years, owing to the want of duly qualified candidates, or from any other sufficient cause, the whole of the annual income of the said Exhibition Endowment shall not be required for the payment of the aforesaid exhibitions or scholarships, the amount of such income so remaining undisposed of shall be applicable to the repair of the school buildings and the extraordinary requirements of the school, and shall be reserved and accumulated by the Governors as a fund for those purposes, subject to the order or direction of the Charity Commissioners.

41. In the event of the increase or diminution of the income of the respective estates comprised in the said schedules hereunto annexed, the Governors, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, may from time to time increase or reduce, as the case may require, the amount of the annual sums payable under the foregoing provisions out of the income of the same estates respectively.

42. If any doubt or question shall arise amongst the Governors, or any of them, as to the proper construction or application of any of the provisions of this scheme, or the management of the charities, application may be made by the Governors to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, for their opinion and advice thereon, which when given shall be binding on the Governors; and any provision in this scheme which may require to be explained, or more closely adapted to the circumstances for the time being of the Charities, may be explained and adapted accordingly by an order of the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, to be made upon the application of the Governors to the said Board.

SCHEDULE 1.

Description.	Contents.	Income.
	a. r. p.	£ s. d.
Lands and tenements at Llanberis in the county of Carnarvon - - -	766 2 11	368 15 0
Yale estate, situated at Llanarmon in Yale, in the county of Denbigh -	104 0 22	48 0 0
	£	416 15 0

SCHEDULE 2.

Description.	Contents.	Income.
PART 1.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.
Site of cloister and hospital, tithes of Ruthin and Llanrhydd - -	—	462 10 0
Salusbury's Gift:		
Tyr Tylodion - - -	7 1 33	10 0 0
Rent charge from Ydoll Rhydowen	—	2 0 0
Rice Williams' Gift:		
Rent charge from Egarth -	—	4 0 0
Peter Davies' Gift:		
Houses at Llanrhydd and Ruthin	—	11 0 0
John Spire's Gift:		
House and garden - -	—	5 5 5
Turnpike bonds - - £	639 19 3	31 19 6
	£	526 14 11
PART 2.		
Pugh's Gift:		
House and land in Llanbedr -	13 1 0	19 0 0
	£	545 14 11

SCHEDULE 3.

School, school house, garden, and appurtenances adjoining the Church and Hospital of Christ at Ruthin -	—	—
One moiety of the great and small tithes of the parish of Llanelidan, commuted at 600*l.* by agreement confirmed 23d April 1839, the moiety being - - -	—	300 0 0

SCHEDULE 4.

Carreglwyd estate, situated in Bistre, in the parish of Mold, in the county of Flint - - - -	78 3 28	100 0 0
	£ s. d.	
Money on mortgage - - -	180 0 0	9 0 0
Stock - - - -	226 16 11	6 12 2
	£	115 12 2
Mineral dead rent - -		25 0 0
	£	140 12 2

SCHEDULE 5.

In the matter of the Hospital Charity of Ruthin.

The Governors of this Charity give notice that they will, on the day of 18 , proceed to elect an alms to fill a vacancy in the Hospital which has been occasioned by the of . The election will take place at o'clock on that day, at poor of good character, who have been resident in the parish of for three years at least, and who from age, ill-health, accident, or infirmity are unable to maintain themselves by their own exertions, are eligible for the appointment, those persons who have become reduced by misfortune from better circumstances being entitled to a preference.

Application for the appointment must be made either personally or in writing to the Governors, or their clerk, at 14 days at least previously to the election. Every applicant must state his or her name, address, age, and occupation, and must be prepared with sufficient testimonials and other evidence of his or her qualification for the appointment.

By order

(Signed) Clerk.

No. 3.

The Case of the Charity of Sir Robert Hitcham, Knight, King's Serjeant, for the benefit of Framlingham, Debenham, and Levington, in the County of Suffolk, and of Coggeshall, in the County of Essex.

This Charity was founded by the will of Sir Robert Hitcham, Knight and King's Sergeant, dated the 8th day of August 1636, whereby, as to his castle and manors of Framlingham and Saxted, and all other the lands, tenements, and hereditaments which he and his feoffees purchased of the Earl of Suffolk and his feoffees, he willed that his feoffees and their heirs do presently stand seised as in trust to the use of the Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge, and their successors according to their incorporation, and that upon request to be made by them, his feoffees and their heirs do make good and perfect assurance unto them accordingly, of which said castle, manors, and premises his meaning was, and he willed, that the said College should have to the use of them and their successors for themselves only the castle royalties and rents of tenure, with the meer and all other fish ponds, the advowson of the church, the hundred of Loes, and the fairs and markets there, but no part of the other lands or hereditaments; and that his legacy he willed should be employed for the good of the College, as his gift alone by itself, and not to be employed to the increase of their fellowships or buildings, or of any other thing belonging to their house. And all the demesnes of lands of the said manors and all other the hereditaments and lands purchased of the Earl of Suffolk and his feoffees besides, and whatsoever parcel thereof or belonging thereunto, he gave unto them only, in trust, to be committed by them to the uses and intents following, and they to have no manner of other benefit thereby. Item, he willed that presently after his decease all the castle (saving the stone building) be pulled down and the materials thereof coming to be converted as follows: First, he willed that the said College do presently after his death erect and build, at Framlingham, one house to set the poor on work, the poor and most needy and impotent of Framlingham and Debenham in Suffolk, and Coggeshall in Essex, first, and after them, of other towns, if they should see cause, and to provide a substantial stock to set them on work, and to allow to such needy persons of them so much as they should further think fit, and likewise he willed that they should build one or two almshouses, consisting of 12 persons (viz.), six a piece for 12 of the poorest and decrepid people there, which he willed should have 2*s.* a week* during their lives, and also 40*s.* a year for a gown, and firing every year, the said 2*s.* to be paid weekly and the other yearly. Item, he willed that a school house be built there at Framlingham, and a master appointed, who he willed should have 40*l.* by the year during his life to teach 30 or 40 or more of the poorest and neediest children of the said towns of Framlingham, Debenham, and Coggeshall to write, read, and cast accounts, as the said College should think fit; then to give them 10*l.* a piece to bind them forth apprentices at the discretion of the four senior fellows of the said College, and the said schoolmaster not to take any other, upon penalty of losing his place and stipend. Item, he willed that there be presently built after his decease one almshouse at Levington, for six female persons of the poorest and impotent of Levington and Nacton, the same to be built upon his tenement near the street there, and they to have the like allowance in all things as the poor of Framlingham are appointed to have, to begin first with the poor of Levington, and so successively. Item, he willed that there should be for ever one that should read prayers in the church of Framlingham daily, at the hours of eight in the forenoon, and four in the afternoon, unto whom he gave 20*l.* by the year, and to the sexton 5*l.* yearly, and such of the poor people aforesaid and the schoolmaster or scholars there as should make default in coming to hear prayers there, he willed that their allowance should be proportionally abated for the same neglect (except their excuse be allowed of by the minister of the parish of Framlingham), for the time being. And whatsoever should or might further come of this, which he had formerly given and devised in trust to the said College, he willed that they should convert the same to the like use or uses to continue as before for ever.

The testator died shortly afterwards, and thereupon several suits were by the College and by the inhabitants of the three towns commenced in the Court of Chancery for performance of the trusts.

According to the words of the will, the Charity for the poor of the three towns of Framlingham, Debenham, and Coggeshall, and the Charity School for the benefit of the same three towns, were to be put in execution at Framlingham, but the town of Debenham being five miles, and the town of Coggeshall being 30 miles, distant from Framlingham, the Charity in favour of the poor of Debenham and of Coggeshall, and in favour of their children to be taught at the school at Framlingham, became either difficult or impossible of execution. These provisions constituted the only benefits conferred by the founder on the towns of Debenham and Coggeshall.

It was under these circumstances, and for remedy of the evil, that the inhabitants of the three towns applied by petition to the Lord Protector Cromwell and his council, praying that he and his council would be pleased to take some speedy course for the execution of the said trust and settling the estate in such a way that the charitable uses by the will directed might be performed and executed to the best advantage of the parties, and in such manner as might be most beneficial to the College and persons who were to partake of the charitable bequests aforesaid. Whereupon it was ordained by the Lord Protector, by and with the advice and consent of his council, on the 20th March 1653, as follows, viz.:—

That the manors of Framlingham and Saxted, and the said other lands, tenements, and premises, in the county of Suffolk, should be vested, settled, and assured and confirmed unto and in the Master and Fellows and Scholars of Pembroke Hall, in the University of Cambridge, and their successors, for ever, to and for the several uses thereafter mentioned (that is to say), the said Master and Fellows should have, receive, and take the rents, issues, and profits of the said royalties, rents of tenure, and other things which were devised to the said College, for their own use, and should employ the same for the good of the said College, as the gift of Sir Robert Hitcham, and to be known by the name of the said Sir Robert Hitcham's gift for ever.

That all the demesne lands of the said manors and premises should be and were thereby vested, assured, and settled unto and upon the said Master, and Fellows, and Scholars, and their successors for ever, upon trust that the rents, issues, and profits, which should be raised by and out of the said demesne lands and premises, should and might from time to time for ever be, by the said Master and Fellows and their successors, employed and disposed of for the erecting and building of one or two almshouses at Framlingham, for the relief of twelve persons of the poor and most needy inhabitants there, who were to have two shillings a piece by the week, and forty shillings a piece for a gown and firing yearly, during their lives;

* Lately augmented to 5*s.* 6*d.* a week, and a further allowance of 1¼ chaldron of coals a year. The habit is a blue coat, with the arms of Hitcham in colours worn upon the left shoulder.

the said two shillings to be paid weekly, and the said forty shillings a piece to be paid yearly, as therein mentioned.

That another almshouse should be built at Levington for six of the poorest and most needy inhabitants of Levington and Nacton, to be built upon a tenement, late the said Sir Robert Hitcham's, near the street there, and the said poor people were to have the like weekly and yearly allowances each as before mentioned.

That, out of the rents, issues, and profits of the said lands and premises settled upon the Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall and their successors in trust as aforesaid, the said Master and Fellows and their successors should pay and satisfy unto certain Trustees thereby appointed for the poor of the said town of Framlingham the yearly sum of 223*l.*, to be by the said Trustees, or the major part of them, laid out and employed for the building and erecting one workhouse for the said town of Framlingham for the poor most needy and impotent persons and inhabitants there, and to provide a substantial stock to set them on work, that is, the said poor of the said town of Framlingham only on work, and to allow such needy persons of them so much as the said Trustees, or the major number of them should further think fit, and also for the building and erecting of a Schoolhouse there at the said town of Framlingham, wherein 20 or 30 or more of the poorest children and inhabitants of the said town of Framlingham were to be educated in reading, writing, casting of accounts, or grammar learning, according to their several capacities. And the said Trustees therein named, or the greater number of them for the time being for the town of Framlingham, should and might bestow all such sum and sums of money as to them the said Trustees, or the major part of them should seem meet, for the placing and binding such poor children, as they should think fit, apprentices, or to maintain such of the grammar scholars at the University of Cambridge as the said Trustees should think fit, and the Master and Fellows of the said college should admit and allow of; and also that the master of the said school at Framlingham from time to time should be chosen and appointed by the Master and Fellows of the said college and their successors, and the said Trustees for the said town of Framlingham for the time being should allow and pay unto the said schoolmaster the sum of 40*l.* yearly; and if (the number of scholars increasing) the said Trustees, or the major part of them, should think fit to have an usher or or under-schoolmaster unto the said school, that then the said usher should teach the children to write, read, and cast accounts, and the head schoolmaster should teach grammar learning only; and the said usher for the time being should have yearly paid unto him by the said Trustees the sum of 20*l.*; and the said schoolmaster for the time being of the said town of Framlingham should daily pray with the said poor and scholars in the parish church of Framlingham in the morning and afternoon, as therein expressed, and such of the poor people there as should make default in coming to prayers upon the tolling of a bell for that purpose, their allowance to be proportionably abated for the same neglect, except their their excuse be allowed by the Minister of Framlingham for the time being; and the said Trustees should allow the sexton of the parish church of Framlingham the yearly sum of 5*l.* And to the intent and purpose that the said yearly sum of 223*l.* might be truly and faithfully paid, expended, and employed to the parties of the said town of Framlingham, and to and for the several uses aforesaid, the Trustees of Framlingham should from time to time stand and be accountable unto the Master and Fellows of the said college and their successors for ever, as therein expressed.

That the said Master and Fellows for the time being and their successors for ever should, out of the rents issues and profits of the said demesne lands, pay and satisfy the yearly sum of 150*l.* unto certain Trustees thereby appointed for the poor of the town of Coggeshall, to be by the same Trustees, or the major number of them, laid out and employed for the providing of a workhouse at the town of Coggeshall, for the poor and most needy and impotent persons and inhabitants there, together with a substantial stock to set the poor on work, and to allow such needy persons of them so much relief as the said Trustees thereby appointed, or the major part of them, should further think fit; and also for the providing of a schoolhouse there at the said town of Coggeshall, wherein 20 or 30 or more of the poorest children and inhabitants of and in the same town were to be educated in reading, writing, casting of accounts, or grammar learning, according to their several capacities; and the same Trustees were to allow and employ such sums of money as they or the major part of them should think fit for the placing and binding such poor children apprentices, or to maintain such of the grammar scholars at the University of Cambridge as the said Trustees should think fit, and the said Master and Fellows should admit and allow of; and also that the master of the said school, from time to time for ever, should be chosen and appointed by the Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall and their successors; and the said last-mentioned Trustees thereby appointed, or the greater number of them for the time being, were to pay and allow unto the said master for his salary and pains 20*l.* by the year, and to the end the said yearly sum of 150*l.* might be truly and faithfully paid, expended, and employed to the aforesaid parties, and to and for the uses before mentioned, the said Trustees therein named and appointed and that should thereafter be named and appointed should stand accountable to the said Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall and their successors for ever.

That the said Master and Fellows for the time being and their successors should, out of the rents issues and profits of the said demesne lands in trust, pay and satisfy the yearly sum of 105*l.* of like money unto certain Trustees thereby appointed for the poor of the aforesaid town of Debenham, to be by the same Trustees or the major part of them laid out and employed for the providing of a workhouse at the said town of Debenham for the poor and most needy and impotent persons inhabitants there, together with a substantial stock to set the said poor on work, and to allow such needy persons of them so much relief as the said Trustees or the major number of them should further think fit. And also for the providing of a school-house there at the said town of Debenham, wherein 12 or 20 or more of the poorest children of Debenham aforesaid were to be educated in reading, writing, and casting of accounts, or grammar learning, according to their several capacities; and the said Trustees thereby appointed, and that should thereafter be chosen and appointed as thereinafter directed for the time being, were to allow and employ such sums of money as they or the major part of the said Trustees for the town of Debenham should think fit for the placing and binding such poor children apprentices, or to maintain such of the grammar scholars at the University as the said Trustees should think fit and the said Master and Fellows should admit and allow of. And also that the said Master of the said school at Debenham from time to time should be elected and appointed by the Master and Fellows and their successors; and that the said Trustees for the said town of Debenham for the time being, should for ever thereafter allow unto the said Master of the said school at Debenham yearly for his pains the sum of 20 marks; and to the end that the said yearly sum of 105*l.* might be truly and faithfully paid, expended, and employed to the said parties, and to and for the uses aforesaid, the said Trustees thereby appointed, and that should be thereafter appointed for the time being should stand and be accountable to the said Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall and their successors.

That when eight or six of the before-named Trustees of any of the said several and respective towns

of Framlingham, Debenham, and Coggeshall, or any of them, should depart this life, the six or four surviving Trustees in their respective towns should have power, and were thereby authorized, to nominate and present the names of 12 or 16 of the most able and sufficient inhabitants of the said respective towns, out of which six or eight to be elected and joined with the rest of the surviving Trustees by the Master and Fellows of the said college for the time being.

That the said persons that should be elected new Trustees as aforesaid should have the like power to take upon them the aforesaid trusts in the particulars aforesaid, and to execute the same as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if they had been named in that ordinance.

That whatsoever other revenue or profits should be made of the said estate lands and tenements settled upon the said Master and Fellows and scholars of the said college, in trust for the benefit of the said three towns as aforesaid (all necessary charges and disbursements in managing the same being in the first place discharged and allowed), the Master and Fellows of the said college and their successors should distribute the same surplusage or overplus to and for the use and benefit of the poor of the said three towns of Framlingham, Coggeshall, and Debenham respectively, according to the rules, rates, allowances, and proportions, which had been already allotted to them respectively in and by that ordinance as aforesaid. Provided also that if any incumbrance or casualty whatsoever should befall the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, settled upon the said college in trust as aforesaid, that then the said Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall aforesaid should and might deduct and default out of the rents issues and profits of all the said demesne lands and estates so settled and assured upon the said college as aforesaid for the benefit of the said three towns aforesaid, all such sum and sums of money and other charges whatsoever, expended, occasioned, or sustained, for or by reason of any such incumbrance or casualty, wherein full allowance should be given as aforesaid.

It need scarcely be observed that the ordinance of the Protector carried with it no legal authority, or that the trust which the testator had vested in the College could not be delegated to local Trustees.

There is no doubt, according to the will of the founder, that Framlingham was his first and principal object, and that Debenham and Coggeshall respectively were objects of his charity in a less degree.

The ordinance was for the most part carried out. The College erected a workhouse at Framlingham, and also almshouses for 12 poor persons there, and a school for the instruction of poor children of that parish. They erected at Levington an almshouse for six poor persons of Levington and Nacton. They erected a school at Debenham for the instruction of poor boys of that parish, and they supported a school at Coggeshall for the instruction of poor boys of this last-mentioned parish. The workhouse in Framlingham remained in operation until the passing of the new Poor Law Act, when the inmates were transferred to the Union House.

The College, by an instrument under seal dated the 14th of August 1666, agreed that they would pay to the Trustees of Coggeshall the annual sum of 150*l*., to be employed according to Sir R. Hitcham's design in his will, namely, to provide a workhouse and a substantial stock, to set the poorest and most needy inhabitants of Coggeshall on work, and to allow such working poor persons such further relief as the said Trustees should further think fit, and also to provide a schoolhouse, and allow the schoolmaster who should be presented or allowed by the College for his stipend 20*l*. a year, who should teach 20 or 30 of the poorest children of the town to read, write, and cast accounts, and then to allow the sum of money for the binding them apprentices as the said Trustees should think fit, the allowance in no case exceeding 10*l*. And the College agreed to pay the said yearly sum continually to the Trustees of the said town so long as they should deliver to the Master of the College for the time being a faithful and perfect account of what they had received, that it had been employed in the said charitable uses.

This agreement seems to have been made in pursuance of and for carrying into effect the Protector's ordinance, and is open to the same objection, that it carried with it no legal authority.

The provisions of the Protector's ordinance have been followed by the College, subject to the alterations or additions which time and circumstances have rendered necessary or expedient, and subject also to an arrangement made in the year 1722 as hereinafter mentioned.

The College act by or through local Trustees appointed by them at pleasure for each of the three towns respectively, but retain their own general control.

In the year 1722 an agreement was entered into, at the instance of certain inhabitants of Framlingham, Coggeshall, and Debenham respectively, and with the assent of the College, having in view the appropriation of the rents of certain distinct portions of the Charity estate for the benefit of Framlingham, of certain other portions for the benefit of Coggeshall, and of certain other portions for the benefit of Debenham, subject as to the two latter portions to certain allowances in favour of the almspeople of Levington and Nacton. The estates thus appropriated to Framlingham now produce a rental of 1,130*l*., or thereabouts; those appropriated to Coggeshall, a rental of 440*l*., or thereabouts; and those appropriated to Debenham a rental of 320*l*., or thereabouts; total 1,890*l*. a year.

It is unnecessary to observe that this agreement of 1722, whereby there was assumed to be made a quasi partition of the Charity estates, had no legal validity.

The College have considered that after providing for the sustenance of the almspeople of Framlingham and Levington, and for the reader and sexton at Framlingham, the most useful application of the Charity funds would consist in maintaining schools for the instruction of children of inhabitants of Framlingham, Debenham, and Coggeshall respectively, in each of those places. The school which they supported at Coggeshall was not on their own trust property, and it having become dilapidated and unfit, they several years ago purchased a school site at Coggeshall, and erected thereon suitable schools for boys, the total cost of the purchase and of the buildings being 1,320*l*. or thereabouts.

The College have made liberal allowances in favor of the schools at the three before-mentioned places, and the balance of the rents coming to each of the three places under the quasi partition of 1722, has been allowed by the College to be applied by the local Trustees of each in manner following, viz.

1. As to Framlingham:
   In providing for the comfortable subsistence of the almspeople there.
2. As to Debenham:
   In providing pensions for poor persons of that parish.
3. As to Coggeshall:
   In doles, which have been distributed to the poor in small sums of varying amounts.

The almspeople at Levington have been provided for out of the portions allotted to Coggeshall and Debenham respectively.

The College have entirely rebuilt the farm buildings on the largest farm on the Framlingham trust at a cost of 1,700*l*. and upwards, and have paid off a debt which remained due in respect of that trust.

They have erected entirely new farm buildings, and repaired old ones, on two of the farms appropriated to Coggeshall at a cost of 1,235*l*.

In respect of all the before-mentioned improvements, taken as a whole, there is a debt now remaining due from the Charity of 3,200*l*. or thereabouts, of which, according to the existing system, 2,000*l*. or thereabouts is chargeable on the estate appropriated to

Coggeshall, and 1,200*l.* or thereabouts, is chargeable on the estate appropriated to Framlingham.

The College desire to put an end to the appointment of local Trustees and to the quasi partition of 1722, and to revert to the trusts of the will of the founder (but always maintaining the almshouses at Framlingham and Levington, and the schools at Framlingham, Debenham, and Coggeshall), and this is one of the objects proposed by the scheme.

With regard to the rights of the poor of Debenham and Coggeshall to participate in the benefits of the Charity, these (assuming such rights to exist) are obviously undefined by the testator, unless by an ineffective provision at Framlingham Workhouse, which has ceased to exist; and the scheme though not defining these rights, and it would be very difficult to do so, takes nothing away, but proposes to leave them unprejudiced. Whatever legal rights, if any, they may have now, those same rights will equally remain to them after the proposed scheme shall have been adopted.

As to these alleged rights, it must be borne in mind that the workhouse directed by the testator to be erected at Framlingham, was not exclusively for the benefit of the three parishes, but *first* for them, and after them, for the benefit of other towns, if the college should see cause; and this appears to furnish a reason for not defining any specific rights of the poor of the three parishes exclusively.

The main object of the scheme has reference to a different matter, which remains to be explained.

A number of the most influential noblemen and gentlemen of the county of Suffolk, headed by the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, have formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of erecting on some central site in the county, a school or college, for the education of the sons of the middle classes of the county, such school or college to be called, in memory of His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort, "The Albert Memorial School or College."

For the purposes of this school or college, Framlingham has been considered a favourable and desirable site. 14,000*l.* or upwards have already been subscribed with this object, and it is expected there will be further subscriptions. The project is one which has been received with general favour in the county.

Pembroke College, the Trustees of Sir Robert Hitcham's Charity Estates, having as such trustees, considerable property in the parish, have been applied to for a grant of fifteen acres of the trust property as the site of the proposed school or college, and have acceded to the request, but it cannot be effected without the aid of an Act of Parliament.

The reasons for authorizing such a grant are as follows:

1. That it appears to accord with the general intention of Sir Robert Hitcham, inasmuch as he founded an educational charity at Framlingham.
2. That the value of the Charity estate has increased to such an amount as could scarcely have been anticipated by Sir Robert Hitcham, and even if it were supposed that he could have anticipated an increase to such an amount, it might also be supposed, consistently with his general intention, that he would have regarded with favour an enlarged system of education.
3. That his object, as regards education, was to benefit the inhabitants of Framlingham, Debenham, and Coggeshall, and this object will be secured by the proposed scheme.
4. That although the college may make a grant of 15 acres for the purpose in question, yet they will be recompensed twofold, or much more, in the increased value of their property arising from the establishment of the proposed school or college at Framlingham.

The new school or college will be the means of expending many thousand pounds per annum at Framlingham, and will also be most useful in an educational point of view to the inhabitants of Framlingham and the adjoining districts.

It is further contemplated by the scheme (and on the same grounds) that the College may contribute from the surplus funds of the Charity (the existing objects having been first provided for) such sum or sums, or such annual sum, towards the maintenance of the Albert Memorial School or College, as the Master and Fellows in their discretion shall from time to time see fit, but subject to the approbation of the Charity Commissioners, and to such terms and conditions for securing in respect of such allowance a proportional preferential or other benefit to the sons of inhabitants of Framlingham, Debenham, and Coggeshall as the Commissioners shall think fit.

This clause is simply permissive, and is guarded by the exercise of the power being made subject to the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, and to such preferential rights in favour of the inhabitants of Framlingham, Debenham, and Coggeshall as the Commissioners shall think fit. These preferential rights will form a consideration or equivalent for whatever the College may grant out of their surplus to the Albert Memorial School or College.

These rights cannot be at present accurately defined, because the new school or college has not yet been established on any legal basis, but they appear to be sufficiently protected by the clause referred to.

SCHEME

For the Management and Regulation of the undermentioned Charity, viz.:

THE CHARITY of SIR ROBERT HITCHAM KNIGHT, King's Serjeant, for the Benefit of FRAMLINGHAM, DEBENHAM, and LEVINGTON, in the County of SUFFOLK, and of COGGESHALL, in the County of ESSEX.

1. The Charity shall be managed by the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College in the University of Cambridge (which said Master and Fellows are hereinafter called the College) and their successors, for the purposes and according to the provisions of this scheme, from the time herein-after appointed for its coming into operation.

2. The almshouse founded at Framlingham for 12 poor persons there, and also the almshouse founded at Levington in the county of Suffolk for six poor females of Levington and Nacton, and the school founded at Framlingham for teaching 30 or 40 or more of the poorest and neediest children of the towns of Framlingham, Debenham, and Coggeshall, to read, write, and cast accounts, and now consisting of a school for boys and a school for girls; and the schools which have been erected at Debenham and Coggeshall respectively for the education of boys, shall be respectively maintained out of the income of the said Charity.

3. The allowance now made of 45*l.* a year to the reader of daily prayers in the Church of Framlingham, and the annual payment of 7*l.* 10*s.* to the parish clerk at Framlingham, shall be respectively continued.

4. For the purpose of paying off the debt of 3,200*l.* or thereabouts, incurred in and for building the school at Coggeshall, and for repairing and renewing the farm buildings on several of the trust estates, and in order to provide for the due payment of the interest thereon, the annual sum of 200*l.*, with a sufficient sum to keep down the interest of the said debt, shall be a first charge on the revenues of the Charity, and the College shall invest the said sum of 200*l.* yearly in Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities, together with the dividends or interest accruing thereon from time to time, so as to form a sinking fund, to be applied in the first place to extinguish the said debt, and thereafter, so soon as the whole debt shall have been paid off, the like accumulation shall continue to be made until such time as in the judgment of the said College (subject to the approval of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales) the annual interest

of the fund so accumulated shall be sufficient, in ordinary years, to cover the expense of the management of the estates and the repairs and renewals of the buildings thereon ; and from and after that time the annual investment of 200*l.* shall cease, and that sum shall become available for the general purposes of the Charity.

5. In any year in which the expense of repairs and improvements on the Charity estates shall not exceed 20*l.* per cent. of the gross rents and profits of those estates for that year, the same shall be deemed ordinary expenses and shall be charged against the income of that year; but if the College shall, with the approval of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, incur in any year a larger or extraordinary expenditure for such repairs or improvements, then such expenditure shall not be charged wholly against the income of that year, but the excess, beyond 20*l.* per cent., shall be defrayed by means of an advance or loan, to be made or procured by the College on account of the Charity, the principal of which shall be repaid either out of a sinking fund to be formed for that purpose, in like manner as herein-before expressed, or out of the income of the Charity, by equal annual instalments extending over not more than 20 years, and the interest on which advance or loan, or the unextinguished part thereof, at a rate not exceeding 5*l.* per cent. per annum, shall be paid out of the income of the Charity for the current year.

6. The said College shall also be at liberty, with the previous sanction of the said Charity Commissioners, from time to time to defray by means of an advance or loan, to be made or procured upon the terms aforesaid, or upon any other terms to be approved by the said Charity Commissioners, any unusual expenditure which they may think it necessary to incur in any year, in or about the repairing or restoring any of the almshouses or schoolhouses belonging or attached to the Charity.

7. The said College may grant and convey by way of free gift, a piece or parcel of freehold land not exceeding 15 acres, on such part of the estates situate in the parish of Framlingham belonging to the said Charity as may be best suited for the purpose, as and for a site for a school or college for the better education of the middle classes of the county of Suffolk, to be known as the Albert Memorial School or College.

8. The College may contribute from the surplus funds of the Charity (the existing objects having been first provided for) such sum or sums, or such annual sum, towards the maintenance of the said Albert Memorial School or College, as the Master and Fellows of the said College in their discretion shall from time to time see fit ; but subject to the approbation of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, and to such terms and conditions for securing in respect of such allowance a proportional preferential or other benefit to the sons of inhabitants of Framlingham, Debenham, and Coggeshall, as the said Commissioners shall think fit.

9. So far as the endowments of the said Charity are not affected by any provisions of this scheme, the same shall be administered by the said College under and subject to the trusts declared by the will of Sir Robert Hitcham, the founder.

10. This scheme shall come into operation at the expiration of two calendar months next after the passing of the Act establishing the same.

11. If any doubt or question shall arise as to the proper construction or application of any of the provisions of this scheme, or as to the management of the Charity, application may be made by the College to the Charity Commissioners of England and Wales for direction thereon, which direction, when given, shall be binding on the College ; and any provision herein contained which may be found inconvenient or insufficient, or to require to be more exactly adapted to the circumstances of the Charity for the time being, may be modified, explained, extended, or adapted accordingly, by an order either of the Court of Chancery or of the said Commissioners, to be made upon the application of the college, so that no such order shall involve any deviation from the main objects and principles of this scheme.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS

FOR

IRELAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1863.

[*Price 2d.*]

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REPORT.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACIOUS MAJESTY,

1. We, the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, appointed under an Act passed in the 7th and 8th years of your Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the more effectual Application of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland," humbly beg leave to submit to your Majesty this our Eighteenth Annual Report.

2. In the First Schedule hereto annexed will be found the dates of the several meetings of our body, held since the 18th March, 1862, together with the names of the members present thereat, respectively.

3. We annex to this our Report, in Schedule No. 2, a Copy of the Abstract of our Accounts in the several Charities under our administration, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December last; the details of which have been lodged with Master Fitzgibbon for examination and audit.

4. That portion of our accounts, called our "Private Account," as distinguished from our "Charity Account," consisting of grants from the Treasury for the ordinary expenses of the Board, and the interest on a sum of £1,397 13*s.*, new 3 per cent. stock, called the "Embezzled Charity Recovery Fund," referred to more particularly in former Reports, is subject to the inspection of the Audit Office. We have since our last Report rendered to that Office Monthly Accounts, as required by the Commissioners of Audit, and we annex in Schedule No. 3, a Copy of Letter from that Commission, showing that the balance of £38 7*s.* 11*d.* mentioned in that report was correct, and the above-mentioned sum of £1,397 13*s.*, new 3 per cent. stock, and a balance due upon our Monthly account to 1st January, of £57 17*s.* 5*d.*, are the only sums under our control not appropriated or belonging to any particular Charity Trust.

5. The total amount of the trust funds now under our care and control in cash, and vested in Government and other securities, is set forth in the 4th, 5th, and 6th Schedules annexed to this Report; the particulars of which, together with the objects of each trust fund, will be found in Schedule No. 7, also annexed.

6. The annual amount of rents and annuities under our guardianship, specifying the particular amount of each, with the name of the testator or donor by whom created, the source from whence each is derived, and the object of each trust, is given in Schedule No. 8, to this Report annexed; and in Schedule No. 9 will be found a Return of Charity Funds standing to the credit of causes or matters in the Court of Chancery, in which the title of the Charity has been established by decree or order.

7. All which we submit as our Report to Your Most Excellent Majesty, and in testimony thereof have caused our corporate seal to be hereunto affixed this 5th day of February, 1863.

Present when seal affixed,

T. B. CUSACK SMITH, *Chairman*,
HENRY PAKENHAM,
JOHN HATCHELL,
J. D. FITZGERALD,
MOUNTIFORT LONGFIELD,
} *Commissioners.*

SEAL.

HERCULES MACDONNELL,
WILLIAM GERNON,
} *Secretaries.*

APPENDIX

TO THE

EIGHTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR IRELAND.

SCHEDULES.

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Return of the Meetings of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, since the 18th March, 1862.

RETURN of the Meetings of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, since the 18th March, 1862, the dates thereof, and the Commissioners present at each Meeting up to the *present* time.

10*th April*, 1862.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Honorable the Chief Baron.
Henry Roe, Esq., J.P.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
Joseph Radcliffe, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.

15*th April*, 1862.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Honorable the Chief Baron.
Henry Roe, Esq., J.P.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Honorable Baron Hughes.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
Joseph Radcliffe, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.

17*th April*, 1862.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Right Honorable the Chief Baron.
Henry Roe, Esq., J.P.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Honorable Baron Hughes.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
Joseph Radcliffe, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.

24*th April*, 1862.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
Joseph Radcliffe, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.

1*st May*, 1862.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
Henry Roe, Esq., J.P.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
Joseph Radcliffe, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.

*** *And no other Commissioners having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

8th May, 1862.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
Henry Roe, Esq., J.P.
The Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
Joseph Radcliffe, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.

15th May, 1862.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
Henry Roe, Esq., J.P.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
Joseph Radcliffe, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.

22nd May, 1862.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Honorable the Chief Baron.
Henry Roe, Esq., J.P.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
Joseph Radcliffe, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.

29th May, 1862.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
Henry Roe, Esq., J.P.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
Joseph Radcliffe, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.

5th June, 1862.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
Henry Roe, Esq., J.P.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
Joseph Radcliffe, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.

12th June, 1862.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Honorable the Chief Baron.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Henry Roe, Esq., J.P.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.

19th June, 1862.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Henry Roe, Esq., J.P.
The Honorable Baron Hughes.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.

26th June, 1862.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Reverend Bishop Cornelius Denvir.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Henry Roe, Esq., J.P.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.

3rd July, 1862.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Henry Roe, Esq., J.P.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.

*** *And no other Commissioners having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day; but the Commissioners present directed that a summons should be issued for Monday next, and a memorandum should be added, calling the attention of the Commissioners to the necessity of a full attendance that day, in order that the serious inconvenience of postponing the payment of the dividends until October may be avoided, as well as to prevent the injury to other claimants upon the Charity funds, which will be caused by an ineffectual meeting.*

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Return of the Meetings of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, since the 16th March, 1862.

7th July, 1862.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Henry Roe, Esq., J.P.
The Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
Joseph Radcliffe, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.

23rd October, 1862.

The Right Reverend Bishop Cornelius Denvir in the Chair.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Henry Roe, Esq., J.P.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.

30th October, 1862.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Henry Roe, Esq., J.P.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Honorable Baron Hughes.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.

6th November, 1862.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.

*** *And no other Commissioners having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

13th November, 1862.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.

*** *And no other Commissioners having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day. The Members present directed that a communication should be made to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, saying, that there had been two consecutive failures to form a Board; that there were now three vacancies caused by the death of the Lord Primate and Dr. Radcliffe, and the resignation of Mr. Henry Roe. That the communication should also convey to his Excellency, the names of the Commissioners who attended on this day, and the 6th instant, and that his Excellency's attention should be directed to the 2nd and 4th sections of our Act of Incorporation, in order that the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown might be taken, whether, having regard to the peculiar structure of the Corporation, it was competent for the Commissioners, while the present vacancies continued, to hold a legally constituted meeting.*

20th November, 1862.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.

*** *And no other Commissioners having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day. The Commissioners present directed that another communication should be made to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, stating that this was the third consecutive abortive meeting, and that there were forty-four cases awaiting the consideration and decision of a Board.*

27th November, 1862.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.

*** *And no other Commissioners having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day. The Commissioners present directed that another communication should be made to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, saying, that this was the fourth consecutive abortive meeting, and that the number of cases for the consideration and decision of a Board, had increased since last day of meeting.*

4th December, 1862.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.

11th December, 1862.

The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.

*** *And no other Commissioners having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

16th December, 1862.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
John Ennis, Esq., M.P., D.L.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.

19th December, 1862.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
John Ennis, Esq., M.P., D.L.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.

8th January, 1863.

The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
John Ennis, Esq., M.P.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.

*** *And no other Commissioners having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

15th January, 1863.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.

*** *And no other Commissioners having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

23rd January, 1863.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
John Ennis, Esq., M.P.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in the several Charities under their Administration for the year ended 31st December, 1862.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND

1st January to 31st

THE CHARGE.

GOVERNMENT STOCK

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Government Stock and Debentures to credit of the Commissioners on 1st day of January, 1862, as per last Account rendered,	216,794	5	7
To amount of Government Stock received from 1st day of January to 31st December, 1862, per Schedules A. B.,	1,451	13	4
	£218,245	18	11

CASH

		£	s.	d.
January 1, 1862.	To amount due to Charities, per last account audited and declared,	1,405	7	5
31st December.	To amount received from Rents and Annuities, Schedule C,	1,068	5	3
,,	To do. do. from Interest on Stock and Debentures, Schedule E,	6,602	1	10
,,	To do. do. from Sale of Stock, Schedules A and B,	129	5	9
,,	To do. do. from other sources, Schedule D,	539	4	10
,,	To do. do. advanced to Charities, Schedule G,	81	5	3
		£9,825	10	4

STATE OF BALANCE.

		£	s.	d.
Advances, as above,		81	5	3
In Bank, per certificate,	£646 3 2			
Less outstanding Drafts of 1859, £1 11s. 3d.; 1862, Nos. 1,697 and 1,702, £5 13s.,	7 4 3			
		638	18	11
Disallowances, as stated in last accounts,		387	9	8
Draft on General Account charged in Charity Account,		0	13	0
		£1,108	6	10

Present when Seal affixed this 5th day of February, 1863,

T. B. C. SMITH, *Chairman*,
HENRY PAKENHAM, *Dean*,
JOHN HATCHELL,
J. D. FITZGERALD,
MOUNTIFORT LONGFIELD,
} *Commissioners.*

SEAL.

HERCULES MACDONNELL,
WILLIAM GERNON,
} *Secretaries.*

BEQUESTS FOR IRELAND, in the several Charities under their administration, from December, 1862.

THE DISCHARGE.

AND DEBENTURE ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
By New 3 per Cents. sold or transferred, per Schedules A and B,	508	6	7
By balance standing to the credit of the Commissioners in the Bank of Ireland on the 31st December, 1862,	217,737	12	4
In Government Stock, £217,360 13 10			
In Debentures and Mortgage, 376 18 6			
	£217,737 12 4	£218,245	18 11

ACCOUNT.

		£	s.	d.
31st December, 1862.	By amount paid under orders of Commissioners, the vouchers for which are numbered consecutively from No. 1 to No. 630,	7,944	14	5
„	By amount invested in (new) 3 per cent. Stock, } Schedules	462	7	3
„	By do. do. 3 per cent. do., } A and B,	300	9	5
„	By do. advanced to Charities in last year's account,	9	12	5
„	By balance due to Charities, Schedule F,	1,108	6	10
		£9,825	10	4

I, ROBERT MOLLOY, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that this, the Account of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, from 1st January to 31st December, 1862, rendered by me as their Accountant, is just and true, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true.

ROBERT MOLLOY,
Accountant to said Commissioners.

Declared before me, at Dublin Castle,
this 31st day of January 1863,
JOHN L. O'FERRALL.

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 3.

Audit Office, Somerset House, London, W.C., 21*st January,* 1863.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 16th inst., I am directed by the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts to inform you, that your Account in respect of Charitable Donations and Bequests for the year 1861–2, has been stated to the Treasury, with a balance of £38 7*s.* 11*d.*, and that when it shall have been approved and warranted by their Lordships, the usual certificate will be transmitted to you.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Robert Molloy, Esq., Dublin. C. MACAULAY, *Secretary.*

SCHEDULE No. 4.

Return of the Amount of Government Stock standing to the credit of the Commissioners.

RETURN of Amount of Government Stock standing to the credit of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in the Books of the Bank of Ireland, on 31st December, 1862.

Bank of Ireland, 14*th January,* 1863.

I certify that it appears by the Books of the Bank of Ireland, there remained a Balance of £123,640 12*s.* 1*d.*, new 3 per cent. Government Stock, and £93,720 1*s.* 9*d.*, Government 3 per cent. Consols, to the credit of the Account of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, on the 31st day of December, 1862.

For the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland,

W. T. BRISCOE, *Stock Leger Keeper.* ROBERT ROBERTS, *Transfer Officer.*

SCHEDULE No. 5.

Return of Debentures, the Property of the Commissioners.

RETURN of Debentures deposited in the Bank of Ireland, the property of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland.

Bank of Ireland, 19*th January,* 1863.

I certify that the following Debentures and Mortgage, the property of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, have been deposited in the Bank of Ireland since the 26th March, 1848 :—

		£	*s.*	*d.*
One Ballast Office Debenture for		92	6	2
A Mortgage upon the county of Dublin Rates for £184 12*s.* 3*d.*, bearing interest at 3 per cent. in place of	One Kinnegad Turnpike Debenture for	46	3	1
	„ ditto,	46	3	1
	„ ditto,	46	3	1
	„ Dunleer Turnpike do.	46	3	1
One Ballingarry Loan Fund Debenture for		100	0	0
		£376	18	6

For the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland,

P. DUBEDAT, *Secretary.*

SCHEDULE No. 6.

Return of Cash Balance in Bank to the credit of Commissioners.

RETURN of the Amount of Cash standing to the credit of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in the Books of the Bank of Ireland, on the 31st December, 1862.

I certify that there remained a Balance of £646 3*s.* 2*d.* to the Credit of the Account of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests' "Charity Account," in the Books of the Bank, on the 31st day of December, 1862.

Dublin, 17*th January,* 1863.

For the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland,

W. HODGES, *Accountant-General.*

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Schedule showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners are held.

SCHEDULE showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland are held, 31st day of December, 1862.

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government Consols.			Half-yearly Interest.		
		£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Aghalee Union Fund,	Poor of Aghalee,	172	9	11	2	11	10
Aldworth, St. Leger,	„ Newmarket,	276	18	8	4	3	1
Aldworth, R. R.	„ do.	102	19	10	1	10	11
Archbold, Mrs.	Derryaghy, purchase of spinning wheels,	88	11	4	1	6	7
Belfast Fund,	Incorporated Charitable Society,	782	13	6	11	14	9
Boyle, Margaret,	Coombe Lying-in Hospital,	387	3	11	5	16	3
Browne, Colonel R.	Freshford Dispensary and School,	120	12	8	1	16	2
Burgh Fund,	Poor of Naas,	361	2	7	5	8	4
Cavan Fund,	Cavan Sick Poor,	903	4	2	13	10	11
Chapelliere, Louis,	Kilkenny Marriage Portions,	426	12	11	6	8	0
Crawford, William,	Kilwaugher Poor,	48	15	0	0	14	8
Craven, Alice,	Limerick Poor Widows,	714	16	6	10	14	6
Crone, John,	Poor of Doneraile and Cahirduggan,	915	9	9	13	14	7
Ditto,	„ Ballingarry,	1,116	11	5	16	15	0
Cunningham, Samuel,	„ Killead,	114	8	2	1	14	4

Schedule—*continued.*

Schedule showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners are held.

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government Consols. £	s.	d.	Half-yearly Interest. £	s.	d.
Davis, Rev. Samuel,	Mendicity Association,	55	16	4	0	16	9
Disraeli, Benjamin,	School at Rathvilly,	3,102	12	2	46	10	9
Ditto,	Poor of ditto, in purchase of provisions, Christmas Eve,	503	16	4	7	11	1
Edwards, Hugh,	Castlederg School,	291	3	1	4	7	4
Erskine, William,	Cavan Fever Hospital,	130	17	1	1	19	3
Fairbrother, William,	Poor of Wicklow,	124	11	9	1	17	5
Fanning, James,	Waterford Fanning Institution,	34,830	16	9	522	9	4
Ditto,	Kilkenny, Poor of Five Townlands in,	3,790	3	10	56	17	1
Fox, Mrs.	Poor of St. John's Parish, Dublin,	54	17	4	0	16	6
Frost, Edward,	„ Dunganstown,	116	6	10	1	14	11
Goold, Michael,	„ Gurrane,	310	14	11	4	13	2
Graves, Dr. H. M.	„ Templemore,	54	13	11	0	16	5
Hall, Dr. J.	Alms-house and School, Limerick,	504	19	7	7	11	6
Hall, Rowley,	Poor of Lisburn,	113	14	1	1	14	3
Ditto,	Lancasterian School in Lisburn,	61	10	10	0	18	5
Hamilton, General,	The Minister of Holy Cross,	331	6	7	4	19	5
Hanrahan, Thomas,	Poor of Tuam,	201	15	11	3	0	6
Hodgens, Thomas,	Alms-house, Kildalkey,	30	8	8	0	9	1
Hore, Rev. Thomas,	Poor of Roscarberry,	274	6	7	4	2	3
Ditto,	Rossnacreina School,	14	6	4	0	4	3
Jackson, Margaret,	Hibernian Bible Society,	57	6	6	0	17	2
Ditto,	Poor of Monaghan,	607	2	8	9	2	1
Jacobs, Rev. R. S.	Protestant Poor of Killenaule,	69	12	6	1	0	11
Johnston, Mary,	Poor of Drumcree,	100	2	6	1	10	0
Julianstown Fund,	„ Julianstown,	126	18	11	1	18	1
Keatinge, R. S.	„ Drumcolloher,	153	10	11	2	6	2
Kennedy, John,	„ Hollywood,	216	14	11	3	5	0
Lawder, James,	„ Kilmore,	133	5	0	2	0	0
Lombard, Rev. G.	Six Poor People of Kilshannig,	228	5	10	3	8	6
Lowe, Robert,	Poor of Clonmel and Cashel,	24	0	9	0	7	2
Massey, Miss F.	„ St. Multose, Kinsale,	200	2	2	3	0	0
Masterson, J. J.	Manorhamilton School,	900	0	0	13	10	0
Medcalfe, Henry,	Alms-house in Dublin,	432	4	2	6	9	8
Mills, John,	Dinner on Christmas Day to Inmates of Wicklow Gaol,	117	8	1	1	15	3
M'Kenny, Elizabeth,	Poor of Clough,	56	14	10	0	17	0
Ditto,	„ Lisburn,	200	8	8	3	0	1
Molyneux, Sir Capel,	After death of Schoolmaster and Wife, to Poor of Loughgall,	666	13	4	10	0	0
M'Cluney, Robert,	Incorporated Charitable Society, Belfast,	109	18	9	1	12	11
Ditto,	Fever Hospital,	109	18	9	1	12	11
Ditto,	Surgical „	123	3	7	1	17	0
M'Cluney, Mrs. C.	Incorporated Charitable Society, Belfast,	51	14	10	0	15	6
Ditto,	Fever Hospital,	51	14	10	0	15	6
Ditto,	Surgical „	82	1	4	1	4	7
Ditto,	Ulster Deaf and Dumb Institution,	51	14	9	0	15	6
Newman, Mrs. E.	Poor of Kilshannig,	186	7	6	2	15	10
Northumberland Fund,	Mendicity Association,	5,180	18	10	77	14	4
Power, Rev. John,	Poor of Cahir,	656	0	10	9	16	10
Power, Mary,	Old Ladies' Asylum, Waterford,	2,487	1	11	37	6	2
Ditto,	Convent Children, do.	1,658	1	4	24	17	6
Ditto,	Poor Boys, do.	829	0	7	12	8	9
Quinn, Alice,	School and Poor of Waterford and Tramore,	666	1	6	9	19	10
Ditto,	Poor Debtors, Waterford,	500	6	0	7	10	0
Sandes, George,	Poor of Rosinallis,	207	14	1	3	2	3
Sinclair, Thomas,	„ Hollywood,	49	10	6	0	14	11
Ditto,	Belfast Fever Hospital,	49	10	6	0	14	11
Ditto,	„ Poorhouse,	49	10	7	0	14	11
Shanks, John,	Poor of Lisburn,	1,389	11	0	20	16	11
Smith, Bishop,	Pious charitable uses as the Bishop of Limerick, for time being, should direct,	903	7	0	13	11	0
Smith, Rev. Dr. Thomas,	Parishes of Annahilt and Magheralin,	50	0	0	0	15	0
Southwell, Rev. Dr.	Poor Protestants of Castlemartyr,	63	13	7	0	19	1
Southwell, Sir R.	Alms-house, Kinsale,	104	5	1	1	11	4
Stewart, Dr. William,	Poor of Lisburn,	56	11	7	0	16	11
Stopford, Bishop,	„ Kintennel,	199	12	9	2	19	11
Simpson, John,	„ St. Anne's, Shandon,	1,119	13	2	16	15	11
Swanzy, John,	Poor Protestants of Clontibret,	214	0	5	3	4	2
Tate, William,	School at Wexford,	8,514	13	1	127	14	4
Ditto,	Bread for Wexford Poor,	1,567	13	8	23	10	3
Thompson, Thomas,	Muckamore Abbey School,	274	6	11	4	2	5
Thomas, General Lewis,	Poor of Naas,	636	15	8	9	11	1
Trail, Archdeacon,	„ Lisburn,	58	18	4	0	17	8
Ditto,	„ Billy,	91	2	6	1	7	4

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Schedule showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners are held.

Schedule—*continued.*

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government Consols. £	s.	d.	Half-yearly Interest. £	s.	d.
Tuthill, Barbara, . .	Roman Catholic Magdalen Asylum, Protestant Blind Asylum, Protestant Orphan Asylum, Lying-in Hospital, Protestant Penitentiary, Poor Debtors in Gaols, Blanket and Fuel Fund, Limerick, .	898	1	7	13	9	4
Ditto, . . .	Protestant Widows, St. John's, Limerick, .	88	1	5	1	6	5
Verner, Thomas, . .	Sunday-school at Donaghmore, . .	143	3	10	2	3	0
Ward, Hon. Sophia, .	Poor of Ballyculter, . . .	2,736	7	2	41	0	11
Ditto, . . .	Mendicity Association, Dublin, . .	283	8	3	4	5	0
Ward, Right Hon. Robt.	School at Bangor, County Down, . .	2,023	9	6	30	7	1
Warren, William, .	Poor of Rathconnel, . . .	329	4	0	4	18	9
Williams, Henry, .	Hospital for Incurables, Dublin, . .	322	11	0	4	16	9
Ditto, . . .	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers, Dublin, .	215	0	3	3	4	6
Ditto, . . .	Molyneux Blind Asylum, „ .	161	5	2	2	8	5
Ditto, . . .	Old Man's Asylum, „ .	161	5	2	2	8	5
Ditto, . . .	Deaf and Dumb, Claremont, „ .	215	0	3	3	4	6
Ditto, . . .	Protestant Orphan Society, „ .	215	0	3	3	4	6
Ditto, . . .	Methodist Widow, „ .	107	9	10	1	12	3
Wyse, James, . .	Waterford Poor Men's Asylum, . .	1,170	1	2	17	11	0
Ditto, . . .	Coals for Poor of Waterford, . .	505	2	9	7	11	6
Wright, Joseph, . .	Poor of Monasteroris, . . .	70	13	9	1	1	3
Waterhouse, William, .	Fever Hospital, Waterford, . .	7	19	8	0	2	4
	Total, .	£93,710	1	9	1,405	16	0

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government New 3 per Cent. Stock. £	s.	d.	Half-yearly Interest. £	s.	d.
Adair, Rev. Dr. . .	Fermoy School, ...	1,237	9	0	18	11	2
Allen, Joseph, . .	Poor of Gorey, ...	200	0	0	3	0	0
Aldworth, St. Leger, .	Poor Annuitants of New Market, .	327	8	2	4	18	2
Audoen's, St., Parish, .	St. Audoen's Alms-house, . .	184	16	3	2	15	6
Banks, Anne, . .	Protestant Orphan Society, Limerick, .	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Ditto, . . .	Lying-in Hospital, „ .	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Ditto, . . .	Clergy Widows' Fund, „ .	1,271	1	4	19	1	4
Ditto, . . .	Barrington's Hospital, „ .	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Ditto, . . .	County Infirmary, „ .	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Ditto, . . .	Fever Hospital, „ .	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Ditto, . . .	Female Blind Asylum, „ .	500	0	0	7	10	0
Ditto, . . .	Magdalen Asylum, „ .	500	0	0	7	10	0
Ditto, . . .	Female Blind and Magdalen Asylum, .	421	0	2	6	6	4
Barrett, Rev. Dr. .	Sick & Indigent St. Michan's Parish, Dublin,	105	13	0	1	11	8
Batchelor, John, . .	„ St. Audoen's „ „	205	17	8	3	1	9
Ditto, . . .	„ St. George's „ „	212	14	7	3	3	10
Ditto, . . .	„ St. John's „ „	212	6	9	3	3	9
Ditto, . . .	„ St. Luke's „ „	212	6	9	3	3	10
Ditto, . . .	„ St. Mary's „ „	212	14	2	3	3	9
Ditto, . . .	„ St. Michael's „ „	200	0	0	3	0	0
Ditto, . . .	„ St. Michan's „ „	209	2	0	3	2	9
Ditto, . . .	„ St. Nicholas in „ „	212	14	7	3	3	10
Ditto, . . .	„ St. Nicholas out „ „	210	3	0	3	3	0
Ditto, . . .	„ St. Paul's „ „	212	13	9	3	3	10
Ditto, . . .	„ St. Thomas's „ „	212	10	6	3	3	9
Ditto, . . .	„ St. Werburgh's „ „	212	14	2	3	3	10
Bellew, Bishop, . .	Schools at Killala, . . .	2,000	0	0	30	0	0
Belvidere, Lady, .	The Bethesda School, Dublin, . .	300	10	4	4	10	1
Ditto, . . .	St. George's Parish School, „ .	298	19	4	4	9	9
Bennett, George, . .	Poor of Templemore, . . .	234	7	0	3	10	4
Benton, Dr. John, .	Poor of Drumard, . . .	254	0	6	3	16	2
Bertrand, Peter, . .	Alms House, Dublin, . . .	949	1	4	14	4	8
Blennerhassett, William,	Schools at Killorgen, County Kerry, .	790	5	7	11	17	1
Bryan, Jane and Mary,	Poor Widows, St. Mary's, Shandon, .	108	2	5	1	12	5
Board's private fund, .	Embezzled Charity Recovery Fund, .	1,397	13	0	20	19	2
Brereton, Rev. G. .	Sick Poor of Rahan, . . .	200	11	10	3	0	2
Brett, John, . .	Bread and Mutton on Christmas Eve to Poor Roomkeepers in Downpatrick, .	296	7	10	4	8	11
Burrowes, Eleanor, .	Cavan Fever Hospital, . . .	243	14	7	3	13	1
Cliffe, Anthony, . .	Poor of New Ross, . . .	457	8	0	6	17	2
Clarence School Fund,	Mendicity Association School, . .	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Clendenning, Geo., Vicar,	Protestant Poor of Westport, . .	178	11	6	2	13	7
Connell, William, .	Poor of Clonfert, . . .	74	1	0	1	2	2
Cotter, H. J. . .	Scriptural Education, Rahan, County Cork,	149	6	8	2	4	10
Crofton, M. A. . .	School, County Cork, . . .	608	6	4	9	2	5
Cunningham, George, .	Sick Poor Institution, New Ross; or, that failing, the Friends of Education, .	1,382	0	2	20	14	8
Darcy, Nicholas, . .	Poor of Loughrea, . . .	1,858	11	10	27	17	7
Deane, Moses, . .	Parish of St. Nicholas, Cork, . .	5,559	17	8	83	8	0

Schedule—*continued.*

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government New 3 per Cent. Stock. £	s.	d.	Half-yearly Interest. £	s.	d.
Deane, Moses,	Parish of St. Mary's, Shandon, Cork,	2,001	2	8	30	0	4
Deane, Thomas,	Cork Alms-house and Schools,	1,015	11	3	15	4	8
Delacherois, Nicholas,	Poor of Lisburn,	464	11	5	6	19	5
Denvir, Rt. Rev. Bishop,	Masses in Glenavey,	817	19	6	12	5	5
Destournel, Eleanor,	Poor of Castlemacadam,	104	1	4	1	11	3
Ditto,	„ Dunganstown,	95	16	3	1	8	8
Donovan, Rev. Edward,	„ Ballymere,	95	13	7	1	8	8
Eaton, Catherine,	„ Wicklow,	734	9	3	11	0	4
Farrell, James,	Clonmel Surgical Hospital,	589	17	2	8	17	0
Faviere, Rev. Jos.	Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital,	4,350	0	0	65	5	0
Felster, George,	Poor of German Church, Poolbeg-st., Dublin,	315	19	4	4	14	8
Freke, P. Evans,	„ Wexford,	12	4	1	0	3	7
Goff, Joseph,	School of St. Werburgh's, Dublin,	52	16	2	0	15	10
Green, Hannah,	Poor of Donnybrook,	115	7	0	1	14	9
Hamilton, Rev. J.	„ Killough,	604	14	3	9	1	5
Hall, Dr. Jeremiah,	Limerick Alms-house and School,	312	2	3	4	13	8
Hamilton, Quinton,	Poor of Glanmire,	551	11	0	8	5	5
Herron, Samuel,	„ Lisburn,	188	9	8	2	16	7
Higgins, Francis,	Debtors in Marshalsea, Dublin, at Christmas,	923	15	1	13	17	2
Hutchinson, Lady,	Curates' Widows, Ardagh,	1,008	19	5	15	2	8
Ditto,	„ Killala,	1,125	2	10	16	17	6
Ditto,	House of Refuge, Dublin,	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Richmond Blind, „	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Shelter for Females, „	504	11	9	7	11	5
Ditto,	Mercer's Hospital, „	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Meath Loan, „	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Magdalen Asylum, „	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	House of Recovery, „	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Reception for Servants, ditto,	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Molyneux Asylum, ditto,	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Hibernian Bible Society, ditto,	504	11	9	7	11	5
Ditto,	Sunday School Society, ditto,	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers' Society, do.	504	11	10	7	11	5
Hughes, Eleanor,	Orphans' Schools, Townsend-street,	903	12	10	13	11	1
Jackson, Myles,	Poor of Ballingarry,	1,212	3	4	18	3	7
Jackson, Margaret,	„ Clontibret and Cornibrook,	208	16	4	3	2	8
Ditto,	Church Missionary Society,	51	4	7	0	15	3
Keary, Michael,	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers, Dublin,	250	1	2	3	15	0
Ditto,	Widows' House, Cork-street, Dublin,	250	1	2	3	15	0
Ditto,	Asylum, Rainsford-street, Dublin,	500	2	4	7	10	0
Ditto,	Education of Roman Catholic Children, St. James's Parish, Dublin,	500	2	4	7	10	0
Ditto,	Ditto, of Clontarf, county Dublin,	500	2	4	7	10	0
Ditto,	Ditto, of Baldoyle, do.	500	2	4	7	10	0
Ditto,	Ditto, of Howth, do.	500	2	4	7	10	0
Killala Fund,	Killala Clergy Widows,	1,319	1	4	19	15	9
Kendall, Anne,	Poor of Athy,	1,237	16	10	18	11	2
Kerevan, Dr.	Charitable Society, Kilkenny,	486	6	2	7	5	11
Ditto,	Benevolent, „ „	486	6	2	7	5	11
Ditto,	Walkin-st. Poorhouse, „	486	6	2	7	5	11
Ditto,	Female Orphan School, „	291	15	8	4	7	6
Ditto,	Chapel-lane, „ „	194	10	6	2	18	3
Kellett, Anne,	Schools, Meath and Dublin,	221	18	5	3	6	7
Leake, Surgeon,	Mendicity Association, Dublin,	3,876	18	0	58	3	0
Lee, Jane,	Poor of Carrickfergus,	211	8	4	3	3	6
Leighs,	„ Lisburn,	268	4	0	4	0	5
Lett, Stephen,	„ Mulrankin, Kiltrastran, & Moyglass,	46	3	0	0	13	10
Lill, Dr.	Armagh Infirmary,	917	8	3	13	15	3
Lovett, J. H.	Poor of Lismore,	558	17	0	8	7	8
Lowe, Robert,	„ Clonmel and Cashel,	1,285	2	2	19	5	6
Ditto,	„ Fethard,	187	12	1	2	16	3
Macklin, Ralph,	School Building Fund of St. Anne's, St. Andrew's, and St. Werburgh's, Dublin,	362	1	2	5	8	7
Madden, James,	Poor of Kilcoleman,	213	5	9	3	4	0
Magan, Elizabeth,	St. George's Protestant Parochial School, Dublin,	512	10	2	7	13	8
Mahon, Bartholomew,	Poor of Bumlin, Kiltruton, and Liscanuffy,	969	18	7	14	11	0
M'Call, Samuel,	Presbyterian Congregation, Cork,	415	2	10	6	4	6
Ditto,	Poor of Glanmire,	393	0	1	5	18	0
M'Kiernan, John,	Protestant Poor, St. Michan's, Dublin,	51	7	6	0	15	5
Ditto,	Roman Catholic Poor, do. do.	102	15	1	1	10	10
Moira Parish Fund,	Poor of Moira,	479	1	7	7	3	8
Morris, Thomas,	„ Lisburn,	97	4	10	1	9	2
Moxley, William,	Poor Tradesmen, Bandon,	455	0	11	6	16	6
Ditto,	Bible Society, do.	113	15	2	1	14	2
Ditto,	Missionary, do.	113	15	2	1	14	2
Ditto,	Benevolent Society, do.	113	15	2	1	14	2

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Schedule showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners are held.

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Schedule showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners are held.

Schedule—*continued.*

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government New 3 per Cent. Stock. £	s.	d.	Half-yearly Interest. £	s.	d.
Needham, Thomas,	Poor of St. Luke's, Dublin,	485	0	10	7	5	7
Newman, Henry,	Poor of Kilshannig,	53	8	0	0	16	0
O'Donnell, Mrs.	„ Burrishoole,	420	0	0	6	6	0
O'Neill, Hugh,	Apprenticing Fund, Dublin,	3,041	17	7	45	12	5
O'Neill, Mark Kerr,	Poor of Agherton,	287	9	5	4	6	1
Palmer, Roger,	Marriage Portions, Rush, county Dublin,	3,222	0	4	48	6	7
Paul, Mrs. Urith,	Stokestown (county Wexford) School,	6,114	5	9	91	14	5
Persse, Parsons,	School at Illerton, county Galway,	243	6	0	3	12	11
Power, Mary,	Old Ladies' Asylum, Waterford,	1,175	17	6	17	12	11
Ditto,	Convent Children, „	1,019	7	3	15	5	9
Ditto,	Poor Boys, „	507	17	0	7	12	5
Power, William,	Gurteen Asylum, county Waterford,	7,416	15	8	111	4	10
Purcell, William,	Kilkenny Poor,	659	8	5			
Rush, Judith,	Poor of Mullingar,	756	0	9	11	7	0
Ryan, Kennedy,	Charleville Roman Catholic Free School,	246	14	5	3	14	0
Smith, Henry,	Poor of Colpe,	193	16	0	2	18	2
Sproule, Andrew,	„ Urney,	717	19	0	10	15	4
St. Mark's Fund,	St. Mark's Hospital, Dublin,	845	17	3	12	13	10
St. Paul's Parish,	Coal Fund, do.	55	4	0	0	16	7
Stephenson, Dr. R.	Incorporated Charitable Society, Belfast,	946	14	11	14	4	0
Switzer, James,	Fever Hospital, Kilkenny,						
Ditto,	Benevolent Society, „	3,755	5	4	56	6	8
Ditto,	Charitable „ „						
Ditto,	County Infirmary, „						
Ditto,	Bread for Poor, „	1,186	15	5			
Tate, William,	Wexford School,	1,606	0	3	24	1	10
Tew, Rev. William,	Ballysax School,	184	10	10	2	15	4
Ditto,	Poor of Ballysax,	46	2	9	0	13	10
Ditto,	Raddanstown School,	505	0	3	7	11	6
Ditto,	Poor of Raddanstown,	46	2	9	0	13	10
Ditto,	St. Werburgh's School, Dublin,	46	2	9	0	13	10
Ditto,	Kilcullen Hospital and Dispensary,	61	11	9	0	18	5
Thomas, Robert,	Poor of Tuam,	313	13	8	4	14	1
Tisdall, Allen,	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers, Dublin,	92	16	4	1	7	10
Ditto,	St. Audoen's Parish, do.	46	8	2	0	13	11
Ditto,	St. Catherine's „ do.	46	8	2	0	13	11
Ditto,	St. Luke's „ do.	46	8	2	0	13	11
Ditto,	St. Michael's „ do.	46	8	2	0	13	11
Trail, Robert,	Poor of Lisburn,	97	4	11	1	9	2
Tuthill, Barbara,	Roman Catholic Magdalen Asylum, Protestant Blind Asylum, Protestant Orphan Asylum, Lying-in Hospital, Protestant Penitentiary, Poor Debtors in Gaols, Blanket and Fuel Fund, Limerick,	2,222	4	9	33	6	8
Ditto,	Protestant Widows, St. John's, Limerick,	70	11	8	1	1	2
Valentine, Rev. Thomas,	Killala Clergy Widows, & School at Frankford,	2,495	0	10	37	8	6
Verschoyle, Richard,	St. Catherine's Parish, Dublin,	526	2	4	7	17	10
Ditto,	St. Luke's „ do.	526	2	4	7	17	10
Waldron, Jeffrey,	Roman Catholic Schools, Denmark-street,	461	10	9	6	18	6
Ditto,	„ „ Liffey-street,	461	10	9	6	18	6
Ditto,	Orphan School at Wicklow,	611	10	9	9	3	6
Ditto,	Indigent Roomkeepers, St. Mary's Parish, Dublin,	530	0	7	7	19	0
Ditto,	Female Penitents, Donnybrook, near Dublin,	461	10	9	6	18	6
Ditto,	Widows' House, Clarendon-street, Dublin,	276	18	6	4	3	2
Walker, Hamilton,	Poor of Inniskeel and Killybegs,	117	1	4	1	15	1
Ward, Judge,	Killough Schools and Poor,	473	8	6	7	2	0
Ward, Hon. Sophia,	Mendicity Association,	1,723	12	9	25	17	1
Waring, Samuel,	Poor Housekeepers of Moira Parish,	104	5	8	1	11	3
Waterhouse, William,	Fever Hospital, Waterford,	122	2	11	1	16	8
Ditto,	Dispensary, „	50	13	2	0	15	4
Ward, Laurence,	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers, Dublin,	545	9	10	8	3	7
	Total,	123,640	12	1	1,854	12	2

MORTGAGE AND DEBENTURES.

	Amount. £	s.	d.	Donor.	Object of Trust.
Ballast Office Debenture,	92	6	2	M. Boyle,	Coombe Lying-in Hospital.
*Two Kinnegad „	92	6	2	Rev. Dr. Smith,	Poor of Annahilt and Maralin.
*One „ „	46	3	1	—	St. Mark's Hospital.
*Dunleer Turnpike, „	46	3	1	M. Boyle,	Coombe Lying-in Hospital.
Ballingarry Loan Fund,	100	0	0	John Crone,	Poor of Ballingarry.
	376	18	6		

*The Debentures thus marked were given up and exchanged for a Mortgage upon the county of Dublin Rates, executed by J. Prendergast, Esq., Commissioner appointed under Act of Parliament, the 18 & 19 of Vic., cap. 69.

Schedule No. 8.

Return of Rents or Annuities under the Guardianship of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, and in which the Title of the Charity has been established by decree or order, showing by whom created, whence derived, and the object of the Trust, and showing the Head Rents affecting same, to 31st Dec., 1862.

By whom created.	Gross Amount. £ s. d.	Head Rent. £ s. d.	Whence derived.	The Trusts.	Observations.
Peter Bertrand,* .	662 3 10	198 0 11½ Including renewal fine.	Lands and premises in Dublin, . . .	Female Orphan School in Dublin.	* A sum of £2,400 has been borrowed upon mortgage, to pay off the Archbishop of Dublin; and the surplus rent is invested to form a fund, which now amounts to £1,089 2s. 2d., to redeem same. No part of the rent is applied for the purposes of the charity, nor can it be so applied until the mortgage is paid off.
Cordelia Carey, .	355 19 0½	64 10 8	Rents of lands and premises in Dublin and King's County, . . .	For Poor, for Schools, and several Charitable Institutions in Portarlington and Dublin.	
J. Crone, . .	64 12 3	—	Rent-charge of lands in county Limerick, .	Poor of Ballingarry, county Limerick.	
John Crone, . .	64 12 4	—	Rent-charge of lands, county Cork, . .	Poor of Doneraile and Cahirduggan, county Cork.	
S. Cunningham, .	23 12 2	8 0 7	Rent of lands in Killead, county Antrim, .	Poor of Killead, county Antrim.	
Thomas Deane, .	92 6 2	—	Rent-charge of lands in county Cork, . .	Alms-house and Schools in Cork.	
Hugh Edwards, .	27 13 10	—	Annuity payable out of lands in county Tyrone,	School at Castlederg, county Tyrone.	
M. Goold, . .	9 4 7	—	Annuity payable under will of testator, . .	Poor of Gurrane, county Cork.	
Captain Grenville, .	44 17 0	—	Tithe rent-charge of lands of Ballyvaloo, co. Wexford	Poor of Enniscorthy, county Wexford.	
Dr. J. Hall, . .	211 0 7	13 2 7	Rent of premises in town of Limerick, . .	Alms-house and School in Limerick, . .	These rents are received and administered locally.
R. S. Keatinge, .	9 4 7	—	Annuity under testator's will, . . .	Poor of Drumcolliher, county Limerick.	
James Lawder, .	18 9 2	—	Rent-charge of lands in Kilmore, county Cavan,	Poor of Kilmore, county Leitrim.	
Dr. Lill, . .	62 1 3½	22 9 3½	Rent of lands in county of Tyrone, . .	Infirmary at Armagh.	
Robert Lanigan, .	10 0 0	—	Rent of lands in county of Kilkenny, . .	Alms-house in county Kilkenny, . .	This rent is administered locally.
William Power, .	26 15 0	—	Rent of lands in Gurteen, county Waterford, .	Asylum at Gurteen, county Waterford.	
Parsons Persse, .	23 1 6	—	Rent-charge of lands, county Galway, . .	School at Ilerton, county Galway, . .	This rent is administered locally.
Sir Robert Southwell,	46 3 4	—	Rent-charge of lands in counties Cork and Limerick	Alms-house at Kinsale, county Kerry.	
B. Tuthill, . .	69 4 8	—	Rent-charge of lands in county Limerick, .	Magdalen Blind, Protestant Orphan Asylums, Lying-in Hospital, Penitentiary, Gaol, Blanket and Fuel Fund, and Protestant Widows, Limerick.	
Judge Ward, .	70 19 0	—	Rent of lands in Bangor, county Down, . .	For Schools and Poor at Killough, county Down.	
Wm. Waterhouse, .	54 10 0	21 16 6	Rent of premises in Waterford, . . .	Hospital, Dispensary, Fanning Institution, and Sick Poor, Waterford.	
Joseph Wright, .	69 4 8	—	Rent-charge of lands in King's County, . .	Lying-in Hospital, Hibernian Marine Society, Dublin, King's County Infirmary, and Monasteroris Poor.	
Joseph Wright, .	9 4 7	—	Rent-charge of lands in the county Monaghan, .	Poor of Aghabog, county Monaghan.	
Total amount of rents,	2,024 19 7	328 0 7			
Deduct head rents,	328 0 1				
Net rents, £	1,696 19 6	—	Subject to poor's rate and receiver's fees.		

An annual gift of £200 heretofore made by the Hon. Sidney Herbert for the Parish Priests of Irishtown, Booterstown, and Bray, has been reduced by the Trustees of the Earl of Pembroke to £110, in consequence of the death of the Parish Priest of Booterstown, who received £90.

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 9.

Return of Charity Funds standing to the Credit of Causes and Matters in the Court of Chancery, and in which the Title of the Charity has been established by Decree or Order.

RETURN of Charity Funds standing to the credit of Causes or Matters in the Court of Chancery, and in which the title of the Charity has been established by Decree or Order.

The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests against Francis Lill, John Stewart, and others.

Government New 3 per Cent. Stock,	£4,399	3	1
Turnpike Debentures,*	2,500	0	0

The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests against the Rev. Edward St. Lawrence and others.

Government New 3 per Cent. Stock,†	£3,320	13	5
Cash,	47	18	10

I certify that the foregoing sums remain in Bank to the credit of the matters above recited.

DIGBY P. STARKEY, *Accountant-General.*

Accountant-General's Office, Four Courts,
14th January, 1863.

* By letter received from Edward Clements, Esq., Turnpike Commissioner, dated 25th January, 1859, these debentures are stated to be totally valueless.

† These funds are held in Elizabeth Smith's Charity, and are to accumulate until they amount to £4,000; but they are subject to reduction in case the interest upon a fund in stock in the same charity should not be sufficient to pay two permanent Annuities with which such fund is charged.

Dublin: Printed by ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

COPYHOLD COMMISSION.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS.

1863.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1863.

6471.

COPYHOLD COMMISSION.

COPY of the TWENTY-FIRST REPORT of the COPYHOLD COMMISSIONERS to HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT;— pursuant to the Act 4 & 5 Vict. c. 35. s. 3.

SIR, *Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Consolidated Commission, December* 31, 1862.

WE have the honour of presenting the Twenty-first Report of our proceedings in that department of this Consolidated Commission which superintends the operation of the Copyhold Acts.

We have now completed four thousand one hundred and forty-one enfranchisements, and commutations, of which six hundred and seventy-eight enfranchisements have been effected during the present year. The particulars of these last are stated in the schedule hereto annexed, and they amount to one hundred and one enfranchisements in clerical manors, seventy-two in collegiate manors, and five hundred and five in lay manors.

Besides these enfranchisements we have received two hundred and sixty-six applications, of which sixty-eight are under the voluntary, and one hundred and ninety-eight under the compulsory powers of the Acts.

We have further to report, that in pursuance of the powers vested in us by "The Universities and College Estates Act, 1858," and "The Universities and College Estates Act Extension, 1860," we have authorized, one hundred and thirty-five sales, forty purchases, twenty-two enfranchisements, nine exchanges, and nine applications from colleges for raising money for purposes of improvement.

Of these, twenty-eight sales, thirteen purchases, six enfranchisements, one exchange, and five applications for raising money for purposes of improvement have been authorized during the present year.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants,
G. DARBY.
G. RIDLEY.
G. W. COOKE.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department, &c. &c. &c.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS AND COMMUTATIONS.

	Clerical.	Collegiate.	Lay.	Total.
1841	1	—	—	1
1842	9	—	3	12
1843	15	1	13	29
1844	24	—	15	39
1845	44	—	12	56
1846	49	—	7	56
1847	38	1	13	52
1848	16	1	8	25
1849	19	1	10	30
1850	27	1	9	37
1851	31	2	31	64
1852	31	—	13	44
1853	36	6	16	58
1854	59	11	61	131
1855	42	32	146	220
1856	46	23	162	231
1857	52	21	230	303
1858	32	13	159	204
1859	52	11	308	371
1860	74	57	583	714
1861	93	59	634	786
1862	101	72	505	678
TOTAL	891	312	2,938	4,141

YEARS

ENFRANCHISEMENTS AND COMMUTATIONS.

	No.	Consideration.		
		Payment in full.	Rentcharges.	Land.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	A. R. P.
1841	1	8 14 0	—	—
1842	12	594 19 0	120 0 0	—
1843	29	4,815 7 2	17 0 0	—
1844	39	9,572 0 0	138 19 5	—
1845	56	10,651 3 4	763 5 6	—
1846	56	13,162 18 6	286 0 0	97 3 6
1847	52	12,158 14 8	474 15 0	—
1848	25	3,091 17 7	56 19 1	—
1849	30	3,929 6 10	144 7 6	—
1850	37	7,530 6 3	88 0 1	798 2 2
1851	64	22,723 4 8	273 13 0	—
1852	44	16,699 17 9	116 12 0	313 1 25
1853	58	15,299 19 9	157 15 9	—
1854	131	30,732 10 3	150 6 5	—
1855	220	44,874 14 8½	166 10 4½	13 1 15
1856	231	53,408 4 2½	7 18 11½	—
1857	303	55,879 17 6½	50 14 0	—
1858	204	35,802 1 4	3 14 7	—
1859	371	41,582 19 1	378 19 7	114 1 26
1860	714	107,415 6 11	805 15 1	0 0 32
1861	786	74,186 3 5	341 12 7	41 2 32
1862	678	92,791 5 9¾	340 1 3¾	8 3 35
TOTAL	4,141	656,911 12 9¼	4,883 0 2¾	1,388 1 13

YEARS

ENFRANCHISEMENTS.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Blunham	Bedford	The Master, Fellows and Scholars of Saint John's College, Cambridge.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Half a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals, 1*l.* 8*s.*
Eyton, alias Eaton Bray with the Members.	Ditto	William Strickland Cookson, and James Mitchell, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three and a half years' annual value; quit-rents, 28 years.
Leighton Buzzard, otherwise Grovebury.	Ditto	Henry Hanmer, Esq., Lessee holding under the Dean and Canons of Windsor.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Stotfold	Ditto	The Rev. John Alington	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 10*s.*, minerals included.
Drayton West	Berks	The Warden and Scholars of Saint Mary's College of Winchester in Oxford, commonly called New College in Oxford.	Copyholds for lives (no right of renewal).	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Twenty years' annual value for copyhold held for one life. Eight and a half years' annual value for copyhold held for two lives, minerals and all other rights included.
Newnhams Lakes and Aylands.	Ditto	Lord Braybrooke	Copyholds	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines; half a year's annual value; heriots 1*l.* 5*s.*; quit-rents 28 years, and minerals, 5*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines; one year's annual value; heriot, 3*s.*; quit-rents 30 years, minerals, &c., 2*l* 2*s.*
Warfield	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit and free-rents.	Three and three-quarters years' annual value; heriot, 50*l.*; quit and free rents 25 years, minerals, 2*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About four years' annual value; four heriots (beasts), 135*l.*; money heriots, 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d*; quit-rents 28 years, and minerals 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three and three-quarters years' annual value; heriot, 50*l.*; quit-rents 28 years, minerals, 2*l.* 15*s.*
Wargrove	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	About two-and-a-half fines; half a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots, 2*s.* 6*d.*; quit-rents 28 years, and minerals, 15*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three fines; half-a-year's annual value; heriot, 1*s.* 6*d.*; quit-rents 28 years, and minerals, 1*l.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Bassetsbury	Bucks	Sir George Henry Dashwood, Bt., as Lessee, holding under the Dean and Canons of Windsor.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary	About four years' annual value, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Newnton Longville	Ditto	The Warden and Scholars of Saint Mary's College of Winchester, in Oxford, commonly called New College in Oxford.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; two-and-a-half heriots, 59*l.* 2*s.*; quit-rents 30 years, and minerals, 5*s.* per acre.
Princes Risborough	Ditto	Humphrey Bull, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	A rent charge based upon four-and-a-half years' annual value; four heriots, 20*l.*; quit-rents 28 years, and minerals, 10s. per acre.
Balsham	Cambridge	The Governors of the Hospital of King James, founded in Charterhouse.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Barton Lancaster	Ditto	The Master or Keeper and Fellows or Scholars of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, and minerals 5*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, and minerals 2*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Bassingbourn Richmond	Ditto	The Honble. and Rev. Daniel Heneage Finch Hatton.	Ditto	Fines certain, and quit-rents.	One quarter of a years' annual value, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.* 15*s.*
Buristead in Great Shelford	Ditto	The Master or Keeper and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Three years' annual value; minerals 1*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
Castle Camps	Ditto	The Governors of the Hospital of King James, founded in Charterhouse.	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Chatteris Ramsey (Isle of Ely).	Ditto	John Dunn Gardner, Esquire.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Chatteris Ramsey (Isle of Ely).	Cambridge	John Dunn Gardner, Esquire	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Chewells in Haddenham (Isle of Ely).	Ditto	The Master or Keeper and Fellows or Scholars of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, and minerals 21*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 9*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.* 8*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-nine-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-two-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 6*s.* 4*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*l.* 5*s.*
Crowlands in Cottenham	Ditto	The Venerable Charles Musgrave, and Sir George Richard Philips, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon four years annual value; quit-rents 28 years, and minerals 10*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; heriot 25*l.* 15*s.*; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 13*l.* 10*s.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Dabernoons in Duxford	Cambridge	The Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College Cambridge.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About four-and-one-twentieth years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 6*l.* 6*s.*
Eversden, Great and Little	Ditto	The President or Master and Fellows of Queen's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 12*l.*
Fordham Biggen	Ditto	William Dunn Gardner, Esquire.	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Grandhams, otherwise Granhams in Great Shelford	Ditto	The Master Fellows and Scholars of Saint John's College Cambridge.	Ditto Customary freeholds	Ditto Free rents	Four-and-three-quarters years' annual value ; quit and free rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Hinton Rectory	Ditto	The Master or Keeper and Fellows or Scholars of St. Peter's College Cambridge.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-two-thirds years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.*
Hogginton, otherwise Oakington.	Ditto	The President or Master and Fellows of Queen's College Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and heriots	Four-and-a-half years' annual value ; heriot, 2*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, minerals included.
Huntingfield Litlington	Ditto	Francis Thomas Cuddon, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-three-quarters year's annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value ; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value ; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 1*l.*
Isleham Shrewsbury, Fee in Isleham.	Ditto	The Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value ; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 5*s.*
Landbeach Chamberlains	Ditto	The Master or Keeper and Fellows or Scholars of Corpus Christi College Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 4*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l* 3*s.* 4*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Landbeach Chamberlains -	Cambridge -	The Master or Keeper and Fellows or Scholars of Corpus Christi College Cambridge.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 14*s.* 5*d.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Melborne with Melreth Argentines and Trayles.	Ditto -	William Richard Sumpter, Esq., and the Reverend Frederick Vandermeulen.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.*
Sames in Cottenham -	Ditto -	The Venerable Charles Musgrave, and Sir George Richard Philips, Bart.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; heriot, 12*l.*; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.*
Soham and Fordham (parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster).	Ditto -	William Dunn Gardner, Esquire.	Ditto - - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, and minerals 1*l.*
Sutton - - -	Ditto -	The Dean and Chapter of Ely, Cambridge.	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Settled by award.
Tindalls and Lyles in Chatteris (Isle of Ely).	Ditto -	The Right Honble. Lord Rokeby	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Wentworth - - -	Ditto -	The Dean and Chapter of Ely, Cambridge.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Settled by award.
Whittlesey, Saint Andrew -	Ditto -	John Walbanke Childers, Esq. -	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Whittlesford - - -	Ditto -	Mrs. Ann Blunkett Hollick -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary - -	Five years' annual value, minerals included.
Ditto - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.* 5*s.*
Witchford - - -	Ditto -	The Dean and Chapter of Ely, Cambridge.	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Settled by award.
Five Towns with Eaglesfield	Cumberland -	General Henry Wyndham -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Eight years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, and timber 10*s.* (In this manor a fine is payable upon the death of the lord as well as upon the death of the tenant.)
Highhead - - -	Ditto -	Clarence Braddyel, Esquire, and others.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Eight years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years. (In this manor a fine is payable upon the death of the lord as well as upon the death of the tenant.)
Beaureper - - -	Derby -	Sir Edward Repps Jodrell, Bart.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary - -	Five years' annual value; minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Beaureper	Derby	Sir Edward Repps Jodrell, Bart.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary	About three years' annual value ; minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One-fifth of the fee simple value ; minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, and quit-rents.	One-fifth of the fee simple value for fines arbitrary ; 4 per cent. on fee simple value for fines certain, quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Six years' annual value ; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Duffield	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value ; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Five years' annual value ; minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hazlewood	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, and quit-rents.	One-fifth of the fee simple value for fines arbitrary ; 4 per cent. on fee simple value for fines certain, quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, and part fines certain.	Five years' annual value for fines arbitrary, and one year's annual value for fines certain.
Holland otherwise Hulland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Six years' annual value ; minerals included.
Sawley	Ditto	The Earl of Harrington	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value ; quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Southwood	Ditto	Sir Edward Repps Jodrell, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	One-fifth of the fee simple value for fines, quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Turnditch	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Five years' annual value ; minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value ; minerals included.
Saint James' Priory	Devon	The Provost and Scholars of King's College Cambridge.	Copyholds for three lives	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Six-and-a-half years' annual value for buildings ; eleven-and-three-quarters years' annual value for land ; minerals included.
Piddletrenthide	Dorset	The Warden and Scholars Clerks of St. Mary's College of Winchester near Winchester.	Copyholds for two lives (No right of renewal).	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value ; two-and-a-half heriots 9*s.* 4*d.*, quit-rents 25½ years.
Lanchester	Durham	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines certain	About half a year's annual value.
Baddow, Great	Essex	John Archer Houblon, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Baddow, Great	Essex	John Archer Houblon, Esq.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Barringtons	Ditto	Mrs. Louisa Lloyd	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; minerals included.
Barwick and Scotneys in Toppesfield.	Ditto	Samuel Sampson, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Bentfieldbury	Ditto	Robert Gosling, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 13*l.*
Bentley, Great	Ditto	The Rev. William Adderley Francis.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Berwick Berners in Abbess Roothing.	Ditto	The Right Hon. Lord Dacre	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Black Notley with Gubbyons	Ditto	Daniel Bell Hanbury, Esq., and others.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bovills Hall in Ardleigh	Ditto	James Cuddon and Francis Thos. Cuddon, Esqrs.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three fines; half-a-years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, and quit-rents.	A rent-charge based upon about four-and-three-quarters years' annual value for fines arbitrary; and three fines and half-a-year's annual value for fines certain, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Brightlingsea	Ditto	James Edward Robinson, and Edward Westwood, Esqrs.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Brightlingsea	Essex	James Edward Robinson, and Edward Westwood, Esqrs.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Brooke Walden	Ditto	Lord Braybrooke	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, and minerals 1*l.* 8*s.*
Burnells	Ditto	William Fuller Maitland, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	One-sixth of the fee simple value; minerals included.
Bursted Great, Whites, Gurnards and Chalweeden.	Ditto	Lord Petre	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents, 30 years, minerals included.
Chelmsford otherwise Bishop's Hall.	Ditto	Sir Henry Bouverie Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Chipping Walden	Ditto	Lord Braybrooke	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, and minerals 1*l.* 8*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years; timber 8*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, and minerals 5*s.* per acre.
Costead	Ditto	Christopher Thomas Tower, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Cowbridge	Ditto	The Right Hon. Lord Petre	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Cressing Temple	Ditto	The Rev. Thomas Pym Bridges	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, and minerals 2*l.*
Donyland West	Ditto	The Reverend John Philip Tomlinson, William Tooke, Esq., and the Rev. William Robert Tomlinson.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Earls Colne	Ditto	Henry Holgate Carwardine, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-eighth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
East Hall and South Hall	Ditto	The Earl of Tankerville, and Evan Baillie, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Eastham Burnells	D tto	Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary for building land, fines certain for agricultural land, and quit-rents.	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Foxearth	Essex	Richard Lambert, Esq.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber *5l. 4s. 4d.*, minerals included.
Ging Berners otherwise Ging Hospital otherwise Fryerning.	Ditto	The Warden, Fellows, and Scholars of Wadham College, Oxford.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ging Petre otherwise Ging Abbess otherwise Ingatestone.	Ditto	Lord Petre	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Holland, Great	Ditto	Mrs. Elizabeth Woodthorpe Dennis.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Horkesley, Great	Ditto	James Cuddon and Francis Thomas Cuddon, Esqrs.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Three fines, half-a-year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Half-a-year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals, &c. included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Ditto.
Leighs Little otherwise Scotts Hall	Ditto	John Badeley, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Leigh otherwise Leigh Hall	Ditto	The Earl of Tankerville, and Evan Baillie Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Leyton otherwise Low Leighton otherwise Leighton Grange.	Ditto	John Pardoe, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value.
Moulsham otherwise Moulsham Hall.	Ditto	Sir Henry Bouverie Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Nazeing	Essex	Sir Charles Wake, Bart.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About five years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years.
Newarks in Good Easter	Ditto	John Robert Spencer Phillips, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-five-eighths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Newland in Witham	Ditto	Charles Du Cane, Esq.	Customary freeholds.	Fines certain (for tenant born in manor or previously admitted), fines arbitrary (for strangers) and quit-rents.	One years' annual value.
Ruckholts	Ditto	The Earl of Mornington	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Sewardstone	Ditto	Charles William Hamilton Sotheby, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit rents 25 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Shoebury, South	Ditto	Robert Bristow, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
South Hall in Rainham	Ditto	Robert Westley Hall Dare, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Ditto.
Thremhall Priory	Ditto	John Archer Houblon, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Tilbury with Nortofts and Skeyts.	Ditto	The Earl of Mornington	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Wakering, Great	Ditto	Sir John Tyssen Tyrell, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 1*l.* 14*s.*, minerals included.
Wakering, Little	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Waltham, Holy Cross	Ditto	Sir Charles Wake, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-one-fifth years' annual value; heriot, 20*l.*; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years.
Wanstead with Stone Hall	Ditto	The Earl of Mornington	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Wanstead with Stone Hall	Essex	The Earl of Mornington	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Woodford	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Woodham Mortimer	Ditto	Mrs. Louisa Round	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-three-twentieths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, and one-third value of the timber.
Yeldham, Great	Ditto	Thomas James Arnold and Charles Fletcher Skirrow, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Cheltenham cum Membris	Gloucester	William John Agg, Esquire, as trustee for James Tinte Agg Gardner, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	About two fines; half a year's annual value; one-and-a-half heriots, quit-rents 30 years.
Barton and Tupsley	Hereford	The Bishop of Hereford	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 2*l.*, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Six-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 3*s.*, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Cradley	Ditto	James Cuddon, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber 100*l.*, and minerals 52*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber 1*l.* 10*s.*, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 5*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber 38*l.* 10*s.*, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber 3*l.*, minerals 6*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Six years' annual value; minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Cradley	Hereford	James Cuddon, Esquire	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber 10*l.*, and minerals 2*l.* per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 40*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 1*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 8*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals, &c. 4*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber 223*l.*, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber 12*l.*, and minerals 6*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, and minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 4*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 3*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 2*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber 5*l.*, minerals 15*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber 4*l.*, minerals 8*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Six-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 15*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Six years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 25*l.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Cradley	Hereford	James Cuddon, Esq.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 5*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Six years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals, &c., 330*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber 3*l.*, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 1*l.* 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 4*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber 1*l.*, and minerals 3*l.* 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 10*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Five years' annual value; minerals included.
Froome Bishop	Ditto	The Bishop of Hereford	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber, 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 3*l.* 16*s.*, minerals included.
Holmer and Shelwick	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; minerals included.
Huntington otherwise Huntington English otherwise English Huntington.	Ditto	James Thomas Woodhouse and Edward Richard Rupert George Banks, Esqrs.	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Huntington otherwise Huntington English otherwise English Huntington.	Hereford	James Thomas Woodhouse and Edward Richard Rupert George Banks, Esqrs.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Whitbourne	Ditto	The Bishop of Hereford	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber, 9*s.*
Abbots Langley otherwise Lees Langley.	Hertford	Frederick Greenhill, Esq., Lessee under the President, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Oxford, and the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines, arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Agnells otherwise Aynells in Hemel Hempsted.	Ditto	Lady Glamis	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot, 20*l.*; quit-rents 25 years.
Andrews and Le Mote otherwise Andrews le Motte.	Ditto	The Rev. Charles Erskine Mayo as Committee of the Estate of William Herbert Mayo, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Biggin	Ditto	The Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 10*s.*
Brickendonbury	Ditto	Mrs. Eliza Angelina Willis and others.	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-tenth years' annual value; minerals included.
Bushey	Ditto	Edward Walter Forestier Walker, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary (limited to one year's annual value), heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-seven-eighths years' annual value; heriots, 20*l.*; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 5*l.*
Caddington	Ditto	The Dean and Chapter of Saint Paul's.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Cheshunt	Ditto	The Rev. James Wood, as Testamentary Guardian of Sir George Rendlesham Prescott, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Cheshunt	Hertford	The Rev. James Wood as Testamentary Guardian of Sir George Rendlesham Prescott, Bart.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-sixth years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 23 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-seven-eighths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Flamstead	Ditto	Mrs. Fanny Rosier	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Hemel Hempsted, with the members.	Ditto	Mrs. Sarah Moore Halsey	Ditto	Fines certain, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a years' annual value; two-and-a-half heriots, 45*l.* 4*s.*; and quit-rents 25 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a years' annual value; two heriots, 50*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and quit-rents 25 years.
Hertingfordbury, Rectory	Ditto	The Honble. and Rev. Richard Godolphin Henry Hastings as Rector.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; minerals included.
Knebworth	Ditto	John Forster, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, and minerals 1*s.* per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; heriot, 10*l.*; quit-rents 28 years, and minerals 1*s.* per acre.
Mardleybury otherwise Mawdlinbury otherwise Magdalenbury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, and minerals 1*s.* per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Moor - - -	Hertford -	Edward Dugdale Bucknall Estcourt, Esq.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About five years' annual value; two heriots, 10*l.*; quit-rents 25 years.
Much Hadham, The Rectory of.	Ditto -	The Rev. Thomas Randolph as Rector.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Queenbury with Mutford Darcels and Turks.	Ditto -	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Mrs. Mary Wyman and others, Lessees holding under the same College.	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Redbourne - - -	Ditto -	The Earl of Verulam - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; three heriots, 45*l.*; quit-rents 25 years.
Saint Amphibal in Redbourne.	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years.
Shenley Bury - - -	Ditto -	Thomas Borron Myers, Esq. -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; heriot, 30*l.*; quit-rents 28 years.
Shenley Hall otherwise Salisbury.	Ditto -	Mrs. Anne Phillimore, John Martin, and Joseph William Thrupp, Esqrs.	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Five years' annual value; heriot, 6*l.*; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Sopwell and Sopwellbury with Newlands.	Ditto -	The Earl of Verulam - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About five years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years.
Thorley Hall - -	Ditto -	The Earl of Ellenborough -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value; quit-rents, and minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	About three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, and timber 2*l.*
Tring, Great, with the members.	Ditto -	William Kay, Esq. - - -	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Three fines, one-third of a year's annual value of land, one quarter of a year's annual value of house; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three fines, one quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three fines, one-third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Colne otherwise Dunholts otherwise Drurys.	Huntingdon -	George Newton Day, William Collingwood, and Frederck William Day, Esqrs.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Gransden, Great - -	Ditto -	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Emanuel College, Cambridge.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary - -	Four years' annual value; minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Ramsey with the members	Huntingdon	Edward Fellowes, Esq.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Saint Ives with the Sleap and Burstellars.	Ditto	The Duke of Manchester	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Somersham with the Soake	Ditto	James Cuddon, Esq.	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value for fines arbitrary, three fines, and half a year's annual value for fines certain; quit-rents 30 years, and minerals 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value for fines arbitrary; three fines and half a year's annual value for fines certain; quit-rents 30 years, and minerals 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value for fines arbitrary; half a years' annual value for fines certain; quit-rents 30 years; timber, 15*s.*; and minerals 5*s.*
Chislehurst and Scadbury	Kent	Viscount Sydney	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Five fines; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Derby, West	Lancaster	The Marquis of Salisbury	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Kibworth Harcourt with its members.	Leicester	The Warden and Scholars of Merton College, Oxford.	Copyholds for 21 years (renewable every 7 years).	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About three-quarters of the fee simple value; minerals included.
Sutton Holland	Lincoln	William Goddard Jackson, Esq., and others.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Acton	Middlesex	The Bishop of London	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Half-a-year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Brownswood otherwise Brondeswood.	Ditto	Thomas Twining Wing, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Canbury otherwise Canonbury.	Ditto	The Marquiss of Northampton	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One-and-a-half fines; one-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Cantlowes otherwise Cantlers	Ditto	The Rev. Thomas Randolph as Prebendary.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor,	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Colkennington otherwise Kempton.	Middlesex	Edward Raphael, Esq.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Two years' annual value; minerals included.
Cranford Saint John and Cranford le Mote.	Ditto	Baron Fitzhardinge	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One year's annual value; quit-rents included.
Ealing	Ditto	The Bishop of London	Ditto	Ditto	Half-a-year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine 1*l.*; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five-eighths of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Half-a-year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years; one-third value of the timber, 200*l.*, and minerals 200*l.*
Edgware and Kingsbury with its members.	Ditto	The Warden and College of the Souls of All Faithful People deceased of Oxford.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years; one-third value of the timber, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Finchley	Ditto	The Bishop of London	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One years' annual value; minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Half-a-year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Friern Barnet	Ditto	The Dean and Chapter of Saint Paul's	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 60*l.*
Fulham	Ditto	The Bishop of London	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One-and-one-sixth years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Half a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hackney, commonly called The Lord's Hold.	Ditto	William Amhurst Tyssen Amhurst, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	One year's annual value; minerals 21*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain and quit-rent.	Four years' annual value for fines arbitrary; two fines, and half a year's annual value for fines certain; quit-rents 28 years, timber 25*l.*, and minerals 38*l.*
Hampstead	Ditto	Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Hampstead	Middlesex	Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; minerals included.
Hanworth	Ditto	Algernon Perkins, Esq.	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	One quarter of a year's annual value; heriot, 5*l.*; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Harlington otherwise Hardington.	Ditto	Baron Fitzhardinge	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Harlington with Shepiston	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hendon	Ditto	Arthur Hyde Dendy, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hornsey	Ditto	The Bishop of London	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Half a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Northall otherwise Northolt	Ditto	Lancelot Shadwell, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Isleworth Syon, otherwise Syon Isleworth, otherwise Thistleworth.	Ditto	The Duke of Northumberland	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	About half a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About one-third of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	About half a year's annual value.
Ruislip	Ditto	The Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Stanwell with its members	Ditto	Sir John Gibbons, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Stanwell with its members and Hammonds otherwise Sheycotts.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, timber 14*l.* 15*s.*, minerals included.
Stebunheath otherwise Stepney.	Ditto	Sir Thomars Edward Colebrooke, Bart.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two fines, one-sixth-of-a-year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Tuddington	Ditto	Burwood Godlee, Esq., and the Rev. Joseph Barton.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Attleburgh Rectory of the two parts.	Norfolk	The Rev. Alfred John Edward Bowyer Smyth, as Rector.	Copyholds of inheritance Customary freeholds	Fines certain and quit-rents. Reliefs and free rents.	Three fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; three reliefs; quit and free rents 28 years, minerals included.
Attleburgh Rectory of the third part.	Ditto	Ditto	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Three fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Billingford Waffins	Ditto	The Rev. Henry Evans	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Bradenham, West, with the members.	Ditto	William Meybohm Rider Haggard, Esq.	Ditto Customary freeholds.	Ditto Free rents.	Three-and-one-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years; free rents 30 years, and minerals 7*l.* 8*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 24 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 7*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 26 years, minerals 7*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 14*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-six-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rent 28 years, minerals 6*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto Customary freeholds	Ditto Free rents	Five years' annual value; quit and free rents 24 years, and minerals 17*s.* 6*d.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Bradenham West, with the members.	Norfolk	William Meybohm Rider Haggard, Esq.	Copyholds of inheritance Customary freeholds.	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents Free rents.	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, free rents 25 years, and minerals 2*l.* 10*s.*
Buckenham Castle Insoken	Ditto	Thomas Lombe Taylor, Esq.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Buckenham Castle Outsoken	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Buckenham Close Manor Insoken.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Buckenham Close Manor Outsoken.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Buckenham Lathes Insoken	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Buckenham Lathes Outsoken	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Buckenham Lathes Outsoken	Norfolk	Thomas Lombe Taylor, Esq.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Buckenham Priory	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Dickleburgh	Ditto	James Cuddon and Francis Thomas Cuddon, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One-tenth of the fee simple value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-two-thirds years' annual value; minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ellingham, Little	Ditto	William Colegrave, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Customary freeholds.	Reliefs and quit-rents.	Four reliefs. Quit-rents 28 years.
Framingham Earl	Ditto	The Earl of Rosebery	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Garboldisham, Rectory of	Ditto	The Rev. George Lewis Wilmot Horton, as Rector.	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Gymingham Lancaster	Ditto	The Right Honble. Lord Suffield	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Gymingham Lancaster, Knapton Cecils late Blofields, Mundesley.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value for fines arbitrary; two fines, one-quarter of a years' annual value for fines certain; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Hales Hall with the members.	Ditto	George Danby Palmer, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-one-sixth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Hanworth	Ditto	The Right Honble. Lord Suffield	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value for fines arbitrary; three fines, one-quarter of a years' annual value for fines certain; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Hawkers	Ditto	John Sancroft Holmes, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Hethersett Cromwells	Norfolk	James Cuddon and Francis Thomas Cuddon, Esquires.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines certain	About one year's annual value; minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Half-a-year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 6*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Half-a-year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Holbrooke otherwise Alburgh	Ditto	John Sancroft Holmes, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Loddon Bacons	Ditto	George Danby Palmer, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Loddon Ingloss	Ditto	James Cuddon and Francis Thomas Cuddon, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-eighth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit and free rents 28 years, minerals included.
Rockland	Ditto	Sir Charles Henry John Rich, Bart.	Customary freeholds Copyholds of inheritance	Free rents. Fines arbitrary	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; minerals included.
Swanton Morley with Worthing.	Ditto	The Rev. Henry Evans	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Toft Monks	Ditto	The Provost and Scholars of King's College Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, timber and minerals 8*s.*
Tuttington with Crackford	Ditto	Lady Sophia Elizabeth Caroline Guibilei, and Charles Ashe Windham, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Walsham, North	Ditto	The Bishop of Norwich	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Everdon	Northampton	The Provost and College Royal of Eton.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three and one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Kettering, the Rectory of	Ditto	The Rev. Thomas Hellier Madge, as Rector.	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years.
Stanwick	Ditto	William Stevens, Esq., and the Rev. John Lister.	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Thingdon	Northampton	Miss Anne Juliana Dolben, William Harcourt Isham Mackworth Dolben, Esq., and Mrs. Frances Dolben.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; minerals included.
Weedon Beck	Ditto	The Provost and College Royal of Eton.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About five years' annual value; heriot, 1*l.* 10*s.*; quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Oakham with Barleythorpe	Rutland	The Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Stretton en le Dale	Salop	Mrs. Ann Gregory Colman	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Wrockwardine	Ditto	The Hon. Robert Charles Herbert, and the Hon. Anna Maria Herbert.	Ditto	Ditto	Five fines, heriot, 40*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*; and quit-rents 26 years.
Alresford, Old	Southampton	The Bishop of Winchester	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 25*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 85*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Andwell	Ditto	The Warden and Scholars Clerks of Saint Mary's College of Winchester near Winchester.	Copyholds for 3 lives. (No right of renewal.)	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Calculated according to life tables; minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fourteen-and-a-half years' annual value; two-and-a half heriots 32*l.* 10*s.*; quit-rents 15½ years, minerals included.
Bentley	Ditto	The Bishop of Winchester	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Half-a-year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued*.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Bishopstoke	Southampton	The Bishop of Winchester	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bishops Sutton	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value ; two-and-a-half heriots 49*l.* 5*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots, 22*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value ; two-and-a-half heriots 111*l.* 5*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 10*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Bishops Waltham	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and heriots	One-quarter of a year's annual value ; two-and-a-half heriots 1*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value of old inclosures, one-quarter of a year's annual value of allotments, two-and-a-half heriots 19*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Bitterne	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value ; two-and-a-half heriots 99*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value ; two-and-a-half heriots 18*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Cheriton	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value ; two-and-a-half heriots 100*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Droxford	Southampton	The Bishop of Winchester	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 25*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Fareham	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain	One-third of a year's annual value; minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 2*l.* 12*s.* 6d., quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, about half-a-year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 5*l.* 5*s.*; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 3*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 2*l.* 10*s.*; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Fernhill	Ditto	The Warden and Scholars Clerks of the College of Saint Mary of Winchester, near Winchester.	Copyholds for three lives	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Eight years' annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 1*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; quit-rents 22 years, minerals included.
Hambledon	Ditto	The Bishop of Winchester	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines certain and heriots	Two-and-a-half fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 18*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Hayling	Ditto	Miss Selina Elizabeth Padwick, and George Mounsey Gray, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and heriots	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Liss	Southampton	Sir Charles Taylor, Bart.	Customary freeholds	Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two reliefs; three heriots 27*l.* 10*s.*; quit-rents 28 years.
Moundesmere	Ditto	The Warden and Scholars Clerks of Saint Mary's College of Winchester near Winchester.	Copyholds for three lives	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Eleven years' annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 20*l.*; quit-rents 19 years, minerals included.
Saint Cross (Isle of Wight)	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 10*l.*; quit-rents 17 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto (No right of renewal.)	Ditto	Two-fifths of the fee simple value; two-and-a-half heriots 20*l.*; quit-rents 15 years.
Twyford	Ditto	Humphrey Francis St. John Mildmay, Esq.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Five fines; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value of land, three years' annual value of houses; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value of land; two years' annual value of houses; three heriots 30*l.*; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Sedgley	Stafford	The Earl of Dudley	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Stowheath	Ditto	The Duke and Earl of Sutherland and Walter Peter Giffard, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Three years' annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-quarter years' annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Stowheath	Stafford	The Duke and Earl of Sutherland and Walter Peter Giffard, Esq.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary	Two-and-a-quarter years' annual value for buildings, and four years' annual value of land.
Ditto	Ditto	The Duke and Earl of Sutherland (as Lord of one moiety of the manor).	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	One-sixth of the fee-simple value.
Ash Biggotts	Suffolk	The Guardians of the Earl of Guildford.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-seven-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Bildeston	Ditto	Charles Tyrell, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Braiseworth Old Hall, New Hall with Barnes.	Ditto	Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Brettenham with Rises	Ditto	Thomas Barbot Beale, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Bricet, Great	Ditto	The Provost and Scholars of King's College Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 5*s.* 9*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-eighth years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 5*s.* 9*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 5*s.* 9*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 5*s.* 9*d.*
Burgh Hall	Ditto	John Gurdon Rebow, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Campsey with Haugh and Northland.	Ditto	Baron Rendlesham	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Combes	Ditto	The Earl of Ashburnham	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, and timber 2*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*
Dennies with Sackvilles, Rentes, Bunwalls, and others in Coddenham.	Ditto	Sir George Nathaniel Broke-Middleton, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-one-eighth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Desning with its members	Ditto	William Robert Gamul Farmer, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Elmset	Ditto	James Cuddon and Francis Thomas Cuddon, Esqrs.	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 4*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Elmset	Suffolk	James Cuddon and Francis Thomas Cuddon, Esqs.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Eye Sokemere	Ditto	Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Griston	Ditto	The Guardians of the Earl of Guildford.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Grundisburgh Hall	Ditto	John Gurdon Rebow, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Hadleigh Hall	Ditto	The Rev. James Cutting Safford, and the Rev. Robert John Francis, Lessees under the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hitcham	Ditto	Richard Newman, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
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Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Hitcham	Suffolk	Richard Newman, Esq.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Hundon with Chilbourn, its member.	Ditto	The Rev. Charles Vernon, D.D.	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-twentieth years' annual value; quit-rents 26 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.* (Settled by Commissioners.)
Illaries in East Bergholt	Ditto	Francis Thomas Cuddon, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Kessingland Stapletons	Ditto	The Rev. William Boycatt, Sir Thomas Branthwayt Beevor, and William Burroughes, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Kettlebaston	Ditto	Mrs. Elizabeth Beachcroft	Ditto	Fines arbitrary quit and free rents.	Ditto.
Kingston	Ditto	Mrs. Louisa Sophia Margitson and John Margitson, Esquire, Lessees under the Dean and Chapter of Ely, Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Lillesley with Sampsons Hall	Ditto	The Rev. Thomas Jones	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Martlesham Hall	Ditto	George Tomline, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Mells in Wenhaston	Ditto	James Edward Robinson, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Metfield	Ditto	Charles Rayley, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Offton Castle	Ditto	James Cuddon and Francis Thomas Cuddon, Esqrs.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Old Hall in East Bergholt	Ditto	Francis Thomas Cuddon, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-seven-eighths years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Sekeford Hall	Ditto	Frederick William Wood, and John Richard Wood, Esqrs.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Stratford	Ditto	The Guardians of the Earl of Guildford.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Thorpe Hall	Ditto	Thomas George Corbett, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ufford with the members	Ditto	Jacob William Carey Whitbread, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-one-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Walsham Hall	Ditto	John Sancroft Holmes, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Walton with Trimley	Suffolk	The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-one-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Watshams Verdons Hundlands and Abbotts in Culpho.	Ditto	John Gurdon Rebow, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Westhorpe Hall	Ditto	Dame Florentia Elizabeth Nightingall.	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Wissett and Le Roos	Ditto	Sir William Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-six-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Wix Ufford	Ditto	Thomas Neale Fonnereau, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Woodbridge, late Priory	Ditto	Rolla Rouse and William Rouse, Esqrs.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-twentieth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three years' annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Four years' annual value.
Woodbridge Ufford	Ditto	James Cuddon and Francis Thomas Cuddon, Esqrs.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bookham, Little	Surrey	Charles Lestock Boileau, Esq., Committee of the Estate of John Douglas Boileau Pollen, a lunatic.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; five heriots 120*l.* 15*s.*, quit-rents 25 years, timber 30*l.*, minerals included.
Chertsey Beomond	Ditto	James Cuddon and Francis Thomas Cuddon, Esqrs.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon one-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*l.*
Cobham otherwise Coveham	Ditto	The Rev. Francis John Mount	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value, heriot 10*l.*, minerals included.
Coulsdon	Ditto	Thomas Byron, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 15*l.*; quit-rents 28 years, and one-third value of the timber.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Dorking	Surrey	The Guardians of the Duke of Norfolk.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; heriot 25*l.*; quit-rents 28 years, timber 25*l.*, minerals included.
Farleigh	Ditto	The Warden and Scholars of Merton College Oxford.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; quit-rents 30 years, timber 229*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, and minerals 1*s.*
Farnham	Ditto	The Bishop of Winchester	Ditto	Fines certain.	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value; minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and heriots	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, timber 6*l.* 6*s.*, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines; half-a-year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 12*s.* 6*d.*, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 15*l.* 15*s*; quit-rents 28 years, and timber 17*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three fines; one-third of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 2*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Half-a-year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots, 17*l.* 10*s.*; quit-rents 28 years, timber 22*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 2*l.* 10*s.*; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Fauxhall	Ditto	The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.	Ditto	Ditto	One-quarter of a year's annual value, quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Fauxhall	Surrey	The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One-quarter-of-a-year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Fitznells otherwise Fennells	Ditto	Mrs. Maria Gadesden	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	One year's annual value, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Gumshall Tower Hill	Ditto	Edward Bray, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Fines 4*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; heriot 2*s.* 6*d.*; quit-rents 26 years.
Headley	Ditto	The Honble. Mrs. Mary Howard	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Horsley West	Ditto	Henry Weston, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; heriot 21*l.*; quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Petersham	Ditto	The Earl of Dysart	Ditto	Fines certain (on admission of heir), fines arbitrary, heriots and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 35*l.*; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ripley and Send	Ditto	The Earl of Onslow	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 5*l.*; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Shere Vachery and Cranley	Ditto	Edward Bray, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	About five years' annual value; heriot certain 1*s.*; quit-rents 26 years.
Thorncroft in Leatherhead	Ditto	The Warden and Scholars of Merton College Oxford.	Ditto Customary freeholds.	Ditto	About four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; heriots 1*l.*; quit-rents 30 years, and minerals 5*s.*
Thorpe	Ditto	The Rev. Henry Leigh Bennett	Customary freeholds	Reliefs and quit-rents	Four-and-a-half reliefs, quit-rents 30 years.
Tooting Beck	Ditto	Robert Hudson, Henry Willis, and William Borradaile, Esqrs.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Amberley	Sussex	The Bishop of Chichester	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Balneth	Ditto	Sir Charles Goring, Bart.	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three years' annual value; two heriots 52*l.* 10*s.*, for fines arbitrary; three fines, about one-third of a year's annual value; two heriots 16*s.* 6*d.*, for fines certain; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Cuckfield	Ditto	The Earl of Abergavenny, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, and Warden George Sergison, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Cuckfield	Sussex	The Earl of Abergavenny, with the consent of the Commissioner of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, and Warden George Sergison, Esq.	Copyholds of inheritance	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-forty-third years' annual value; heriot 10*l.*; quit-rents 30 years, half the value of the timber 60*l.*, and minerals 1*l.*
Ditcheling	Ditto	The Earl of Abergavenny, with the consent of the Commissioner of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.	Ditto Customary freeholds.	Ditto Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 21*l.* and a moiety of the timber, for fines arbitrary; two-and-a-half reliefs; two heriots 28*l.* for fines certain; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Fines and heriots 10*l.* 10*s.*; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Filsham	Ditto	Mrs. Frances Frewen	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Hova Villa et Hova Ecclesia	Ditto	William Tanner, Esq., and others; Lessees, under the Prebendary of the Prebend of Hova Ecclesia.	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Northease with Iford	Ditto	The Earl of Abergavenny, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; two heriots 50*l.*; quit-rents 30 years, timber 58*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, minerals 20*l.* 15*s.*
Ore	Ditto	Sir Frederick Leopold Arthur and Henry Danby Seymour, Esq., as surviving Devisees in trust under the will of Charles James Savill Montgomerie Lamb.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Robertsbridge	Ditto	Edward Allfrey, Esq.	Ditto	Fines certain (on admission of heir), fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Robertsbridge	Sussex	Edward Allfrey, Esq.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines certain (on admission of heir), fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Customary freeholds	Relief, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Rotherfield	Ditto	The Earl of Abergavenny, with the consent of the Commissioner of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.	Copyholds of inheritance	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 21*l.*, for fines arbitrary; two-and-a-half fines, and two-and-a-half heriots 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, for fines certain; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Sheldowne	Ditto	James Chapman and Francis Hart Dyke, Esqrs.	Customary freeholds	Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five reliefs; heriot 28*l.*; quit-rents 28 years.
Streatham	Ditto	The Bishop of Chichester	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Westbourne	Ditto	Mrs. Augustina Ivers Mary Dixon.	Ditto	Ditto	Land.
Bishop's Knoyle	Wilts	The Bishop of Winchester	Ditto	Fines certain	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and heriots	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 46*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 11*l.* 16*s.*, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 169*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 140*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Bromhall	Wilts, Berks, and Surrey.	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of St. John's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-one-quarter years' annual value; heriot 10*l.*; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Furnax otherwise Avenalls Fee.	Wilts -	The President and Scholars of Corpus Christi College Oxford, and the Incorporated Governors of Bruton Free Grammar School.	Copyholds for three lives (two deceased). No right of renewal.	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	The fee-simple value.
Tardebigg - - - -	Worcester and Warwick.	The Baroness Windsor - -	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines certain (on admission of heir), fines arbitrary and heriots.	Settled by award.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -		Ditto - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Acomb with Holdgate and Clifton.	York - -	Francis Barlow, Esq. - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value ; quit-rents, and minerals included.
Barnby upon the Moor -	Ditto -	The Honble. Arthur Duncombe	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One year's annual value; minerals included.
Tupcoates with Myton -	Ditto -	The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Four fines ; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines certain - -	Four fines.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENCE

OF

DUBLIN HOSPITALS,

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1863.

[*Price 2d.*]

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SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENCE OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G.,

Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

35, Dawson-street, Dublin,
1st April, 1863.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals, have the honour to submit to your Excellency this our Sixth Annual Report.

During the past year we have inspected the several Dublin Hospitals which receive grants from Parliament. These are—

1. The Westmoreland Lock Hospital.
2. The House of Industry Hospitals, viz. :—
   a. The Hardwicke Fever Hospital.
   b. The Whitworth Medical Hospital.
   c. The Richmond Surgical Hospital.
3. Steevens' Hospital.
4. The Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary.
5. The Cork-street Fever Hospital.
6. The Rotundo Lying-in Hospital.
7. The Coombe Lying-in Hospital.
8. St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital; and
9. The Hospital for Incurables, which receives a portion of the Concordatum Fund.

On the occasion of these inspections we made inquiry respecting the state and condition of each hospital, to ascertain if the comforts of the patients were duly provided for, the buildings kept in sufficient repair, and the general management of the institution satisfactory. We have since issued the Circular (No. 1, Appendix), requesting such information or suggestions as the Governors of each hospital might wish to offer, in respect to its funds, management, &c., and we give their replies in the Appendix, (No. 2.)

The Westmoreland Lock Hospital.

The Westmoreland Lock Hospital.

Eighty-three patients remained in this hospital on the 31st March, 1861; 840 were admitted, 837 discharged, and 8 died, in the year ended 31st March, 1862, and 78 remained at that period. The mortality on the number whose treatment was completed, viz., those that were discharged and those that died, was 0·86 per cent. As no case of syphilis or gonorrhœa is refused admission, the chief objects for which the institution is supported appear to be fairly accomplished.

The institution is much improved. The laundry portion acts, as usual, as a penitentiary, by the transfer to it of the better disposed class of discharged patients, six of whom are constantly engaged in it; but were there employment for a greater number, more of that class would be likely to avail themselves of it, and would thus be less exposed to a recurrence to their former habits.

During the last year 104 of the patients, on being discharged, are stated to have returned to their friends, and 71 to have gone into some of the Dublin penitentiaries.

The average daily number of beds occupied throughout the year was 86⅔. The patients remained in hospital an average of 34 days.

A classified return of the diseases of the patients is given in the Appendix (No. 3).

The establishment cost of this hospital is rather high when compared with that of others, which must require an equally efficient staff. We have requested the attention of the Governors to this subject.

The House of Industry Hospitals.

The House of Industry Hospitals.

These three hospitals appeared, on inspection, to be in a very satisfactory condition. 70 patients remained in the Hardwicke Fever Hospital on the 31st March, 1861; 1,129 were admitted in the subsequent year, 1,049 were discharged, 93 died, and 57 remained at the end of it. 72 patients remained in the Whitworth Hospital at the end of March, 1861; 1,028 were admitted in the year, 963 were discharged, 63 died, and 74 remained on the 31st March, 1862. 94 patients remained in the Richmond Hospital on the 31st March, 1861; 1,188 were admitted in the year, 1,149 were discharged, 42 died, and 93 remained on the 31st March, 1862. The mortality in the number whose treatment was completed in the Hardwicke, was 8·5 per cent.; in the Whitworth, 6·14; and in the Richmond, 3·52.

The average daily number of beds occupied throughout the year in the Hardwicke was 55½; in the Whitworth, 64; in the Richmond, 96½. 17 days was the average time spent by each patient in the first, 21¼ in the second, and 27½ in the third, hospital.

The registry is now satisfactorily filled up. A classified return of the diseases of the patients admitted during the year, and of the particular diseases of which patients died, is given in the Appendix (No. 4).

Steevens' Hospital.

Steevens' Hospital

This institution was found to be very satisfactory on inspection. 194 patients remained in it on the 31st March, 1861; 2,395 were admitted during the year; 2,346 were discharged; 68 died; and 175 remained on the 31st March last. 2,414 cases were treated to a termination. The mortality, as usual in this institution, was comparatively low—2·81 per cent.

The average daily number of beds occupied throughout the year was 184; the time spent in hospital by each patient averaged 26 days.

A classified return of the diseases of the patients admitted in the year is given in the Appendix, No. 5.

The maternity department of this institution appears to do good service. In the two and a-half years ended September last, 255 labour cases have been attended at their own homes, and their progress to convalescence carefully watched, with a loss of only 4 lives, or 1·56 per cent.

The Meath Hospital.

The Meath Hospital.

This institution continues to be in a very satisfactory condition. 60 infirmary, and 10 fever patients remained on the 31st March, 1861; 803 of the former class, and 251 of the latter, were admitted during the year; 793 of the one, and 229 of the other were discharged; 31 infirmary and 19 fever patients died, and 69 remained in the infirmary, and 14 in the fever wards, on the 31st March, 1862. The mortality in 824 cases, whose treatment was completed in the infirmary, was 3·74 per cent.; in 248 in the fever wards, 7·66 per cent.

The average daily number of beds occupied throughout the year was 65 in the infirmary and 15 in the fever wards. In the former, the average time spent in hospital by the patients was 26½ days; in the latter, 21 days.

A classified return of the diseases of the patients admitted in the year, and of the particular diseases of which patients died, is given in the Appendix (No. 6).

This hospital continues to be efficiently and economically conducted.

The Cork-street Fever Hospital.

The Cork-street Fever Hospital.

This institution, on inspection, was found in every respect satisfactory; the wards were clean and well ventilated, and it is evident that due care is taken of the patients. 77 remained in hospital on the 31st March, 1861; 1,700 were admitted during the year; 1,570 were discharged; and 95, or 5·70 per cent. on the number treated to a termination, died. The admissions exceeded those of the former year by 222, but the rate of mortality was only slightly

higher. The average daily number of beds occupied throughout the year was $89\frac{2}{3}$; the time spent by patients in hospital averaged $18\frac{1}{2}$ days.

For some years, two paid pupils have resided in the hospital; now, two, who lately became licentiates of the College of Surgeons, reside in it, without salary, considering that the information obtained in the hospital will compensate them for their time and labour.

We adverted in our Third Report to the comparatively high expenditure for the establishment in this hospital, and we have again requested the Managing Committee's consideration of the subject.

A classified return of the diseases of the patients admitted in the year, and of the particular diseases of which patients died, is given in the Appendix (No. 7).

The Rotundo Lying-in Hospital.

The Rotundo Lying-in Hospital.

This institution was clean, well ventilated, and the comforts of the patients evidently well attended to. 36 labour cases, and 7 chronic patients remained on the 31st March, 1861; 978 of the former class, and 178 of the latter, were admitted during the year; 963 of the one, and 178 of the other, were discharged; and 80 of the first, and 2 of the second, died; being, in the one, a mortality of 8·13, in the other of 1·13, per cent.

The average daily number of beds occupied in the labour wards during the year was 26; in the chronic, $9\frac{2}{3}$. The time spent in hospital by the former class averaged $9\frac{2}{3}$, by the latter, 20, days.

One hundred and forty-four labour cases were attended at their own homes in the course of the year, of whom 1 died.

The number of the lying-in class was less this year than in any year since 1778, which, perhaps, arose from the indisposition of some to enter the hospital whilst it was known that contagious fevers prevailed in it, and from the wish of the medical officers to limit the admission during such prevalence. But although the number of those patients who were confined in the hospital was smaller, the mortality was relatively greater than in any former year. In the puerperal epidemic of 1813, the mortality was 2·49 per cent.; in that of 1819, it was 2·93; and in that of 1826, it was 3·31 per cent. During the four famine and fever years, the mortality in the hospital was only 1·80 per cent. The return of the diseases which caused last year's mortality shows that, of the 80 labour patients that died in the hospital, 61 died of diseases not ordinarily connected with parturition, and 19 of such as are usually attendant on it.

As in the case of the Cork-street Fever Hospital, we have requested the attention of the Governors to the comparatively high cost of the establishment in this institution.

The Governors have considerably improved the hospital during the last two years, particularly as regards sanitary arrangements, as will be perceived by their reply to our Circular (No. 1) Appendix.

A classified return of the diseases of the chronic class, and of the labour patients who died during the year, is given in the Appendix (No. 8).

The Coombe Lying-in Hospital.

The Coombe Lying-in Hospital.

Eight labour cases, and 1 chronic patient, remained in this hospital on the 31st March, 1861; 389 of the former class and 35 of the latter were admitted, 379 of the one and 34 of the other were discharged, 8 labour cases and 1 chronic patient died during the year, and 8 of the former and two of the latter class remained in hospital on the 31st March, 1862. The mortality in the labour class was 2·7 per cent.

The hospital accommodation is now increased to 35 beds; 26 for labour cases, and 9 for chronic patients. Altogether the institution is much improved, but the dispensary portion is still defective.

As some cases of puerperal fever appeared in the hospital, this year's admissions were limited; but extern attendance appears to have been freely given, as 803 labour cases were attended at home, of whom 4 died—1 of "debility," and 3 of febrile diseases—being a mortality of about one-half per cent.

The foregoing returns show that the class for which this institution was established is extensively benefited by it, as it appears that, in a populous and very poor district of the metropolis, 1,199 labour cases were attended in the year, and that in addition, much professional advice was given to many other applicants.

A classified return of the diseases of those affected with chronic diseases who were admitted in the year, and of the diseases of which labour patients died, is given in the Appendix (No. 9).

St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital.

St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital.

Fourteen patients remained in this institution on the 31st March, 1861; 223 patients were admitted during the year; 208 were discharged; and 15 remained on the 31st March last.

The Institution appears to be conducted with much efficiency and attention to the comforts of the patients. As the accommodation is now considerably increased, it only requires additional funds to render an institution so conducted as beneficial to the class for which it is so well adapted, as would be the case were it possible to turn that accommodation to account. The average daily number of beds occupied during the last year was 15½, leaving nearly the same number unoccupied, not for want of patients, but of funds. The average time spent by patients in hospital was 25 days.

2,051 extern patients were attended during the year at the dispensary of the institution.

The Governors observe in their last Report that they "think they are justified in stating that St. Mark's Hospital is at present one of the most perfect sanitary institutions of its kind;" a statement which the improvements recently made, and the admirable arrangements for intern and extern treatment, would appear fully to warrant.

The hospital statistics are given in the Appendix (No. 10).

The Hospital for Incurables.

The Hospital for Incurables.

Seventy-one patients remained in this institution on the 31st March, 1861; 24 were admitted, 1 was discharged, and 24 died during the year ended 31st March, 1862, and 70 remained at that period.

A classified list of the diseases of the patients is given in the Appendix (No. 11).

The hospital is conducted with much efficiency and economy, and the comforts of the patients appear to be most carefully attended to.

We append, as usual, Tables, Appendix No. 12, which give in detail the year's income and expenditure of each institution; the number of patients treated, and the mortality in each; also the average daily number of beds occupied in each during the year, and the average annual cost per bed.

For the purpose of comparing the annual cost per bed in each institution in a series of years, we have given a table, Appendix, (No. 12), in which the cost of maintenance and of establishment is given, on the average of the past six years; and as "buildings and furniture" occasionally swell the cost of particular institutions in a year, when in other institutions little or no expense is incurred on these heads, we have omitted these items in the table, so that the comparison, in respect to articles of ordinary expenditure, may be more perfect.

TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.
JAMES HENRY MONAHAN, *Ch. J.*
GEORGE ALEX. HAMILTON.
CHARLES JOHNSON.
WILLIAM STOKES.
DOMINIC J. CORRIGAN.
FRANCIS WM. BRADY.
THOMAS HUTTON.
JONATHAN PIM.
RICHARD KELLY.
EDWARD HUTTON.
WILLIAM COLLES.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX, No. 1. No. 1.

35, Dawson-street, Dublin.
January 24, 1863.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals to request that the Governors of the Hospital will supply them with any information or suggestions which they deem necessary to give respecting the state and condition of that Institution, preparatory to the Board's Annual Report to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

I am, &c.,

The Registrar of the —— Hospital.

DENIS PHELAN, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX, No. 2. No. 2.

Westmoreland Lock Hospital,
February 9, 1863.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 24th ult., requesting, by direction of the Board of Superintendence, that the Governors will supply them with any information or suggestion they may have to give, with respect to the state and condition of the Institution, I am directed by the Board to state, that they have no particular suggestions to offer. During the past year all matters connected with the Hospital have received much attention from the Governors. The supply of pure water has been greatly improved. The dress of the inmates has also been improved. The classification is more advanced. The laundry arrangements are also in a very satisfactory state. Seventy-seven of the patients have been sent to asylums, and 104 to their friends. The chapel of the Institution has been prepared for worship, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, and service is now regularly performed therein by a Chaplain named by the Roman Catholic Archbishop, and appointed by the Governors. The service of the Established Church is also performed by the Protestant Chaplain in another room of the Institution. During the winter months the number of applicants has considerably increased, and the Board have much satisfaction in directing me to state that the orderly and grateful behaviour of the inmates evinces, in a very decided manner, their sense of the advantages they derive from the treatment they receive.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT H. EMERSON.

To Denis Phelan, Esq., M.D., Secretary.

House of Industry Hospitals, Dublin,
February 14, 1863.

SIR,—The Board of Governors of these Hospitals have directed me to state, in reply to your letter of the 24th ultimo, requesting for the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals information or suggestions respecting the condition of this Institution, that the Governors have, by the exercise of great economy, been enabled to effect the following improvements during the past year, viz.:—

The exterior walls of the Richmond Surgical Hospital (which much needed

Appendix. No. 2.

repair), have been completely re-dashed, coloured in distemper, and otherwise renovated.

The subject of improved ventilation in the various Hospitals, has continued to engage the attention of the Governors, and they have, accordingly, directed perforated zinc panels to be inserted in the doors of the various wards and closets of the Richmond and Whitworth Hospitals, and have caused louvre ventilators to be opened in the western wall of the larger wards (Nos. 1 and 5) in the Richmond Hospital, with satisfactory results.

In the last-mentioned Hospital, one of the old worn-out and defective baths (to which allusion was made by your Board in a former Report), has been replaced by a new cast-zinc bath of improved construction.

The Board of Governors, with a desire to promote economy and comfort, have continued to provide hair mattrasses and pillows (with suitable water-proof cases) for the beds in the Richmond and Whitworth Hospitals, and have discontinued the use of straw-bedding, except in the Hardwicke Fever Hospital.

A small "range" has been substituted for the old grate, in each Nurse's closet, in the Hardwicke and Whitworth Hospitals.

That portion of the Institution adjacent to the Hardwicke Hospital, known as "The Chapel," or place of worship, for the convalescent patients, has undergone various necessary repairs and alterations. The place has also been painted, and furnished with benches, and other appropriate fittings.

The grounds attached to the Institution, and wherein the convalescent patients are permitted to take exercise, continue to be kept in good order.

The Governors desire to avail themselves of this opportunity to remark, that they have been called upon by the Board of Public Works to meet a demand of £55 4*s.* 7*d.*, for costs of renewal of the lease of the Richmond Hospital, and that they have been obliged to liquidate such demand out of the sum voted by Parliament for the *exclusive* support of the Patients and Institution; and the Governors conceive that, inasmuch as such a demand could not be anticipated or acknowledged as a legitimate charge on the limited fund provided by the present Parliamentary Grant, they are justified in respectfully submitting to your Board, the propriety of recommending to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, their claim to have the Grant for the ensuing year increased by the sum in question.

The Governors have nothing further to communicate, beyond the circumstance of the death, during the past year, of their Secretary and Chief Clerk, Mr. Birch, and the appointment of Mr. Hughes, as his successor.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES WILSON HUGHES, *Chief Clerk, &c.*

To Denis Phelan, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Superintendence
of Dublin Hospitals.

Doctor Steevens' Hospital, Dublin,
February 7, 1863.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 24th January, I am directed to state, that the Governors have no additional suggestions or observations to make respecting the general state and condition of the Hospital, beyond the fact, that the alterations and improvements hitherto made continue to give all the satisfaction anticipated. The Governors would wish to erect lavatories, particularly in the upper story, which is occupied by the constabulary patients, but cannot at present undertake the work from deficiency of funds. They regret, also, that they have not been able to reconstruct the laundry, as they desired, from the same cause.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

R. B. M'VITTIE.

D. Phelan.

Meath Hospital,
January 28, 1863.

Sir,—I am directed by the Governors of this Hospital to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst., respecting the return to be prepared for His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and in reply to state, that they have no suggestions to offer; the Board of Superintendence being in possession of all the information which it is in their power to afford.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Edward B. Stanley, *Registrar.*

D. Phelan, Esq., &c., &c.,
Dawson-street.

House of Recovery, Cork-street, Dublin,
February 7, 1863.

Sir,—In reply to your circular of the 24th ult., I am directed by the Committee of Cork-street Fever Hospital to state, that during the early part of last year there was a considerable pressure on the Hospital, the numbers being frequently above 115, and even as high as 123 and 124, in January, February, and March. The mortality, however, except in the month of January, did not bear proportion to the numbers admitted: in that month, out of the monthly aggregate of 3,912, there were twenty-three deaths; in February, out of the monthly aggregate of 3,385, there were only six deaths. This mortality in January, appears to have been chiefly among cases of scarlatina, which was then very severe.

During the past year, the only material change the Committee have made, is a saving on the head of Establishment of £50 per annum, the salary hitherto paid to the medical resident pupils, who are now only provided with furnished apartments. The Committee find that the arrangement works well; the pupils at present resident are very satisfactory and regular, and attentive to their duties, a principal part of which is to keep an accurate diary of all the cases in the Hospital, with their mode of treatment and the results, thus forming a valuable register of medical information.

I am directed to state that the Committee have not any suggestions to offer respecting the Institution under their management.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Charles Mathews, *Registrar.*

To Denis Phelan, Esq., &c., &c.,
35, Dawson-street.

The Lying-in Hospital, Dublin,
January 30, 1863.

Sir,—Having this day laid your letter of the 24th instant before a Committee of the Governors of the Lying-in Hospital, I am directed to state, for the information of the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals, that this Institution was severely visited by the epidemic of puerperal fever, which prevailed so extensively and fatally in this and the other principal cities of Europe. In consequence, the Governors resolved to carry out some further sanitary improvements which had already been in contemplation. With this object the laundry department has been altogether abolished, the washing being now done at a public laundry in the suburbs. A very high wall, which extended along the yard at the west end of the Hospital, and which was supposed to obstruct the free circulation of air, was removed; as were also the dead-house and the ash-pit, which are now placed at a considerable distance from the Hospital. The sewers were carefully examined. Those improvements involved an expenditure of about £250, and the change in the laundry has also caused a considerable annual increase in the expenditure. The attention of the Governors is still

Appendix. No. 2.

anxiously directed to this subject; and at a Board of the Medical Governors, it was decided on recommending to the General Board, that the entire of the interior of both the principal and Auxiliary Hospitals should be painted and lime-washed, although the House is now completely free from sickness.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. G. Strickland, *Secretary.*

Denis Phelan, Esq., M.D., Secretary,
Board of Superintendence,
&c., &c., &c.

Coombe Lying-in Hospital, Dublin,
March 6, 1863.

Sir,—I have been directed by the Managing Committee of this Hospital, to reply to your communication (of the 24th January last), requesting to know whether there was any subject upon which the Committee would desire to make any observations.

The most important topic which has engaged the attention of the Committee during the past year, has been a series of articles which have appeared in one of the leading journals of Dublin, commenting on the average cost per bed of the patients admitted into this institution, and which were based upon tabular statements contained in the Annual Report of the Board of Superintendence, presented to Parliament last year. As the Committee have already addressed you at length on this subject, pointing out what they believe to be errors in the mode of calculation, as well as the injustice of charging to one branch the combined expenses of three, and has accompanied that statement with a tabular view of the expenditure of the institution allocated to each of its three branches, namely, "The Intern Hospital Branch," "The Extern Midwifery Branch," and "The Dispensary for General Diseases Branch," it is altogether unnecessary for me to do more at present than to refer to it, as it has, no doubt, received due attention from the Board.

The Committee have given anxious consideration to another subject of great importance, and to which the attention of the Board has likewise, on more than one occasion, been directed; namely, the existing condition of the Dispensary department, which, as you are aware, from an utter want of any other place within the building for it, has been located in the basement story. Since the last visit of the Board, the Committee referred the matter to their architect, D. C. Ferguson, esq., who has reported that a suitable Dispensary could not be erected except at a very considerable cost; and as the Committee purpose to build an additional wing to the present structure, so soon as funds can be procured for the purpose, he advises that no outlay be at present undertaken for any temporary building, but that the amount which should be expended for such a purpose be reserved towards the more extensive additions, which shall comprise every suitable appliance for that department.

The Committee have requested Mr. Ferguson to prepare the necessary plans for the additional wing referred to, which, so soon as they shall have received their sanction, shall be forwarded to the Board for their approbation; and they trust that the Board will support their application at the proper time, for Government aid towards these contemplated extensions.

The Board has, more than once, directed the attention of the Managing Committee to the fact that the Dispensary was attended merely by the Resident Medical Officer, whose time was too fully occupied to enable him satisfactorily to attend to this extra duty. The Committee have repeatedly endeavoured to procure the gratuitous attendance of a qualified registered physician, but have failed to effect that object, excepting for very short intervals, and with great irregularity. The Committee have consequently formed the opinion that the only way to carry out the wishes of the Board, as well as of themselves, by having the duties performed efficiently and satisfactorily, was to appoint a paid Medical Officer over that department; they have accordingly elected Dr. William Carroll, Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, and Member of the College of Surgeons of England, to that office, at a salary of £50 per annum.

The largely increasing number of extern midwifery patients has for a long time so completely absorbed the time of the Resident Medical Officer, that it was found almost impossible for him to efficiently perform other important duties required of him. The Committee became aware of the admirable system of Midwifery Assistants, which has worked so well at Steevens' Hospital College, and which, I believe, has met with the approval of the Board of Superintendence, and they have followed, in part at least, the good example thus set them. Instead, however, of appointing two such officers, at a salary of £30 a year each, they have, until they fully try the experiment, elected but one, Mr. J. F. Stock, at a salary of £20 per annum. Should the experiment succeed to their satisfaction, it is the intention of the Committee to permit the office to be periodically competed for by public examination.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH MULLEN, *Assistant Secretary.*

Denis Phelan, Esq.,
Secretary, Board of Superintendence
of Dublin Hospitals.

St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, Dublin,
February 4, 1863.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 24th ultimo, I beg to state, that the Governors of this Institution hope the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals will, in their next Report, be good enough to specify the condition of the Hospital and the efficacy of the various improvements pointed out to them at the time of their last inspection.

I beg to enclose a copy of a Minute, lately published by the Poor Law Commissioners, which you will be good enough to lay before your Board.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY WILSON.

Denis Phelan, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

SPECIAL TREATMENT FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
16th January, 1863.

SIR,—With reference to the provision of the 7th sect. of the Poor Law Amendment Act of last session (25 & 26 Vic., c. 83), which enables Boards of Guardians to send inmates of Workhouses, in cases requiring special treatment, to Hospitals or Infirmaries, and to pay for the cost of the maintenance and treatment of the persons so sent, and the cost of conveyance to and from such Hospitals or Infirmaries, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to state, that they have received a communication from the Governors of St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, Dublin, from which it appears that they are willing to receive pauper patients, labouring under diseases of the eye, at the rate of Ninepence per day, or Five Shillings and Threepence per week, provided that the cost of sending such patients back to their respective Unions be lodged at the time of their admission, that the usual admission tickets are applied for, and that the other rules and regulations of the Hospital are complied with.

The Commissioners find by the last Annual Report of the Institution that the Governors specially request benevolent persons, seeking to procure admission for patients from the country, "to have such patients, when possible, examined, in the first instance, by medical men in their vicinity, so as to learn the nature of their disease, and whether the patients are likely to be benefited by treatment in Hospital;" and, further, that the medical statement may "be forwarded to the officers of the Hospital, together with an inquiry as to when the person can be admitted."

Appendix. No. 2.

Should the Guardians in any case desire to send an inmate of the Workhouse to this Hospital, the above request should be particularly attended to; the examination will, of course, in the case of a Workhouse inmate, be made by the Medical Officer of the Workhouse.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, *Chief Clerk.*

To the Clerk of each Union.

Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook-road,
February 20, 1863.

Sir,—I am directed by the Governors of this Hospital to acknowledge receipt of your letter, 24th January, requesting, by desire of the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals, to be supplied with any information or suggestion which they might deem necessary to give respecting the state and condition of the Institution, preparatory to the Board's Annual Report to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and in reply thereto am directed to state there is no circumstance connected with the internal economy of the Hospital to which they desire to call attention.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

William A. Garratt, *Registrar.*

D. Phelan, Esq., Secretary,
Board of Superintendence.

No. 3.

Appendix, No. 3.

Return of Diseases of Patients admitted into the Lock Hospital, for the Year ending 31st March, 1862.

	No. of Cases.
Gonorrhœa,	308
Do. with Syphilis,	299
Primary Syphilis,	60
Secondary Syphilis,	84
Tertiary Syphilis,	89
Total,	840

Died of Phthisis Pulmonalis,	5
,, Paralysis,	1
,, General Dropsy and Bronchitis,	2
Total,	8

Appendix No. 4.

Classified Return of the Diseases of the Patients admitted into the House of Industry Hospitals, in the Year ended 31st March, 1862; the number affected with, and the number that died of, each Disease.

Hardwicke Hospital.

Disease.*	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.
Abscess of Throat,	1	–	Gastrodynia,	1	–
,, Acute,	1	–	Gout, Rheumatic,	1	–
Ague,	1	–	Hæmoptysis,	2	–
Albuminuria,	4	–	Hæmorrhoids,	1	–
Amenorrhœa,	3	–	Hæmorrhage,	1	–
Anasarca,	2	–	Hemiplegia,	1	–
Aneurism of Abdomen,	2	–	Hepatitis,	2	–
,, Thoracic,	1	–	Hepatic Derangement,	1	–
Anæmia,	2	–	,, Disease,	5	–
Angina Pectoris,	1	–	Hydrocephalus, Chronic,	1	1
Aphonia,	1	–	Hypochondriasis,	3	–
Apoplexy,	1	–	Hysteria,	8	–
Ardorurinæ,	1	–	Icterus,	3	–
Arthritis, Chronic,	1	–	Impetigo,	2	–
Ascites,	2	–	Inflammation, Diffuse,	1	–
Asthma,	1	1	Intestines, Disease of,	1	–
Bronchitis,	107	9	Influenza,	3	1
Carditis,	1	–	Jaundice,	2	–
Cardiac Disease,	5	–	Laryngitis,	1	–
Caries of Spine,	1	–	Lumbago,	1	–
Catarrh,	2	–	Mania,	2	–
,, Suffocative,	2	2	,, Hysterical,	1	–
Cephalalgia,	3	–	Meningitis,	1	–
Cerebral Effusion,	1	–	Menorrhagia,	1	–
Cerebritis,	3	1	Menorrhœa,	1	–
Chlorosis,	2	–	Metritis,	1	–
Cholera,	1	–	Morbus Pedicularis,	1	–
Colic,	1	–	,, Cordis,	2	–
Colica Pictonum,	1	–	Neuralgia,	1	–
Constipation,	5	–	Ophthalmia,	2	–
Cynanche Tonsillaris,	4	–	,, Strumous,	1	–
Debility,	2	1	Orchitis,	1	–
Delirium Tremens,	10	–	Otirrhœa,	1	–
Diabetes,	1	–	Pain in Side,	1	–
Diarrhœa,	12	–	Palsy, Lead,	1	–
Dirt,	1	–	Paralysis,	6	–
Diptheria,	2	–	Paraplegia,	2	–
Dropsy,	2	1	Periostitis,	2	–
,, Cardiac,	1	–	Peritonitis,	2	2
,, Acute,	3	–	Phthisis,	27	2
Dysentery, Acute,	3	–	Pleuritis,	6	2
,, Chronic,	1	1	Pleuro-pneumonia,	1	–
Dyspepsia,	19	1	Pneumonia,	53	8
Eczema,	2	–	,, Typhoid,	1	–
Enteritis,	2	1	Poisoning, Animal,	1	–
,, Follicular,	1	–	Pyrosis,	1	–
Epilepsy,	8	–	Rheumatism, Acute and Chronic,	77	–
Epistaxis,	1	–	,, Syphilitic,	2	–
Erysipelas,	10	–	Rubeola,	21	–
Febricula,	1	–	,, Nigra,	1	–
Fever, Simple,	404	34	Sciatica,	1	–
,, Rheumatic,	4	–	Scabies,	3	–
,, Gastric,	2	–	Scorbutus,	1	–
,, Typhoid,	52	6	Skin Disease,	3	–
,, Typhus,	37	6	Synovitis,	1	–
,, and Ague,	1	–	Syphilis,	3	–
,, Scarlet,	67	6			

* The name of the disease is given as returned by the Registrar of each Hospital.

[*continued.*

Appendix.

No. 4.

APPENDIX, No. 4—*continued.*

Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.
Tonsillitis, Acute,	17	–	Vertigo,	1	–
Tumour, Pelvic,	1	–	Wound of Foot,	1	–
,, Abdominal,	1	–	Unstated Diseases,	8	4
Urine, Retention of,	1	–			
Variola,	5	1	Total,	1,129	93

WHITWORTH HOSPITAL.

Abscess of Lung,	2	1	Exophthalmia,	1	–
,, Iliac,	1	–	Fever,	7	1
,, Breast,	1	–	,, Intermittent,	2	–
,,	2	–	Gastrodynia,	2	–
Albuminuria,	19	5	Gastritis,	5	–
Amenorrhœa,	18	–	Gout,	3	–
Anasarca,	6	–	,, Rheumatic,	1	–
Aneurism of Abdomen,	2	–	Goitre,	4	–
,,	3	–	Hæmatemesis,	2	–
Anthrax,	3	–	Hæmoptysis,	8	–
Anæmia,	30	–	Hæmorrhoids,	3	–
Aortic patency,	7	–	Hemicrania,	2	–
Apoplexy,	11	3	Hemiplegia,	6	1
Arachnitis,	2	–	Hepatitis,	2	–
Ascites,	2	–	Hespatic Disease,	16	2
Asthma,	2	–	Hernia, Strangulated,	1	–
Bronchitis,	133	4	Hypochondriasis,	5	–
Burns,	3	–	Hysteria,	24	–
Cancer of Stomach,	3	2	Icterus,	7	–
,, Breast,	2	–	Impetigo,	2	–
,, Uterus,	2	2	Inflammation,	12	1
,,	6	1	Iritis,	2	–
Carditis,	25	4	Laryngitis,	6	–
Caries of Vertebræ,	8	–	Lepra,	3	–
Catarrh, Suffocative,	3	2	Leucorrhœa,	2	–
Cephalalgia,	6	1	Lumbago,	7	–
Cholera,	1	–	Lupus,	2	–
Chorea,	8	–	Mania,	6	–
Cirrhosis of Liver,	2	–	Mitral Valve, Disease of,	5	1
,, Lung,	2	–	Morbus Coxæ,	3	1
Colic,	3	–	,, Cordis,	2	–
Colica Pictonum,	4	–	Marasmus,	1	–
Constipation,	2	–	Menorrhagia,	1	–
Croup,	1	–	Necrosis,	1	–
Cynanche Tonsillaris,	7	–	Nephritis,	1	–
Delirium Tremens,	13	–	Neuralgia,	8	–
Diabetes,	6	–	Ophthalmia,	1	–
Diarrhœa,	9	–	Otitis,	1	–
Diphtheritis,	1	–	Otirrhœa,	1	–
Dropsy,	42	7	Paralysis,	15	–
,, Ovarian,	1	–	Periostitis,	7	–
Dysentery, Acute,	3	–	Peritonitis,	1	1
Dysmenorrhœa,	1	–	Pertussis,	1	–
Dyspepsia,	52	–	Porrigo Favosa,	2	–
Eczema,	8	–	Psoriasis,	8	–
Emphysema,	5	–	Pterygium,	1	–
Empyema,	2	–	Purpura,	1	–
Endo-carditis,	1	–	Pyrosis,	4	–
Enteritis,	2	–	Rheumatism, Acute and Chronic,	90	1
Epilepsy,	14	–	Scabies,	5	–
Epiplegia,	1	–	Sciatica,	3	–
Erysipelas,	4	–			

[*continued.*

APPENDIX No. 4—*continued.*

Appendix.

No. 4.

Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.
Scarlatina,	1	1	Tumours,	18	–
Sarcoma,	1	–	Ulcers,	21	–
Scrofula,	7	–	Urine, Retention of,	1	–
Spermatorrhœa,	1	–	,, Incontinence of,	2	–
Sycosis Menti,	2	–	Uterus, Disease of,	2	–
Synovitis,	5	–	Wound of Chest,	2	–
Stricture of Œsophagus,	2	–	Unstated Diseases,	4	2
Syphilis,	10	–			
Tœnia,	1	–	Total,	1,028	63
Trismus,	1	–			

RICHMOND HOSPITAL.

Abscess of various parts,	64	–	Coxitis,	14	–
,, Knee joint,	1	1	Croup,	1	–
Amaurosis,	2	–	Cystitis,	6	2
Aneurism popliteal,	1	1	Dropsy,	1	–
Aphonia,	2	–	,, Ovarian,	1	–
Angeoleucitis,	1	–	Dyspepsia,	1	–
Anthrax,	10	–	Eczema,	5	–
Anus, Fissure of,	2	–	Elbow, Disease of,	2	–
,, Fistula in,	4	–	,, Injury of,	2	–
,, Ulcer of,	2	–	Elephantiasis,	1	–
Aorta, Dilatation of,	1	–	Eneuresis,	4	–
Aphthæ,	1	–	Epilepsy,	1	–
Arachnitis,	1	–	Epistaxis,	1	–
Arteritis,	1	–	Erysipelas,	35	1
Arthritis,	13	–	Erythema,	1	–
Asphyxia,	2	–	Fistula in Ano,	10	–
Bronchitis, Acute,	2	–	,, Lachrymal,	1	–
,, Chronic,	1	–	,, Vesico-vaginal,	1	–
Bronchocele,	1	–	Flat foot,	1	–
Bubo,	7	–	Fracture of Fibula,	26	–
Burns and Scalds,	10	5	,, Metatarsus,	1	–
Bursitis,	19	1	,, Femur,	14	–
Cachexia, Mercurial,	1	1	,, Tibia,	18	–
Cancer,	3	–	,, Ribs,	8	–
,, of Lip,	7	–	,, Scapula,	2	–
,, Prepuce,	2	–	,, Patella,	2	–
,, Penis,	1	–	,, Humerus,	11	–
,, Hand,	1	–	,, Forearm,	1	–
,, Tongue,	1	–	,, Ulna,	1	–
,, Breast,	2	–	,, Os calcis,	1	–
,, Tonsil,	5	–	,, Pelvis,	2	1
Calculus,	6	–	,, Cranium,	1	–
Caries of Spine,	8	1	,, Tibia and Fibula,	4	1
,, Astragalus,	2	–	,, Spine,	1	1
,, Radius,	1	–	,, Legs,	1	1
,, Os calcis,	2	–	,, Clavicle,	3	–
,, Ilium,	1	–	Fungus Hæmatodes,	1	–
,, Finger,	1	–	Gangrene of Finger,	1	–
Cataract,	10	–	,, Leg,	1	–
Choriditis,	2	–	,, Penis,	1	1
Cirrhosus of Breast,	1	–	Gastritis,	2	–
Cleft Palate,	1	–	Gonorrhœa,	6	–
Concussion of Brain,	9	2	Glaucoma,	1	–
Condyloma,	1	–	Glottis, Œdema of,	1	1
Conjunctivitis,	2	–	Hæmaturia,	4	–
Contusion of various parts,	36	–	Hæmoptysis,	1	–
,, muscles,	1	–			

[*continued.*

Appendix.

No. 4.

APPENDIX No. 4—*continued.*

Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.
Hæmorrhage,	2	–	Phimosis,	2	–
Hæmorrhoids,	5	–	Phlebitis,	3	–
Hare Lip,	1	–	Phlegmasia Dolens,	3	–
Hepatitis,	1	–	Phthisis Pulmonalis,	1	–
Hernia,	9	–	Poisoning,	1	–
,, Strangulated,	2	2	Prostatitis,	9	2
Herpes,	4	–	Psoriasis,	3	–
Hydrocele,	14	1	Ptyalism,	1	–
Hypochondriasis,	1	–	Purpura Hæmorrhagica,	1	–
Hysteria,	3	–	Ranula,	1	–
Inflammation of various parts,	26	–	Rectum, Prolapsus of,	1	–
,, Epiglottis,	1	1	Rheumatism, Acute,	6	–
,, Tunica Vaginalis,	1	1	,, Chronic,	13	–
Iritis,	14	–	Sarcocele,	2	–
Knee Joint, Disease of,	9	–	Scabies,	4	–
,, Injury of,	5	–	Sciatica,	3	–
Laryngitis,	3	–	Scrofula,	7	–
Lepra,	2	–	Spina Bifida,	1	–
Leucorrhea,	1	–	Sprains,	27	–
Lipoma Testis,	2	–	Staphyloma,	3	–
Lumbago,	2	–	Stricture,	19	1
Lupus,	59	1	,, of Œsophagus,	2	2
Luxation of Cartilage:			Strabismus,	1	–
Knee,	2	–	Sycosis,	2	–
Radius,	1	–	Synovitis,	13	–
Elbow,	1	–	Syphilis, Primary,	55	–
Clavicle,	1	–	,, Secondary,	34	–
Lower jaw,	1	–	,, Tertiary,	23	1
Mania,	1	–	Talipes,	1	–
Myelitis,	1	–	Tonsillitis,	1	–
Nævus,	5	–	Tumours of various parts,	17	–
Necrosis,	11	1	,, Shoulder,	1	1
Nephritis,	1	–	Ulcer of Leg,	58	–
Ophthalmia,	41	–	,, various other parts,	12	–
,, Strumous,	1	–	,, Varicose,	1	–
Orchitis,	27	1	Urine, Retention of,	13	–
Ostio-sarcoma,	2	–	Varix,	2	–
Otitis,	3	–	Wounds of various parts,	47	–
Onychia,	4	–	,, Head,	10	1
Paralysis,	1	–	,, Abdomen,	2	1
,, Facial,	2	–	Wart on Foot,	1	–
Paraplegia,	2	1	Unstated Diseases,	12	1
Paraphymosis,	5	–	Total,	1,188	42
Paronychia,	19	–			
Pemphigus gangrenosus,	5				
Periostitis,	2	–	Hardwicke,	1,129	93
Peritonitis,	2	1	Whitworth,	1,028	63
Pertussis,	2	–	Richmond,	1,188	42
Pes equinus,	2	–			
,, Varus,	2	–	Totals,	3,345	198
,, Vulgus,	2	–			

APPENDIX, No. 5.

Appendix. No. 5.

CLASSIFIED RETURN of the DISEASES of Patients admitted into STEVENS' HOSPITAL in the Year ended 31st March, 1862; the number affected with, and the number that died of, any particular Disease.

Disease.	No. admitted.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. admitted.	No. Died.
Abscess in various parts,	37	1	Coxalgia,	2	–
Adenitis,	10	–	Cutaneous, not specified,	75	–
Ague,	2	–	Cynanche Tonsillaris,	49	–
Albuminuria,	9	1	Cystitis,	10	–
Amaurosis,	5	–	Debility,	9	–
Amenorrhœa,	14	–	Delirium Tremens,	10	2
Anasarca,	9	–	Diabetes,	3	–
Aneurism of Aorta,	2	–	Diarrhœa,	25	–
Anæmia,	2	–	Dysentery, Acute and Chronic,	8	–
Anthrax,	12	–	Dyspepsia,	56	–
Anus and Rectum, Fissure of,	1	–	Dyspnœa,	1	–
,, Fistula in,	14	–	Ecthyma,	1	–
Apoplexy,	4	2	Eczema,	11	–
Ascites,	9	3	Emphysema,	2	–
Asthma,	5	2	Epilepsy,	4	–
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic,	155	4	Ephelis,	2	–
Burns and Scalds,	22	6	Erysipelas,	25	2
Bursitis,	8	–	Erythema Nodosum,	1	–
Cancer of Lip,	11	–	Fever,	29	–
,, Breast,	7	–	Fistula, in perineo,	1	–
,, Hand,	2	1	,, Vesico-vaginalis,	1	–
,, Jaw,	1	–	Foreign Body in Leg,	1	–
,, Tongue,	3	–	Fracture of Tibia,	11	1
,, Uterus,	1	–	,, Clavicle,	2	–
,, Rectum,	1	–	,, Skull,	2	1
,, not specified,	9	1	,, Femur,	7	1
Calculus, Renal,	2	–	,, Ulna,	2	–
,, of Urethra,	1	–	,, ,, compound,	1	–
,, of Bladder.	3	2	,, Fibula,	7	
Cardiac, diseases, organic,	36	9	,, Spine,	1	1
Caries of Tibia,	2	–	,, Jaw compound, comminuted,	1	–
,, Spine,	11	–	,, Radius,	2	–
,, Femur,	1	–	,, Ribs,	3	–
,, Metatarsus,	1	–	,, Humerus,	2	–
,, Tarsus	5	–	,, ,, compound,	1	–
,, Carpus	1	–	,, Patella,	2	–
,, Oscalcis,	1	–	,, compound,	3	1
,, Osfrontis	1	–	,, not specified,	4	–
,, Toe,	2	–	Furuncle,	4	–
,, not specified,	6	–	Gastritis, Chronic,	12	
Cephalalgia,	23	–	Gonorrhœa,	12	–
Chemosis,	1	–	Glaucoma,	1	–
Chlorosis,	4	–	Hæmatemesis,	2	–
Chilblains,	1	–	Hæmaturia,	1	–
Chorea,	1	–	Hæmoptysis,	11	–
Cirrhosus of Liver,	1	–	Hæmorrhage,	2	–
Colic,	2	–	Hæmorrhoids,	13	–
Concussion of Brain,	4	1	Hare Lip,	3	–
Condyloma,	4	–	Hepatitis,	24	–
Constipation,	18	–	Hernia, strangulated,	2	1
Contusion of various parts,	76	1	Hydrocele,	7	–
Contracted Finger,	2	–	Hypochondriasis,	6	–
,, Cicatrix,	2	–	Hysteria,	18	–
Cophosis,	7	–	Icterus,	2	–
Corneitis,	5	–	Influenza, or Catarrh,	83	–
Coxitis,	11	1	Iritis, syphilitic,	8	–

continued.

Appendix.

No. 5.

APPENDIX, No. 5—*continued.*

Disease.	No. admitted.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. admitted.	No. Died.
Laryngitis,	3	1	Rheumatism, Chronic,	131	–
Leucorrhæa,	5	–	Rubeola,	10	–
Lipoma Testis,	1	–	Rupia,	2	–
Lumbago,	24	–	Scabies,	5	–
Lupus,	9	–	Sciatica,	11	–
Lupoid Ulceration,	7	–	Scarlatina,	12	1
Luxation of Elbow,	1	–	Scrofula,	33	–
,, Clavicle,	2	–	Spermatorrhœa,	6	–
,, Humerus,	3	–	Sprain of Ankle,	8	–
Mania,	2	–	Strabismus.	1	–
Malingering,	4	–	Stricture of Œsophagus,	2	2
Menorrhagia,	3	–	,, in Urethra,	17	–
Necrosis,	9	–	Staphyloma,	2	–
Nephritis,	8	–	Sycosis,	3	–
Neuralgia,	3	–	Synovitis,	31	–
Neuroma,	1	–	Syphilis,	207	1
Ophthalmia,	42	–	Tenia,	1	–
Orchitis,	13	–	Tetanus,	1	–
Otirrhœa,	3	–	Toothache,	3	–
Ozæna,	1	–	Tumour on various parts,	10	–
Palpitatio Cordis,	4	–	Ulcer of Leg,	76	–
Paralysis,	19	–	,, Mouth,	1	–
Pachydermatocele,	1	–	,, Jacobs, of Face,	1	–
Paraphymosis,	3	–	,, Throat,	6	–
Paronychia,	9	–	Urethritis,	1	–
Periostitis,	6	1	Urine, Retention of,	5	–
Peritonitis,	2	2	,, Incontinence of,	3	–
Pes equinus, varus,	2	–	Uterus, Prolapsus of,	2	–
Phimosis,	2	–	,, Enlargement, &c.	11	–
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	141	17	Varicocele,	1	–
Pleuritis,	9	–	Variola,	2	–
Pleurodynia,	15	–	Varix,	2	–
Pneumonia,	23	–	Varicose Veins,	8	–
Pneumothorax,	2	–	Wart,	1	–
Polypus Nasi,	1	–	Wound, incised,	5	–
,, Uteri,	2	1	,, punctured,	1	–
Prolapsus Ani,	1	–	,, gunshot,	2	–
Prostatitis,	2	–	,, lacerated,	34	1
Psoriasis,	8	–			
Purpura Hæmorrhagica,	6	2	Totals,*	2,176	74
Rheumatism, Acute,	6	–			

No. 6.

APPENDIX No. 6.

CLASSIFIED RETURN of the DISEASES of the PATIENTS treated in the MEATH HOSPITAL, in the Year ended 31st March, 1862, and of the Number that Died of any particular disease in that year.

Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died	Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.
Abdominal Irritation,	1	1	Anthrax,	6	–
Abscess of various parts,	18	–	Aphthæ,	1	–
Aneurism,	3	1	Arthritis,	3	1
,, Popliteal,	1	–	,, Chronic,	2	–
Ankylosis,	2	–	Ascites,	18	5
,, of Knee,	1	–	Bronchitis, Acute,	95	6

* These totals differ from the Hospital returns previously received, in which the admissions were 2,395; the deaths, 68.

[*continued.*

APPENDIX No. 6—*continued.* *Appendix.* No. 6.

Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.
Bronchitis, Chronic,	4	2	Fracture of Thigh,	4	1
Bubo,	8	–	,, Ununited,	1	–
Burns and Scalds,	11	1	Gangrene of Leg,	1	–
Cancer of Breast,	10	–	,, Potts,	1	–
,, Eyelid,	1	–	Gastritis,	1	–
,, Lip,	5	–	Gonorrhœa,	2	–
Calculus,	7	–	Hæmoptysis,	1	–
Cancrum Oris,	1	–	Hæmorrhoids,	7	–
Caries of Foot,	1	–	Hæmorrhage,	1	–
,, Ribs,	1	–	Hare Lip,	1	–
,, Spine,	1	–	Hemiplegia,	1	–
Cataract,	1	–	Hepatitis,	1	–
Cholera,	4	–	Hernia,	3	–
Chorea,	2	–	,, Strangulated,	2	–
Colic,	2	–	,, Femoral,	1	–
Colica Pictonum,	1	–	,, Inguinal,	4	1
Compression of Brain,	1	1	,, Scrotal,	1	1
Concussion of Spine,	2	–	Hydrocele,	2	–
Conjunctivitis,	1	–	Hysteria,	5	–
Contusion of Head,	19	3	Icterus,	1	–
,, Ribs,	1	1	Impetigo,	2	–
,, Various parts,	54	–	Immersion in Water,	4	–
Convulsions,	1	–	Laryngitis,	5	1
Corneitis,	3	–	Lupus,	4	–
Coxitis,	9	–	Luxation of Ankle,	9	–
Curvature of Spine,	2	–	,, Elbow,	2	–
,, Potts,	1	–	,, Hip,	1	–
Cynanche,	1	–	,, Humerus,	4	–
,, Laryngea,	2	1	,, Wrist,	2	–
Delirium Tremens,	2	–	Morbus Cordis,	21	2
Diabetes,	4	–	Nævus,	1	–
Diarrhœa,	1	–	Necrosis,	1	1
Disease of various parts,	34	–	Nephritis,	3	–
Dropsy of Leg,	1	–	Neuralgia,	4	–
Dysentery, Acute,	2	–	,, of Testis,	1	–
Dyspepsia,	23	1	Ophthalmia,	52	–
Eczema, Impetigenodes,	1	–	Orchitis,	7	–
Effusion into Ankle Joint,	1	–	Otitis,	1	–
Emphysema,	1	–	Palate, Cleft,	3	–
Entropion,	1	–	Paralysis,	4	–
Epilepsy,	3	–	,, of Side,	1	–
Epistaxis,	1	–	Paraphymosis,	1	–
Erysipelas,	4	–	Paronychia,	12	–
,, of Leg,	2	–	Periostitis,	3	–
Exostosis,	1	–	,, Venereal,	1	–
*Fever,	142	13	Peripneumonia,	1	–
Fistula,	3	–	Pes equinus varus,	2	–
,, in Ano,	4	–	Phimosis,	4	–
,, Lachrymal,	1	–	Phthisis Pulmonalis,	12	2
,, Vesico-vaginal,	4	–	Pleuritis,	2	–
Fracture of Arm,	5	–	Pneumonia,	8	1
,, Clavicle,	4	–	Poisoning, Strychnine,	1	–
,, Fibula,	4	–	Psoriasis,	5	–
,, Patella,	1	–	Rheumatism, Acute,	57	4
,, Leg,	8	–	Rheumatic Gout,	1	–
,, Neck of Femur,	1	–	Rubeola,	2	–
,, Skull,	1	–	Rupia,	1	–
,, Ribs,	1	–	Sciatica,	7	–
,, Tibia,	2	–	Scarlatina,	25	–
,, Wrist,	1	–	Sprain of Ankle,	4	–

The Registrar states that the registry of each class of Fever has not been kept accurately, so as to give a correct return.

[*continued.*

Appendix.

No. 6.

APPENDIX, No. 6—*continued.*

Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.
Strabismus,	4	–	Ulcer of Eye, Jacob's,	3	–
Stricture,	22	2	,, Lung,	1	1
Synovitis,	18	–	,, Various parts,	5	–
,, Chronic,	3	–	,, Varicose,	3	–
Syphilis,	11	–	Urine, Retention of,	2	–
,, Secondary,	2	–	,, Incontinence of,	2	–
Tinia Capitis,	4	–	Uterus, Polypus of,	1	–
Tonsillitis,	1	–	Variola,	1	–
Trichiasis,	1	–	Varix,	2	–
Tumour of Breast,	1	–	Wound, in various parts,	12	–
,, Head,	1	–	Disease not stated,	1	–
,, Interthoracic,	1	–			
Ulcer of Leg,	66	–	Total,	1,062	55

No. 7.

APPENDIX, No. 7.

CLASSIFIED RETURN of the DISEASES of PATIENTS admitted into the CORK-STREET FEVER HOSPITAL, in the Year ended 31st March, 1862, and of the number that died of each particular Disease.

Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.
Aneurism of Aorta,	1	1	Hepato-Schirrus,	1	1
Arachnitis,	2	2	Icterus,	4	–
Bronchitis,	435	25	Inflammation, Diffuse,	1	1
Burns,	1	–	Laryngitis,	1	–
Carditis,	5	1	Otitis,	1	–
Cynanche Tonsillaris,	18	–	Pericarditis,	1	–
,, Trachealis,	5	–	Peritonitis,	1	1
Delirium Tremens,	23	–	Pertussis,	1	–
Diabetes,	1	–	Phlebitis,	1	1
Diarrhœa,	26	1	Phrenitis,	1	1
Dropsy, Acute,	1	1	Phthisis Pulmonalis,	21	4
Dysentery, Acute,	3	–	Pleuritis,	13	1
Endo-carditis,	6	1	Pneumonia,	20	2
Epilepsy,	2	1	,, Typhoid,	14	4
Erysipelas,	7	–	Purpura,	1	–
Fever, Typhoid & Typhus,	191	20	Rubeola,	10	–
,, Common, continued,	752	6	Scarlatina,	45	13
,, Intermittent,	2	–	Tabes,	1	1
,, Puerperal,	4	4	Variola,	4	–
,, Rheumatic,	34	–			
,, Gastric,	1	1	Total,	1,666	95
,, Hepatic,	4	1			

No. 8.

APPENDIX, No. 8.

CLASSIFIED RETURN of the DISEASES of which LABOUR CASES Died in the ROTUNDA LYING-IN HOSPITAL, in the Year ended 31st March, 1862.

Disease.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Died.
Cancer of Uterus,	1	Phlebitis, Uterine,	2
Collapse,	2	Phlegmasia Dolens,	5
Convulsions,	2	Pneumonia,	3
Exhaustion and Shock,	1	Pyœmia,	4
Hæmorrhage,	2	Puerperal Fever,	9
Laceration, Severe,	1	Pulmonary Congestion,	1
Mania,	2	Scarlatina,	11
Metro-peritonitis,	5	Typhus Fever,	2
Metritis,	10		
Placenta Previa,	2	Total,	80
Peritonitis,	15		

APPENDIX, No. 8—*continued.* *Appendix.*

No. 8.

CLASSIFIED RETURN of the DISEASES of CHRONIC PATIENTS admitted into the ROTUNDA LYING-IN HOSPITAL, and of the Number that Died of any particular Disease, in the Year ended 31st March, 1862.

Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.
Abortion,	2	–	Pelvic Tumours,	5	–
Abscess of Breast,	6	–	,, Cellulitis,	11	–
Abrasion of Os Uteri,	10	–	Polypus Uteri,	6	1
Amenorrhœa,	6	–	Prolapsus Uteri,	11	–
Cancer of Uterus,	7	–	,, Ani,	3	–
Carcinoma,	1	–	Procidentia Uteri,	9	–
Dysmenorrhœa,	10	–	Pregnant,	1	–
General Debility,	1	–	Retroversion of Uterus,	2	–
Hæmorrhage,	3	–	Retention of Urine,	2	–
Hyperthrophy of Cervix Uteri,	1	–	Tedious Convalescence,	3	–
Hysteria,	3	–	Tumour of Uterus,	15	1
Laceration,	1	–	,, Labia,	1	–
Leucorrhœa,	11	–	Ulcer of Cervix Uteri,	1	–
Morbid Pregnancy,	4	–	Ulcerated Os Uteri,	10	–
Menorrhagia,	13	–	,, Vagina,	3	–
Metritis,	3	–	Vaginitis,	4	–
Pelvic Inflammation,	1	–	Vagina, Sloughing of,	2	–
Phlebitis,	1	1	Vesico-Vaginal Fistula,	5	–
Phlegmasia Dolens,	1	–	Total,	180	3
Phthisis pulmonalis,	1				

APPENDIX No. 9.

No. 9.

CLASSIFIED RETURN of the DISEASES of the PATIENTS of the CHRONIC CLASS admitted into the COOMBE LYING-IN HOSPITAL, in the Year ended 31st March, 1862, and of the Number that Died of any particular Disease in that year.

Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.
Bright's Disease,	1	–	Pelvic Abscess,	2	–
Cancer Uteri,	2	–	Prolapsus Uteri,	1	–
Convulsions,	2	–	Peritonitis,	2	–
Debility after Abortion,	2	–	Retroversion of Uterus,	2	–
Hernia Cerebri, a Child,	1	–	Retroflexion of Uterus,	1	–
Hysteria,	1	–	Secondary Hæmorrhage,	2	–
Imperforate Os Uteri,	1	–	Varicose Veins,	2	–
Leucorrhœa,	2	–	Vesico-Vaginal Fistula,	3	–
Menorrhagia,	4	–	Ulcer of Cervix Uteri,	2	–
Mammary Abscess,	1	–			
Ovarian Dropsy,	1	–	Total,	36	1
Pelvic Cellulitis,	1	1			

DISEASES of which LABOUR CASES DIED in the same year.

Disease.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Died.
Ovariotomy,	1	Syncope,	1
Mania, Puerperal,	1		
Puerperal Fever,	5	Total,	8

Appendix.

No. 10.

Appendix, No. 10.

Admissions into St. Mark's Hospital, from 1st October, 1861, to 30th September, 1862.

Diseases.	1861. No.	1862. No.
Cataract,	38	49
Dislocation of Lens and Traumatic Cataract,	14	14
Ophthalmia,	9	12
Injuries of Eyes,	10	7
Pannus and Granular Lids,	62	27
Corneitis,	4	16
Ulcer of Cornea,	15	9
Staphyloma,	5	–
Iritis and Internal Ophthalmia,	5	10
Closed Pupil,	12	9
Orbital Tumours,	–	1
Cerebral Amaurosis,	3	3
Entropium,	8	13
Ectropium,	1	1
Malignant Disease of Eye,	7	3
Leucoma with Synechia Anterior,	26	25
Inflammation of Ciliary Body,	2	1
Symblepharon,	–	2
Growths from Conjunctiva, or Cornea,	1	2
Strabismus,	2	1
Tarsal Tumours,	–	1
Exophthalmos,	–	1
Affections of Choroid,	–	3
,, of Retina and Optic Nerve,	–	5
Disease of Temporal Bone,	1	1
Total,	225	216

Operations performed in St. Mark's Hospital, from 1st October, 1861, to 30th September, 1862.

Operations.	No.
Cataract, By Extraction,	17
Cataract, By Solution,	34
For Artificial Pupil,	23
,, Removal of Staphyloma,	1
,, Strabismus,	3
,, Entropium and Trichiasis,	22
,, Removal of Tarsal Tumours,	19
Other Operations on Lids,	6
Removal of Foreign Bodies from Eye or Ear,	21
Operations on Lachrymal Organs,	8
For Abscess in Eyelid and Orbit,	16
For Abscess in Meatus Auditorius,	6
,, Removal of Aural Polypi,	8
,, Do. of Tumour of Conjunctiva,	1
,, Do. ,, Sclerotic,	1
,, Do. ,, Cornea,	3
Extirpation of Eye,	1
For Symblepharon and Anchyloblepharon,	2
Total,	192

Classification of Diseases of the Eye, registered at St. Mark's Hospital, from 1st October, 1861, to 30th September, 1862.

Affections of the Eyelids and Lachrymal Apparatus.	No.
Inflammations and Cutaneous Affections,	81
Diseases of Lachrymal Apparatus,	46
Inversion of Eyelashes, Trichiasis,	32
Eversion of Eyelids,	14
Tumours in Eyelids,	47
Cancerous Ulceration,	8
Falling of Upper Lid,	9
Strabismus,	15
Injuries of Eyelids, &c.,	17
Xeroma,	5
Total,	274

Diseases and Injuries of the Internal Tunics,—Sclerotic,—Iris, and Choroid.	No.
Inflammation of Sclerotic,	20
Do. of Iris (Iritis and Choroiditis),	67
Do. of Ciliary Body,	6
Choroid Disease,	5
Injury of Iris,	4
General internal Inflammation of Eye,	11
Glaucoma,	2
Exophthalmos,	2
Congenital Defects,	3
Total,	120

Appendix No. 10—*continued.*

Ophthalmia and Diseases of the Cornea and Conjunctiva.

	No.
Inflammation of Conjunctiva, diffused,	117
Inflammation of Conjunctiva, circumscribed (Pustular),	58
Chronic Ophthalmia,	107
Ptyregium,	–
Inflammation of Cornea, diffused,	56
Inflammation of Cornea, circumscribed (Pustule, Ulcer),	225
Chronic Inflammation and thickening of Cornea from Granular lids (Pannus),	207
Opacities of Cornea,	123
Injuries of Cornea, Mechanical and Chemical,	46
Conical Cornea,	–
Staphyloma,	24
Total,	963

Affections of Lens.

	No.
Cataract,	134
Do. Congenital,	4
Injury of Lens,	23
Total,	161

Diseases of Optic Nerve and Brain.

Amaurosis,	63
Congestion,	22
Impaired Vision, undetermined,	41
Atrophy of Eye,	33
Diseases of Eye, unspecified,	19
Total,	178
General Total,	1,696

Diseases of the Ear, registered at St. Mark's Hospital, from 1st October, 1861, to 30th September, 1862.

Diseases.	No.
Eczema Aurium,	4
Inflammation of External Meatus,	13
Do. with Otorrhœa, Acute,	7
Do. ,, Chronic,	79
Do. ,, Polypus,	13
Inflammation of External Meatus,	15
Cerumenous Collections,	97
Inflammation of Membrana Tympani, Acute,	16
Do. Subacute (Strumous),	9
Do. Chronic,	39
Perforation of do., with Otorrhœa,	9
Thickening and Opacity of Membrana Tympani,	51
Collapsed Membrana Tympani,	12
Otitis,	4
Do. with Caries,	2
Tinnitus Aurium,	8
Otalgia,	1
Nervous Deafness,	17
Deaf Dumbness,	5
Post Aural Tumours,	1
Foreign Bodies in External Meatus,	1
Unspecified,	8
Total,	411

Appendix, No. 11.

Classified Return of the Diseases of the Patients admitted into the Hospital for Incurables, and of the Number that Died of any particular Disease, in the Year ended 31st March, 1862.

Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.
Aneurism of Aorta,	1	1	Paralysis,	4	–
Asthma,	1	–	Phthisis Pulmonalis,	8	6
Brain, Disease of,	1	–	Spine, Disease of,	1	–
Cancer,	6	5			
Caries of Vertibræ,	1	–	Total,	24	13
Heart, Liver, and Lungs,	1	1			

Appendix, No. 12.

Table, No. 1, showing the several sources of Income of each Hospital, in the Year ended 31st March, 1862.

Name of Hospital.	Income from										
	Government Grants.	Treasury Grants under County Infirmary Acts.	Subscriptions and Donations.	Bequests.	Interest on Property.	Assessments on City of Dublin.	Assessments on County of Dublin.	House, Landed, or other Property.	Pay Patients.	Incidentals.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Westmoreland Lock,	2,600 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,600 0 0
Steevens',	1,300 0 0	–	76 5 0	–	389 13 6	–	–	2,238 6 5	1,314 6 2	5 15 0	5,324 6 1
Meath,	600 0 0	42 17 6	267 13 8	180 13 0	201 10 0	–	553 16 10	186 18 8	–	2 6 0	2,035 15 8
Cork-street,	2,500 0 0	–	194 11 0	500 0 0	426 10 3	–	–	183 1 4	–	41 11 1	3,845 13 8
House of Industry: Hardwicke, Whitworth, Richmond,	7,477 11 5	–	–	–	122 3 6	–	–	21 12 8	22 14 8	226 9 10	7,870 12 1
Rotunda Lying-in,	700 0 0	–	226 5 0	195 16 2	283 0 11	–	–	[a]1,039 9 8	15 0 0	1 0 0	2,460 11 9
Coombe do.	200 0 0	–	346 5 6	50 0 0	22 16 7	450 0 0	–	–	2 10 0	[b]10 0 0	1,081 12 1
Incurables,	250 0 0	42 17 7	335 8 6	–	574 19 5	200 0 0	–	73 13 9	–	17 1 0	1,494 0 3
St. Mark's,	100 0 0	–	717 11 0	–	25 7 6	100 0 0	2 15 3	16 17 8	61 15 8	[c]295 12 8	1,319 19 9
Total,	15,727 11 5	85 15 1	2,163 19 8	926 9 2	2,046 1 8	750 0 0	556 12 1	3,660 0 2	1,416 6 6	599 15 7	28,032 11 4

[a] £685 15*s.* was from Profits on the Rotunda Gardens, &c.
[b] For Diploma Fees.
[c] From Reserved Fund sold out.

TABLE, No. 2, showing in detail the several HEADS of EXPENDITURE of each HOSPITAL, in the Year ended 31st March, 1862, in respect to Maintenance.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	EXPENDITURE FOR MAINTENANCE.												
	Provisions.			Stimulants.				Medicines, &c.			Clothing of Patients.	Total Maintenance.
	Bread, Meat, Milk, &c.	Tea, Sugar, and other Groceries.	Total.	Wine.	Whisky, Brandy, &c.	Ale, Porter, &c.	Total.	Drugs and Leeches.	Surgical Instruments, and other Medical and Surgical Appliances.	Total.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Westmoreland Lock,	711 8 11	3 14 3	775 3 2	8 12 0	–	0 9 10	9 1 10	76 15 2	27 8 5	104 3 7	73 2 2	901 10 9
Steevens', . .	1,677 19 1	430 12 7	2,108 11 8	152 12 0	32 12 11	90 5 0	275 9 11	281 12 5	95 19 8	377 12 1	–	2,761 13 8
Meath, . . .	777 19 5	49 13 0	827 12 5	130 15 8	39 14 2	23 15 0	194 4 10	196 19 1	12 14 7	209 13 8	38 11 9	1,270 2 8
Cork-street, . .	1,055 13 9	50 14 5	1,106 8 2	70 3 2	14 9 9	10 7 0	94 19 11	124 11 7	40 12 2	165 3 9	207 17 8	1,574 9 6
House of Industry: Hardwicke, Whitworth, Richmond,	1,974 19 11	366 4 10	2,341 4 9	202 0 0	34 11 6	27 2 6	263 14 0	357 9 9	251 16 9	609 6 6	22 12 7	3,236 17 10
Rotunda Lying-in, .	393 0 9	9 15 4	457 16 1	43 0 0	5 4 0	0 14 0	48 18 0	93 2 5	5 0 0	98 2 5	13 19 11	563 16 5
Coombe do. .	75 15 3	6 12 2	82 7 5	3 2 0	4 4 0	1 6 2	8 12 2	45 1 5	1 11 0	46 12 5	–	137 12 0
Incurables, . .	642 8 6	99 4 8	741 13 2	37 12 0	1 10 4	24 7 10	63 10 2	44 1 11	–	44 1 11	150 18 8	1,000 3 11
St. Mark's, . .	171 19 11	1 1 7	173 1 6	1 12 0	0 18 0	0 12 6	3 2 6	50 9 11	7 15 3	58 5 2	–	234 9 2
Total, . .	7,481 5 6	1,017 12 10	8,498 18 4	649 8 10	133 4 8	178 19 10	961 14 4	1,270 3 8	442 18 0	1,713 1 6	507 2 9	11,680 15 11

TABLE, No. 3, showing in detail the EXPENDITURE of each HOSPITAL for Establishment, in the Year ended 31st March, 1862, and the Total Expenditure for Maintenance and Establishment.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	EXPENDITURE FOR ESTABLISHMENT.							
	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Wages of Servants.	Rations of Servants.	Total Salaries, Wages, and Rations.	Rent, Taxes, and Insurance.	Soap and Candles.	Straw and Bedding, Utensils, &c.	Fuel and Gas-light.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Westmoreland Lock,	494 12 10	200 12 0	60 0 0	695 4 10	22 19 2	9 18 2	72 18 4	159 7 11
Steevens', . .	635 6 11	401 1 7	–	1,036 8 6	8 15 0	39 5 8	355 13 1	366 19 7
Meath, . .	296 0 0	287 11 0	143 14 6	693 3 0	9 14 1	23 10 2	8 6 3	167 19 6
Cork-street, . .	608 4 10	573 5 7	282 11 4	1,464 1 9	77 12 11	100 8 2	195 11 8	233 8 6
House of Industry: Hardwicke, Whitworth, Richmond,	909 0 0	639 12 4	1,084 17 5	2,633 9 9	398 9 3	68 1 3	431 14 8	502 12 10
Rotunda Lying-in, .	290 17 0	214 13 10	420 8 1	925 18 11	8 0 0	33 5 7	240 0 0	197 7 4
Coombe do. .	223 9 2	167 5 2	–	390 14 4	57 14 1	10 13 7	4 17 0	65 19 6
Incurables, . .	123 13 4	128 19 0	140 0 0	392 12 4	88 12 0	26 6 4	35 17 4	111 11 3
St. Mark's, . .	42 0 0	43 12 0	–	83 12 0	23 5 5	4 14 10	–	21 12 0
Total, .	3,623 4 1	2,656 12 6	2,131 11 4	8,315 5 5	695 1 11	316 3 9	1,344 18 4	1,826 13 5

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	EXPENDITURE OF ESTABLISHMENT—*continued*.							
	Furniture, and Repairs.	Buildings, and Furnishing Buildings.	Stationery, Printing, &c.	Laundry Expenses.	Law Costs.	Incidentals.	Total Establishment.	Total Expenditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Westmoreland Lock,	209 3 1	529 2 9	38 0 3	138 12 6	–	[a]54 11 10	1,989 18 10	2,891 9 7
Steevens', . .	331 7 3	–	46 7 4	–	–	58 17 8	2,243 14 1	5,005 7 9
Meath, . .	69 0 10	213 8 8	14 6 7	–	–	33 14 2	1,233 3 3	2,503 5 11
Cork-street, . .	236 9 6	–	29 2 7	–	25 7 2	[b]126 17 10	2,488 15 1	4,063 4 7
House of Industry: Hardwicke, Whitworth, Richmond,	118 8 11	457 6 11	67 16 3	–	29 10 4	48 15 10	4,756 4 3	7,993 2 1
Rotunda Lying-in, .	336 3 8	–	34 7 1	187 13 8	5 1 6	36 1 4	2,006 19 1	2,625 15 6
Coombe do. .	6 8 1	17 0 0	39 9 4	–	–	44 12 0	637 7 11	774 19 11
Incurables, . .	10 14 2	13 6 2	4 18 0	–	–	53 19 11	737 17 6	1,738 1 5
St. Mark's, . .	14 6 1	861 17 1	13 8 4	–	–	4 10 11	1,029 6 8	1,263 15 10
Total, .	1,332 1 7	2,092 1 7	287 15 9	326 6 2	59 19 0	414 1 5	17,123 6 8	28,859 2 7

[a] £32 9*s*. was for Payment of Annuities to Superannuated Officers.
[b] £58 8*s*. 5*d*. was for Conveyance of Patients.

TABLE, No. 4, showing the Number of PATIENTS TREATED in each INSTITUTION under the supervision of the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals, in the Year ended 31st March, 1862; the Mortality in each; the average time each Patient spent in Hospital; the Average Daily Number in Hospital during the Year; and the present extent of Accommodation for each class of Patients.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of Patients Admitted, Discharged, Died, &c.									Hospital Accommodation.								
	Remaining on the 31st March, 1861.	Admitted in the year ended 31st March, 1862.	Died.	Remaining on the 31st March, 1862.	Total under treatment in the year.	Total treated to a termination.	Mortality per cent. on the number treated to a termination.	Average number of Days spent in Hospital by each Patient.	Average daily number of Beds occupied throughout the year.	Fever Patients.	Other Medical Patients.	Surgical Patients.	Syphilitic and Gonorrheal Patients.	Lying-in Patients.		Ophthalmic Patients.	Incurable Patients.	Total Beds for each class of Patients.
														Labour Cases.	Chronic Cases.			
Westmoreland Lock,	83	840	8	78	923	845	0·94	34	86⅔	–	–	–	130	–	–	–	–	130
Steevens',	194	2,395	68	175	2,589	2,414	2·81	26	184	20	54	141	15	–	–	–	–	250
Meath:																		
Infirmary Wards,	60	833	31	69	893	824	3·38	20⅔	65	–	29	51	–	–	–	–	–	70
Fever "	10	251	19	14	261	248	7·66	21	15	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36
Cork-street Fever,	77	1,700	95	112	1,777	1,665	5·70	18½	89⅔	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	120
House of Industry:																		
Hardwicke,	70	1,129	93	57	1,199	1,142	5·14	17	214	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	120
Whitworth,	72	1,028	63	74	1,100	1,026	6·14	22⅓		–	82	–	–	–	–	–	–	82
Richmond,	96	1,188	42	93	1,284	1,191	3·52	31⅝		–	–	110	–	–	–	–	–	110
Rotundo Lying-in:																		
Labour Cases,	30	978	80	25	1,008	983	8·13	9⅖	26	–	–	–	–	117	–	–	–	127
Chronic do.,	7	178	2	9	185	176	1·13	20	9⅖	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	
Coombe Lying-in:																		
Labour Cases,	8	389	8	8	396	387	2·6	–	12¾	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	26
Chronic do.,	1	35	1	2	36	35	3·0	–		–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	9
Incurables,	67	24	24	70	91	25	96·25	273	70½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	100
St. Mark's,	14	223	–	15	237	208	–	24	15½	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	40
Total,	789	11,191	534	801	11,979	11,169			789	296	165	302	145	143	19	40	100	1,210

Appendix. No. 12.

TABLE, No. 5, showing the Average Daily Number of BEDS occupied throughout the Year in each HOSPITAL; the Cost per Bed for Provisions and Groceries; for Wine and other Stimulants; for Drugs, Surgical Instruments, and other Medical and Surgical Appliances; for Patients' Clothing; and the Total for Maintenance; also, for Salaries, Wages, and Servant's Rations and Allowances; and for all other Expenses, except for Buildings, Furniture, and Repairs; the Total Cost per Bed for Establishment; and the Cost for Maintenance and Establishment, exclusive of Buildings, Furniture, and Repairs.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Average Daily Number of Beds through out the year.	EXPENDITURE PER BED FOR								
		Provisions, including Groceries.	Wine and other stimulants.	Drugs, Surgical Instruments, &c.	Patients' Clothing.	Total Maintenance.	Salaries, Wages, Rations, &c.	All other Expenses, except Building and Furniture.	Total Establishment, exclusive of Building and Furniture.	Total Expenditure, exclusive of Buildings and Furniture.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Westmoreland Lock,	86⅔	8 5 4	0 2 1	1 4 0	0 16 7	10 8 0	8 13 6	5 14 6	14 8 0	24 16 0
Steevens',	185	11 8 0	1 9 9	2 0 9	—	14 18 6	5 12 0	5 0 0	10 12 0	25 10 6
Meath,	80	10 6 9	2 8 6	2 11 3	0 9 8	15 16 2	8 13 3	3 3 9	11 17 0	27 13 2
Cork-street,	89⅔	12 6 9	1 1 2	1 16 10	2 6 4	17 11 1	15 13 2	8 16 0	24 9 2	42 0 3
House of Industry,	216	10 16 10	1 4 6	2 15 6	0 2 2	14 19 0	12 3 10	7 3 3	19 7 1	34 6 1
Rotunda Lying-in,	35⅔	11 5 10	1 7 5	2 15 0	0 8 0	15 16 3	25 19 6	20 11 5	41 12 0	62 7 2
Coombe do.	9⅜	8 8 10	0 17 7	4 15 0[a]	—	14 1 5	40 4 6	22 8 0	62 12 6	76 14 11[a]
Incurables,	70⅕	10 10 4	0 18 0	0 12 0	2 2 0	14 2 4	5 11 4	4 10 9	10 2 1	24 4 5
St. Mark's,	15½	11 3 0	0 4 0	3 15 0[b]	—	15 2 0	5 7 10	2 3 7	7 11 5	22 13 5[b]

[a] As at least three-fourths of the Medicines for the Coombe Hospital were given to the Dispensary Patients, and as some Staff Expenses were incurred in providing Medical attendance on them, the Expenditure per Bed must be less in proportion.

[b] At least two-thirds of the Medicine is given to the Extern Patients; if only that used in the Hospital were charged, the Cost per Bed would be about £21.

Appendix.
No. 12.

TABLE, No. 6, showing the Average Daily Number of BEDS occupied in each HOSPITAL during the Six Years ended 31st March, 1862; the Average Cost per Bed for Maintenance; the Average for Establishment, exclusive of Buildings, Furniture, and Repairs; and the Total Average Cost per Bed, excluding these items.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Average Number of Beds occupied.	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE PER BED FOR								
		Maintenance.			Establishment.			Both.		
		£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Lock, ...	72	9	9	9	16	0	0	25	9	9
Steevens', . . .	186	14	0	0	10	0	0	24	0	0
Meath, . . .	74	13	4	6	11	18	4	25	2	10
Cork-street, . . .	82	13	8	9	23	1	0	36	9	9
House of Industry, . .	243	15	4	0	13	17	0	29	1	0
Rotundo Lying-in, . .	46	10	17	10	30	2	0	40	19	10
Coombe do. . .	12	10	12	6	36	0	0	46	12	6
Incurables, . . .	71	12	13	6	10	13	0	23	6	6
St. Mark's, . . .	14	12	0	0	10	14	6	22	14	6

DUBLIN: Printed by ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS.

1863.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1863.

3099
6472.

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

WE have the honour to forward to you, as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, pursuant to the provisions of "The Acts for the Inclosure, Exchange, and Improvement of Land," a General Report of our proceedings, specifying such matters as are therein directed.

The number of applications of all kinds since the passing of the Acts has been 3,977.

The number of cases since the last Annual Report is 321.

The following is an Abstract of proceedings.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

Applications.	Prior to last Report.	In the present Year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Otherwise disposed of.	In progress.
Inclosures	941	49	990	616	146	228
Exchanges	2,495	251	2,746	2,206	280	260
Partitions	110	11	121	81	20	20
Conversions into regulated pasture	2	—	2	2	—	—
Division of intermixed lands	24	3	27	20	2	5
In reference to Local Acts	45	1	46	38	7	1
To define lost boundaries	21	5	26	18	4	4
Application of money received under Lands Clauses Consolidation or Railway Acts	13	1	14	12	1	1
To apportion fixed rents	5	—	5	4	1	—
Total	3,656	321	3,977	2,997	461	519

	Acres.
Acreage of inclosures confirmed	424,971
,, ,, in progress	207,109

We have received the necessary consents to the following proposed inclosures, to which we have severally appended the grounds on which we are of opinion that they are expedient.

Where the land to be enclosed is within the distances referred to in the 14th section of the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118, a statement is made to that effect under the head of the particular inclosure.

1. Meliden, County Flint.

Prestatyn Hill, Meliden Hill, and the Towyn or Marsh in the parish of Meliden, containing about 600 acres.

No part of them can be adapted to the purposes of exercise and recreation.

The inclosure will very much facilitate the improvement of the pasturage of the hills and the drainage of the marsh.

2. Chelmarsh Common, County Salop.

Chelmarsh Common in the parish of Chelmarsh, containing about 124 acres.

The inclosure will put an end to the system of squatting, will enable the lands to be improved, so as to bear wheat crops and other agricultural produce.

3. Steeple Langford, County Wilts.

The waste and commonable lands in the parish of Steeple Langford, containing about 970 acres.

The lands are situated about nine miles from Salisbury.

That portion of the lands which is waste and from which an allotment for exercise and recreation could be required is from its situation altogether unsuited for the purpose.

By the inclosure the common fields and meadows will be distributed into more convenient parcels; and the wastes will be materially increased in productiveness and value.

4. Bishops Waltham, County Southampton.

Waltham Chase and Wintershill Common in the parish of Bishops Waltham, containing about 157 acres.

There is already a tract of ground containing above 9 acres set out for garden allotments for the poor of Bishops Waltham.

An exercise and recreation ground was set out in a former inclosure of part of Wintershill Common.

A great extent of good land can be brought into very profitable cultivation when it has been divided under the inclosure.

5. East Clandon, County Surrey.

East Clandon Lower Common, and East Clandon Upper Common or Down in the parish of East Clandon, containing about 399 acres.

Almost all the cottages have gardens already attached to them.

The land is well adapted for arable cultivation when cleared and drained, and will be considerably increased in value when inclosed and divided.

6. Llysfaen, County Carnarvon.

Marian Llysfaen in the parish of Llysfaen, containing about 283 acres.

The population is occupied altogether in pursuits carried on in the open air, and an allotment for labouring poor is not required.

The inclosure will put an end to squatting, which threatens if continued to pauperize the parish.

7. Sandhill Heath, County Southampton.

Such portion of Sandhill Heath as is situate in the parish of Fordingbridge and Manor of Sandhill, containing about 20 acres.

There is a small portion of Sandhill Heath in the neighbouring parish which is not to be inclosed, and which is sufficiently large for the small population in the district, without setting out an allotment for exercise and recreation in so small an inclosure.

The present value of the land as feeding ground for cattle is greatly depreciated by the furze which overgrows it; when brought into cultivation its value will be doubled.

8. Saint David's, County Pembroke.

The waste land of the manor of Dewsland in the parish of Saint David's, containing about 234 acres.

The population is employed in out door pursuits, and an allotment for exercise and recreation is not required.

The inclosure will put an end to disputes and trespasses.

9. Corpustye, County Norfolk.

Corpustye common in the parish of Corpustye, containing about 50 acres.

After inclosure the land can be drained and planted, which will much improve its productiveness and value.

10. Grayrigg, County Westmorland.

Grayrigg Fell, in the township of Greyrigg, in the parish of Kendal, containing about 1,022 acres.

The land is very mountainous, and there is no part suitable for an allotment for exercise and recreation.

The site is also too much elevated and exposed to be fit for garden allotments, besides that the lands are too far distant from the dwellings of the labouring population.

The inclosure will equalize the rights of the parties interested, and enable each one to have the whole benefit of the improvements which will be carried out.

Lambrigg Fell and Docker Fell in the townships of Lambrigg and Docker in the parish of Kendal, containing about 641 acres. 11. Lambrigg and Docker, County Westmorland.

No part of the lands, which are situated in a high and exposed district, is suitable for being converted into a place for exercise and recreation. For the same reason it is quite unfit for being converted into garden ground. It is a very thinly populated district.

The inclosure will secure to each owner his fair share of the common, and prevent disputes.

Ewerby Waith, in the parish of Ewerby, containing about 106 acres. 12. Ewerby Waith, County Lincoln.

This is a stinted pasture.

Ockham Common, Ockham Heath, Mays Green, Martyr's Green, and the piece of waste numbered 772 on the tithe map, in the parish of Ockham, containing about 405 acres. 13. Ockham, County Surrey.

All the cottagers have gardens already attached to their cottages.

The inclosure will bring into tillage and materially increase the value and productiveness of the land, which now yields but a very small profit.

Swaffham Heath, Lynn Scoot, the Splashes and the Half-year lands in the parish of Swaffham, containing about 4,293 acres. 14. Swaffham, County Norfolk.

The inclosure will remove from the Shackage lands, rights which materially interfere with their proper cultivation, and will greatly increase the productiveness and value of a large extent of land now lying in a neglected state.

The average expense of the inclosure proceedings, as far as this Office is concerned, up to the time of the assents to the provisional orders, including any expense which may have attended these assents, and which leaves the case ready for Parliament to deal with, is 15*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

STATEMENT OF THE PROCEEDINGS which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned.

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
			A. R. P.				
11 & 12 Vict. c. 27.	Itton Moor	Devon	185 0 0	1846 August 31			
,,	Hesketh Marsh	Lancaster	494 0 0	,, September 14			
13 Vict. c. 8.	Swinmore Common	Hereford	9 0 0	1850 June 17			
14 Vict. c. 2.	Bromsberrow Heath	Gloucester	29 0 0	1851 May 13			
,,	Blaenpenal	Cardigan	1,394 0 0	,, May 16	1862 April 26.		
,,	Towednack	Cornwall	43 0 0	,, May 15	1857 June 22	1861 April 30	1862 February 20
14 & 15 Vict. c. 54.	Hainworth and Lees	York	600 0 0	1851 September 3	1855 December 17	1856 September 16	,, February 6
15 Vict. c. 2.	Bettws Hills	Salop	2,521 0 0	1852 May 20	1860 January 9	1860 July 6	
,,	Upham	Southampton	219 0 0	,, May 19	1857 November 23	1858 October 26	1862 October 20
,,	Billinge	Lancaster	150 0 0	,, May 18			
16 Vict. c. 3.	Llanllugan Manor	Montgomery	1,449 0 0	1853 February 1	1857 December 8	1858 August 13	1862 February 6
,,	High Oak Common	Hertford	42 0 0	,, February 15	1861 February 1	1862 March 10	
,,	Musley	Hertford	29 0 0	,, February 15	,, February 1	,, March 10	
,,	Bensington, Berrick-Salome, and Ewelme	Oxford	2,371 0 0	,, January 31	1859 August 4	1861 February 14	1863 January 29
16 & 17 Vict. c. 120.	Stratfield Turgiss, &c.	Southampton and Berks	130 0 0	1853 September 28	1861 March 1		
,,	Beacon Hill	Stafford	7 0 0	,, September 20	1862 February 4	1862 September 2	1862 October 20
,,	Old Storridge Common	Worcester	84 0 0	,, September 27			
,,	Cerrig-y-druidion	Denbigh	5,200 0 0	,, September 22	1858 December 2	1859 June 24	1863 January 1
17 Vict. c. 9.	Porlock	Somerset	1,866 0 0	1854 June 17			
,,	Wotton Courtney	Somerset	1,334 0 0	,, June 19			
,,	Tinhead	Wilts	91 0 0	,, June 17			
17 & 18 Vict. c. 48.	Buriton	Southampton	1,022 0 0	1855 March 1	1859 July 21	1860 January 27	
18 Vict. c. 14.	Dymock	Gloucester	164 0 0	,, August 14	1861 January 24	1861 July 5	1862 March 5
,,	Pendine	Carmarthen	103 0 0	,, May 29			

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned—*continued*.

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A.	R.	P.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
18 & 19 Vict. c. 61.	Petersfield Heath	Southampton	35	0	0	1855 October 5	1859 July 7	1860 September 16	
,,	Caversham	Oxford	204	0	0	,, August 22	1860 May 8	1862 October 8	
19 Vict. c. 11	Steep	Southampton	131	0	0	1856 May 19	1859 August 6	1860 July 17	
,,	Edlesborough	Bucks	2,024	0	0	,, May 14	,, October 18	,, October 29	
,,	Wiggenhall Mead and Middle Moor Mead	Hertford	92	0	0	,, May 15			
,,	West Chiltington	Sussex	115	0	0	,, May 20			
,,	Mappledurwell	Southampton	101	0	0	,, August 12	1860 July 18	1861 September 23	
,,	Meonstoke	Southampton	681	0	0	,, May 29	1859 August 27	1860 September 11	
,,	Llanteague Common	Pembroke	200	0	0	,, May 16			
,,	Talyvan	Glamorgan	821	0	0	,, May 21	1861 June 27	1861 December 5	
,,	Hexton	Hertford	36	0	0	,, November 4			
,,	Upton-upon-Severn and Ripple	Worcester	805	0	0	,, May 13	1861 November 18	1862 July 3	
19 & 20 Vict. c. 106.	Letterston	Pembroke	264	0	0	1856 September 3	1862 August 6		
,,	Brixham	Devon	130	0	0	,, September 3			
,,	Liss	Southampton	695	0	0	,, August 30	1859 May 18	1861 June 10	
,,	Hughendon	Bucks	334	0	0	,, September 4	,, March 30	1859 November 30	1862 August 20
,,	Alwinton	Northumberland	793	0	0	,, September 22	1861 November 6	1862 March 11	,, August 20
20 Vict. c. 5.	North Baddesley	Southampton	738	0	0	1857 April 21			
,,	Chiltington Common	Sussex	115	0	0	,, April 29			
,,	Chilworth Common	Southampton	12	0	0	,, April 28			
,,	Ashwell	Hertford	2,625	0	0	,, April 22	1859 May 13	1859 November 28	1863 January 22
,,	Petersfield	Southampton	8	0	0	,, May 7	1857 October 31	1858 January 16	
20 & 21 Vict. c. 20.	Hartlington Moor	York	600	0	0	1857 September 8	1861 June 28	1862 April 15	
,,	Callington	Cornwall	604	0	0	,, September 18	,, October 31	,, June 5	
,,	Parracombe	Devon	914	0	0	,, September 16	1860 June 26	1861 February 19	1862 November 20
,,	Little Hormead and Layston	Hertford	352	0	0	,, September 15	1859 March 11	1859 August 29	
,,	Kirk Hammerton	York	35	0	0	,, September 9	1860 September 28	1861 May 25	1862 June 5
,,	Hirwain Common	Glamorgan	3,318	0	0	,, September 8			

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A. R. P.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
21 Vict. c. 8.	Pipe and Lyde	Hereford	13 0 0	1858 April 29	1861 April 24	1862 February 19	1862 December 6
,,	Rumney Meadow	Hereford	31 0 0	,, April 28	,, April 17	,, February 18	,, November 13
,,	Wooferwood Common	Hereford	216 0 0	,, April 28	,, April 17	,, February 18	,, December 6
,,	High and Low Bishopside Moor	York	4,160 0 0	,, April 30	,, December 9	1863 January 7	
,,	Soberton	Southampton	481 0 0	,, April 27			
,,	Finstock Common Allotment	Oxford	63 0 0	,, January 15.	,, October 1	1862 March 14	1863 January 1
21 & 22 Vict. c. 61.	Ousby	Cumberland	1,600 0 0	,, September 27	,, June 24	,, January 8	
,,	Radnage	Bucks	220 0 0	,, September 14	1860 September 14	1861 January 30	1862 June 12
,,	Cornborough	York	26 0 0	,, September 13			
,,	Wisboro' Green	Sussex	123 0 0	,, October 6			
,,	Shepperton	Middlesex and Surrey	126 0 0	,, September 6	1860 November 7	1861 May 6	1862 April 10
,,	Lamplugh	Cumberland	1,467 0 0	,, September 14	1861 January 5	,, October 16	,, March 13
,,	Shudy Camps, Castle Camps, and Bartlow	Cambridge and Essex	1,057 0 0	,, September 14	,, July 9	1862 March 4	1863 January 8
,,	Draughton Moor	York	300 0 0	,, September 15			
,,	Woolmer Forest	Southampton	1,218 0 0	,, August 30	1862 September 11	1863 January 13	
,,	Moorsom	York	742 0 0	,, October 1	,, January 30	1862 September 27	
22 Vict. c. 3.	Botley Common	Southampton	84 0 0	1859 May 4	,, March 19		
,,	Skelwith Common	Lancaster	1,100 0 0	,, May 3	1861 June 4	1861 October 22	1862 March 13
,,	Lydney	Gloucester	746 0 0	,, May 27	1862 May 10		
,,	Osmotherley	Lancaster	750 0 0	,, May 4	1860 August 15	1861 January 4	1862 May 22
,,	Fulbrook, Shipton-under-Wychwood, and Taynton	Oxford	256 0 0	,, May 3	1862 March 1	1862 November 4	
,,	Asthall, Whichwood, and Fulbrook	Oxford	543 0 0	,, May 4	1861 March 27	1861 November 20	1862 November 20
,,	Moseley Common	Hereford	49 0 0	,, May 3	1862 January 17	1862 April 26	
,,	Kirkby Ireleth	Lancaster	200 0 0	,, May 3			
,,	Ramsden	Oxford	526 0 0	,, May 5	1860 November 21	1861 July 2	1862 April 3
,,	Docking	Norfolk	3,570 0 0	,, May 21	1861 September 27	1862 April 15	1863 January 15
,,	Dibden	Southampton	335 0 0	,, May 2	1860 February 28	1860 August 14	1862 April 3
,,	Clunbury Hill	Salop	200 0 0	,, May 4	1861 July 15	1862 February 17	

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
			A. R. P.				
22 Vict. c. 3.	Clavering - -	Essex -	596 0 0	1859 May 2	1862 May 20		
„	Pembridge - -	Hereford -	75 0 0	„ May 3	1862 January 17	1862 April 28	
„	Chithurst - -	Sussex -	251 0 0	„ May 4	1861 April 18	1861 September 24	1862 April 10
„	Rhandirisa - -	Carmarthen -	238 0 0	„ May 5			
22 & 23 Vict. c. 47.	Titchfield - -	Southampton -	773 0 0	„ September 26	1862 August 27		
„	Leatherhead Common -	Surrey -	438 0 0	„ September 28			
„	Margaret Marsh -	Dorset -	13 0 0	„ September 30	1862 April 11	1862 August 13	1862 November 27
„	Hawkshead - -	Lancaster -	2,350 0 0	„ September 29	1861 June 3	1861 October 22	„ May 22
„	Marnhull - -	Dorset -	81 0 0	„ September 30	1862 February 3	1862 August 13	„ December 15
„	Carnforth - - -	Lancaster -	49 0 0	„ September 29			
„	Chich St. Osyth -	Essex -	95 0 0	„ October 8			
„	Crofton Manor -	Southampton -	10 0 0	„ September 26			
„	Newland Manor - -	Southampton -	12 0 0	„ September 26			
„	Wadley - - -	Berks -	646 0 0	„ October 1			
„	Swanwick Common -	Southampton -	423 0 0	„ September 26	1862 August 27		
„	Leatherhead Common Fields and Down -	Surrey -	872 0 0	„ September 28	1861 February 26	1861 June 8	1863 January 1
„	Whitlaw - - -	Northumberland	2,648 0 0	„ October 28	„ August 5	„ December 11	1862 May 8
23 Vict. c. 17.	Ashley - - -	Southampton -	169 0 0	1860 July 12	1862 February 24	1862 September 2	„ December 6
„	Horsted Keynes, Broadhurst - - - -	Sussex - -	190 0 0	„ July 12			
„	Easington - -	York - -	540 0 0	„ July 16			
„	Stokerow - - -	Oxford -	120 0 0	„ July 4	1862 August 4		
„	Rhos-y-Gad-Common -	Anglesey -	96 0 0	„ July 2	1862 January 29		
„	Llanvihangel-y-Croyddin and Gwnws - -	Cardigan -	5,829 0 0	„ August 21			
„	Ven Ottery - -	Devon - -	202 0 0	„ July 2	1861 March 21	1862 February 18	
„	Boughrood and Llanstephan	Radnor -	800 0 0	„ July 4			
„	Battle Common - -	Brecon - -	371 0 0	„ July 6	1861 November 11	1862 April 30	1862 August 20
„	Hurstley Common -	Hereford -	88 0 0	„ August 18	„ June 27	1861 November 21	„ April 10
„	Kennington and Boughton Aluph - - -	Kent - -	56 0 0	„ July 2	1862 September 23		
„	Thaxted - - -	Essex - -	74 0 0	„ July 5	„ November 28		
„	Broullys Commonable Fields - - -	Brecon -	104 0 0	„ July 6	„ June 3	1862 November 25	

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A.	R.	P.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
23 & 24 Vict. c. 55.	Dorstone	Hereford	463	0	0	1860 September 17			
,,	Oare	Somerset	3,043	0	0	,, September 18	1862 April 26	1862 September 23	1863 January 22
,,	Harborough Banks	Warwick	22	0	0	,, September 26	,, November 5		
,,	Clawdd Coch Common	Carmarthen	76	0	0	,, September 20	1861 October 2	1862 April 22	1862 June 26
,,	Bromesberrow	Gloucester	10	0	0	,, September 20	1862 August 27		
,,	Silton Commons	Dorset	77	0	0	,, September 26	,, January 22	1862 June 3	1862 November 13
,,	Checkendon	Oxford	593	0	0	,, September 17	,, November 20		
,,	Sarnau Common	Brecon	241	0	0	,, September 18	1861 December 30	1862 May 1	1862 August 20
,,	Ugre	Radnor	700	0	0	,, October 3	,, June 15	1861 October 29	1862 April 10
,,	Newton Nottage	Glamorgan	894	0	0	,, October 24	1862 July 29		
,,	Charlton in Wantage	Berks	1,213	0	0	,, September 18			
24 Vict. c. 1.	Brightwalton	Berks	58	0	0	1861 May 7	1862 November 6		
,,	Amberley Manor	Sussex	200	0	0	,, May 11			
,,	Cannock	Stafford	2,917	0	0	,, May 11			
,,	Newland Marsh, Shore Land	Southampton	10	0	0	,, May 11			
,,	Crofton Marsh, Shore Land	Southampton	31	0	0	,, May 11			
,,	Hasgill Fell	York	370	0	0	,, May 8			
,,	Bovey Tracey	Devon	615	0	0	,, May 8			
,,	Felsted	Essex	99	0	0	,, May 6			
,,	Arley	Warwick	20	0	0	,, May 11			
,,	Stoborough Heath	Dorset	554	0	0	,, May 8			
,,	Bitton (including Hanham Common)	Gloucester	254	0	0	,, May 8			
,,	Glassonby	Cumberland	937	0	0	,, May 8			
,,	Renwick	Cumberland	2,528	0	0	,, May 6			
,,	Marlingford Common	Norfolk	45	0	0	,, May 11	1862 July 30	1863 January 23	
,,	Ribbleton Moor	Lancaster	109	0	0	,, May 11			
,,	Eldersfield	Worcester	127	0	0	,, July 6			
,,	Winterbourne Steepleton	Dorset	832	0	0	,, May 14	1862 September 27	1863 January 13	
,,	Powerstock	Dorset	423	0	0	,, May 14	,, June 7	,, January 14	
,,	Batcombe	Dorset	389	0	0	,, May 15	,, September 3	,, January 15	
,,	Easton Common Fields	Southampton	36	0	0	,, May 9			
,,	Lillingston Dayrell and Passenham	Bucks and Northampton	54	0	0	1862 July 24			

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A. R. P.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
24 Vict. c. 1.	Carlton in Craven -	York - -	1,250 0 0	1861 May 7			
,,	Longdon - - -	Worcester -	126 0 0	,, May 9			
,,	Brookthrop, Harescombe, Harefield, Whaddon, Quedgley, Tuffleigh, Matson, Upton Saint Leonards, and Hempstead - - - -	Gloucester -	342 0 0	1861 May 9			
24 & 25 Vict. c. 38.	Chaldon Commons - -	Surrey - -	85 0 0	,, September 2			
,,	Llanfihangel Rhydithon -	Radnor -	1,800 0 0	,, September 3	1863 January 17		
,,	Ambleside - - -	Westmorland -	971 0 0	,, September 5			
,,	Thorpe Low Common -	Norfolk - -	66 0 0	,, September 3	1862 November 26		
,,	High and Low Hartsopp Pastures - - -	Westmorland -	3,988 0 0	,, September 5			
,,	Llanddew Common -	Brecon - -	73 0 0	,, September 2			
,,	Talwen Common - -	Brecon - -	157 0 0	,, September 2			
,,	Armscote Field - -	Worcester -	939 0 0	,, September 4			
,,	Llanfihangel fechan - -	Brecon - -	434 0 0	,, September 2			
,,	Garthbrengy Common -	Brecon - -	106 0 0	,, September 2			
,,	Merthyr Cynog - -	Brecon - -	509 0 0	,, September 2			
,,	Thoralby - - - -	York - -	173 0 0	,, September 6	1862 November 11		
,,	Whichwood (Pudlicot) -	Oxford - -	32 0 0	,, September 6	,, August 2	1862 November 4	1863 January 22
,,	East Orchard - -	Dorset - -	23 0 0	,, September 9			
,,	Dilwyn - - -	Hereford -	79 0 0	,, September 17			
,,	Walderton Down - -	Sussex - -	278 0 0	,, September 3	1862 August 18		
,,	Talachddu - - -	Brecon - -	126 0 0	,, September 2			
,,	Loweswater - -	Cumberland -	7,500 0 0	,, October 22			
,,	Bedworth - - -	Warwick -	26 0 0	,, October 18			
,,	Upshire - - -	Essex - - -	76 0 0	,, September 2	1862 July 5	1862 December 8	
,,	Spencers Wood Common	Berks - -	62 0 0	,, September 2	,, December 5		
,,	Swallowfield - - -	Berks - -	206 0 0	,, September 2			
,,	Cleeton - - - -	Salop - -	421 0 0	,, September 3	1862 July 28	1862 December 16	
,,	Linton - - - -	York - -	20 0 0	,, September 2			
,,	Writtle and Roxwell -	Essex - -	709 0 0	,, September 3			
,,	Radnor Forest -	Radnor - -	6,000 0 0	,, September 2			

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosu res have been sanctioned—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
			A. R. P.				
25 & 26 Vict. c. 47.	Kirkoswald - -	Cumberland -	2,500 0 0	1862 November 20			
„	Crane Mead and Anwell Marsh - -	Hertford -	82 0 0	„ September 23			
„	Llanfechell Mountain -	Anglesey -	283 0 0	„ October 20			
„	Huntingfield Manor -	Suffolk -	59 0 0	„ October 7			
„	Chigwell - -	Essex - -	600 0 0	„ November 20			
„	Wouldham - -	Kent - -	170 0 0	„ October 13			
„	Thingwall - -	Chester -	25 0 0	1862 October 7			
„	Plenmeller Common -	Northumberland	3,128 0 0	1863 January 1			
„	Barking Common Allotment - -	Essex - -	529 0 0	1862 October 13			
„	Dagenham Common Allotments - - -	Essex - -	43 0 0	„ October 13			
25 & 26 Vict. c. 94.	Ceulan-y-maes-mawr, and Lancynfelin - -	Cardigan -	2,086 0 0				
„	Llanfihangel, Geneurglyn	Cardigan -	206 0 0				
„	Scyborycoed - -	Cardigan -	244 0 0				
„	Lamburne Common -	Cornwall -	274 0 0	1862 November 20			
„	Boscombe - -	Wilts - -	602 0 0	1863 January 15			
„	Blythburg Fen - -	Suffolk -	60 0 0	1862 September 13			
„	Swydd Neithon -	Radnor -	2,749 0 0	„ October 13			
„	Iscoed - - -	Radnor - -	630 0 0	„ October 13			
„	Norton - - - -	Stafford -	994 0 0	„ October 13			
„	Great Burstead - -	Essex - -	75 0 0	„ October 7			
„	Stapleford Abbots, Lambourne and Dagenham -	Essex - -	191 0 0	„ October 13			
„	West Bergholt - -	Essex - -	277 0 0	„ October 13			
„	Datchworth & Knebworth	Hertford -	148 0 0	„ September 15			
„	Berkhampstead St. Mary, otherwise Northchurch -	Hertford -	173 0 0	1863 January 1			
„	Warlingham - -	Surrey - -	291 0 0	1862 October 13			
			135,665 0 0				

Applications for Inclosures not yet sanctioned.

[The Cases marked P are those to which the proper Assents have been given to the Provisional Order, and are in a state to be included in the Annual General Bill.]

Date of Application.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Consents to Provisional Order received.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.				A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
1852 May 17	P. Meliden - -	Flint - -	600 0 0	1852 July 3	1862 March 13	1-15th, exclusively - -	- - -	4 0 0		
1854 April 8	Broxhead Common -	Southampton -	450 0 0							
1855 January 10	Llanfairfechan - -	Carnarvon -	1,900 0 0	1855 April 5						
June 1	Withypool - -	Somerset - -	2,000 0 0	June 29	1855 Nov. 8	1-16th - - -	2 0 0	4 0 0		
Nov. 29	Kingsmoor Common -	Pembroke - -	162 0 0	1856 Jan. 14						
Dec. 15	Mungrisdale - -	Cumberland -	5,046 0 0							
1856 April 9	Allendale - -	Northumberland -	18,055 0 0	1856 May 15						
1857 April 16	Holcome Moor - -	Lancaster -	1,344 0 0	1857 May 27						
Nov. 20	Shitterton - -	Dorset - -	243 0 0	Dec. 29	1858 Jan. 7	1-15th - - -	4 0 0	5 0 0		
1858 March 12	Llangorse Common -	Brecon - -	47 0 0	1858 May 19						
June 11	Biggleswade - -	Bedford - -	311 0 0	July 5	1858 July 8	1-17th - - -	5 0 0	10 0 0		
August 13	Brandisbury - - -	Southampton -	200 0 0	Oct. 18						
August 13	Chilbolton - - -	Southampton -	143 0 0	1858 Oct. 11	1859 Jan. 13	1-16th - - -	4 0 0	4 0 0		
Dec. 16	Balneath Manor - -	Sussex - -	319 0 0	1859 Jan. 18	Jan. 27	1-15th, exclusively - -	1 0 0			
1859 June 18	Ashill - - -	Norfolk - -	39 0 0	1859 July 26	1859 Aug. 4					
July 22	West Anstey - -	Devon - -	318 0 0	Aug. 23	1860 Jan. 26	1-16th.				
Nov. 9	Pensax - - -	Worcester - -	18 0 0	1860 March 14	May 17	1-15th.				
Dec. 12	Thrusgill Common -	Lancaster - -	150 0 0							
1860 April 18	Bucknall - - -	Lincoln - -	123 0 0	1860 June 2	1860 June 9					

Applications for Inclosures not yet sanctioned—*continued.*

Date of Application.		Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Consents to Provisional Order received.	Remarks.
1860				A. R. P.	1860	1861		A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
April 19		Walsall	Stafford	400 0 0	May 19	Jan. 14	1-8th, exclusively and encroachments.	5 0 0	4 0 0		
May 17		Haworth	York	1,079 0 0	Aug. 31						
May 30		Whitaside Moor	York	1,596 0 0	Sept. 27						
May 30		Harkerside Moor	York	1,508 0 0	Sept. 26						
					1861	1861					
June 22		Dawlish	Devon	177 0 0	Aug. 13	Aug. 20					
1861											
Feb. 7		Caldbeck	Cumberland	6,000 0 0	April 3						
March 20		Bisley	Gloucester	891 0 0	May 9						
April 3		Mathon and Evesbatch	Worcester and Hereford.	183 0 0	May 10						
						1861					
April 11		Acton	Middlesex	120 0 0	June 7	Sept. 30			3 0 0		
										1862	
April 16	P.	Llysfaen	Carnarvon	283 0 0	Oct. 10	Dec. 12		3 0 0		Nov. 20	
						1861					
April 30		Swaffham	Norfolk	2,371 0 0	July 13						Abandoned.
June 19		Llanddewi-Brefi	Cardigan	17,278 0 0	Aug. 30	Nov. 14	1-20th, exclusively	5 0 0			
June 24		Cranberry Fen	Norfolk	80 0 0	July 31						
June 27		Kilton Common	Somerset	461 0 0	Aug. 3						
						1861					
July 12		Westcote	Gloucester	475 0 0	Aug. 13	Nov. 14	15 acres	Village Green	4 0 0		
Dec. 30		Chipping Wycombe	Bucks	1,209 0 0							
1862					1862	1862					
Feb. 11		Cockfield Fell	Durham	620 0 0	March 12	Dec. 15	1-16th, exclusively				
Feb. 24		Uldale Common	Cumberland	3,219 0 0	March 27						
						1862				1862	
April 5	P.	Bishops Waltham	Southampton	157 0 0	May 13	June 5		4 0 0		Nov. 4	
April 15		Hale Moss	Chester	60 0 0	May 21	June 5	1-14th	8 0 0	4 0 0		
										1862	
May 6	P.	Chelmarsh Common	Salop	124 0 0	June 5	Sept. 1	1-14th, exclusively	1 0 0	2 0 0	October 15	
May 12	P.	Steeple Langford	Wilts	970 0 0	June 11	Sept. 1	1-15th		3 0 0	October 25	
May 17		Cotherstone Moor	York	5,084 0 0	Oct. 25	Dec. 23	1-16th, exclusively	5 0 0	8 0 0		
May 22		South Ugre	Radnor	2,000 0 0							
May 23		Skyborry	Salop	500 0 0	1862	1862				1862	
May 26	P.	East Clandon	Surrey	399 0 0	June 23	Sept. 1	150 acres and 1-16th of 164 acres.	1 0 0		Nov. 14	
May 26	P.	Saint Davids	Pembroke	234 0 0	July 4	Nov. 20	1-14th		3 0 0	Dec. 22	
May 28		Mewith or Burn Moor	York	2,000 0 0	July 9	Dec. 4	1-16th, exclusively.				
June 7		Wolsingham Manor	Durham	2,000 0 0	July 10						

Applications for Inclosures not yet sanctioned—*continued.*

Date of Application.		Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Consents to Provisional Order received.	Remarks.
1862				A. R. P.	1862	1862		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	1863	
June 11		Bitterley	Salop	259 0 0	Aug. 19	Dec. 4	1-14th, exclusively				
June 11		West Wellow Common	Wilts	229 0 0	July 24						
June 11	P.	Corpustye	Norfolk	50 0 0	Aug. 7	Dec. 4	1-16th	1 2 0	1 1 17	Jan. 7	
July 4	P.	Ewerby Waith	Lincoln	106 0 0	Aug. 8	Dec. 15				Jan. 19	
July 12		Clee Stanton	Salop	368 0 0	Aug. 19	Dec. 4	1-14th, exclusively				
										1862	
Aug. 14	P.	Sandhill Heath	Hants	20 0 0	Oct. 1	Nov. 20	1-15th		1 0 0	Dec. 18	
Aug. 23		Llanfairfechan	Carnarvon	2,056 0 0	Oct. 11						
Aug. 25		North Moor and South Moor	Somerset	50 0 0	Nov. 5						
						1862				1863	
Sept. 12	P.	Ockham	Surrey	405 0 0	Oct. 10	Dec. 23	1-14th	4 0 0		Jan. 19	
						1863					
Sept. 13		Llangwm	Denbigh	3,455 0 0	Oct. 13	Jan. 1	1-14th, exclusively				
Sept. 22		Rhyslyn	Radnor	2,261 0 0	Oct. 23	Jan. 1	1-15th, exclusively		3 0 0		
Sept. 22		Ywchcoed	Radnor	2,761 0 0	Oct. 22	Jan. 1	1-15th, exclusively				
						1862					
October 8		Westhope Hill	Hereford	86 0 0	Nov. 13	Dec. 23	1-13th		4 0 0		
October 16		Yarmouth Common	Southampton	5 0 0	Nov. 14						
October 25		North Nibley	Gloucester	118 0 0	Dec. 2	Dec. 23	1-16th	4 0 0	2 0 0		
										1863	
October 27	P.	Grayrigg	Westmorland	1,022 0 0	Dec. 8	Dec. 23	1-15th, exclusively			Jan. 13	
October 27		Lambrigg	Westmoreland	414 0 0	Dec. 8						Abandoned.
October 27		Docker	Westmorland	227 0 0	Dec. 8						Abandoned.
Nov. 5		Castleacre	Norfolk	79 0 0	Dec. 5						Abandoned.
						1863					
Nov. 11		Bettwsgwerfil Goch	Denbigh	1,148 0 0	Dec. 5	Jan. 1	1-14th, exclusively				
Nov. 11		Llanfihangel, Glynmyfyr	Merioneth and Denbigh.	1,188 0 0	Dec. 4	Jan. 1	1-14th, exclusively				
Nov. 24		Heyhop	Radnor	1,500 0 0							
					1863	1863				1863	
Dec. 8	P.	Swaffham	Norfolk	4,293 0 0	Jan. 6	Jan. 15	1-17th	5 0 0	50 0 0	Jan. 30	
					1862	1862				1863	
Dec. 10	P.	Lambrigg and Docker	Westmorland	641 0 0	Dec. 8	Dec. 23	1-15th, exclusively			Jan. 13	
					1863	1863					
Dec. 12		Albury	Herts	302 0 0	Jan. 8	Jan. 22	1-15th				
Dec. 13		Baxterley Commons	Warwick	55 0 0							
Dec. 30		Mosser	Cumberland	500 0 0							
Dec. 30		Akeld and Humbleton Common.	Northumberland	70 0 0							
1863											
Jan. 2		Wooler and Humbleton	Northumberland	500 0 0							
Jan. 3		Minsterworth	Gloucester	113 0 0							
				107,227 0 0							

Other Applications.

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1858 April 28	For exchange	Surrey.			
„ June 19	„	Oxford & Bucks	1858 July 1		
„ July 6	„	Sussex.			
„ Nov. 10	„	York	1859 Feb. 3	- - -	Abandoned.
1859 Feb. 16	„	Hants	„ Nov. 17		
„ Feb. 28	„	Norfolk	„ March 31		
„ April 11	„	Durham.			
„ July 18	„	Sussex.	1862 June 19	1862 Nov. 6	
„ Aug. 9	„	Wilts	1861 Oct. 12	„ March 5	
„ Dec. 3	„	Kent	„ March 14		
„ Dec. 30	„	Bucks and Herts			
„ Dec. 31	„	Kent.			
„ Dec. 31	„	Kent	1860 June 14	- - -	One of the parties dead.
1860 Jan. 25	„	Oxford	1861 Sept. 5	1862 April 10	
„ Feb. 1	„	Kent.	1862 Oct. 7		
„ Feb. 4	„	York.	„ June 26		
„ Feb. 25	„	Somerset.			
„ Feb. 25	„	Somerset.			
„ March 26	„	Glamorgan	1861 Feb. 7		
„ March 28	„	Beds	1862 Feb. 20	1862 July 17	
„ April 2	„	York	„ June 12	„ Nov. 20	
„ May 14	„	Dorset.			
„ May 19	„	Surrey	1861 May 18		
„ May 21	„	Sussex	1862 April 3	1862 Sept. 22	
„ May 31	„	Flint	- - -	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ May 31	„	Flint	- - -	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ June 5	„	Gloucester.			
„ June 27	„	Dorset.			
„ June 27	„	Norfolk	1860 July 26		
„ June 28	„	Hants.			
„ June 28	„	Somerset.			
„ July 14	„	Sussex	1860 Oct. 11	1862 Feb. 20	
„ Aug. 6	„	Stafford.			
„ Aug. 6	„	Stafford.			
„ Aug. 7	„	Berks	1861 Nov. 21	1862 April 3	
„ Aug. 28	„	Flint	„ Nov. 14	„ May 8	
„ Sept. 6	„	York.			
„ Sept. 6	„	Herts.			
„ Sept. 6	„	Herts.			
„ Sept. 25	„	Sussex	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ Sept. 25	„	Sussex	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ Sept. 25	„	Sussex	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ Oct. 5	„	Kent.			
„ Oct. 31	„	Devon	1860 Dec. 13	1862 July 24	
„ Nov. 3	„	Denbigh.	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ Nov. 5	„	Cornwall.			
1860 Nov. 14	For exchange	Kent	1862 March 5	1862 July 24.	
„ Nov. 19	„	Leicester		- - -	Abandoned.
„ Nov. 20	„	Kent	1862 April 3	1862 Aug. 20	
„ Dec. 12	„	Essex	„ April 3	„ Dec. 6	
„ Dec. 12	„	Essex			
„ Dec. 15	„	Northampton			
„ Dec. 18	„	Suffolk	1862 Nov. 27		
„ Dec. 20	„	Lincoln	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
1861 Jan. 2	„	Wilts			
„ Jan. 12	„	Surrey	1862 Sept. 11		
„ Jan. 15	„	Chester	1861 Aug. 14	1862 March 27	
„ Jan. 22	„	Suffolk	„ Nov. 4	„ April 16	
„ Jan. 24	„	Salop	„ July 25	„ Feb. 6	
„ Jan. 29	„	Monmouth.			
„ Jan. 31	„	Norfolk.			
„ Jan. 31	„	Norfolk	1862 May 8	1862 Oct. 1	
„ Jan. 31	„	Northumberland	1861 Dec. 19	„ May 22	
„ Feb. 9	„	Gloucester	1862 May 22	„ Oct. 1	
„ Feb. 11	„	Middlesex.			
„ Feb. 12	„	Stafford.			
„ Feb. 14	„	Devon	1862 Oct. 7		
„ Feb. 18	„	Surrey.			
„ Feb. 27	„	York	1861 Dec. 24	1862 May 8	
„ Feb. 28	„	Anglesey.			
„ March 1	„	Suffolk	1862 Dec. 4		
„ March 9	„	Montgomery	1861 Sept. 30	1862 March 5	
„ March 12	„	Devon	„ Sept. 30	„ Feb. 6	
„ March 14	„	Berks	„ Dec. 19	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ March 14	„	Berks	„ Dec. 19	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ March 19	„	Berks	„ Dec. 18	1862 April 24	
„ March 25	„	Cambridge	„ Nov. 4	„ March 20	
„ April 3	„	Sussex	„ Oct. 12	„ March 13	
„ April 3	„	Hereford	„ Oct. 12	„ March 5	
„ April 3	„	Lincoln	1862 Oct. 29		
„ April 8	„	Derby	1861 Sept. 18	1862 March 5	
„ April 15	„	Norfolk	„ Dec. 24	„ April 16	
„ April 19	„	Monmouth and Carnarvon.	1862 April 3	„ Sept. 1	
„ April 19	„	Oxford.			
„ April 19	„	Brecon	1861 June 20		
„ April 19	„	Brecon	„ June 20		
„ April 20	„	Norfolk.			
„ April 29	„	Hereford	1862 Feb. 27	1862 Sept. 1	
„ May 1	„	Worcester	1861 Sept. 30	„ March 13	
„ May 3	„	Dorset	„ Nov. 21	„ March 27	
„ May 3	„	Essex	„ Sept. 30	„ July 10	

Other Applications—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1861 May 4	For exchange	Suffolk.			
„ May 7	„	Bucks.	1862 April 16	1862 Nov. 13	
„ May 14	„	Surrey -	1861 June 20	„ March 13	
„ May 23	„	York - -	„ Oct. 12	„ Feb. 13	
„ May 23	„	Kent.			
„ May 23	„	Leicester -	1861 Sept. 30	1862 March 5	
„ May 23	„	Hereford -	1862 March 5	„ July 31	
„ May 30	„	York - -	1861 Nov. 4	„ March 13	
„ May 30	„	Lincoln -	„ Sept. 30	„ March 5	
„ June 1	„	Lancaster -	„ Sept. 18	„ Feb. 20	
„ June 4	„	Derby - -	„ Sept. 5	„ Feb. 6	
„ June 4	„	Somerset.			
„ June 5	„	Kent - -	1861 Nov. 4	1862 March 13	
„ June 6	„	Surrey - -	„ Nov. 28	„ May 8	
„ June 8	„	Somerset -	„ Dec. 18	„ April 24	
„ June 8	„	Chester.			
„ June 11	„	York - -	1861 Nov. 14	1862 April 3	
„ June 11	„	Salop.	1862 April 16	„ Sept. 22	
„ June 17	„	Middlesex.	„ June 19	„ Nov. 6	
„ June 19	„	Gloucester.	„ Jan. 30	„ July 24	
„ June 20	„	Kent - -	„ Jan. 9	„ June 5	
„ June 25	„	Westmorland and Lancaster.	1861 Nov. 4	„ March 13	
„ June 25	„	Somerset -	„ Dec. 18	„ May 22	
„ June 26	„	Kent - -	„ Oct. 12	„ March 5	
„ June 26	„	Lincoln -	„ Dec. 24	„ May 8	
„ July 3	„	Lincoln -	„ Oct. 23	„ March 5	
„ July 6	„	Wilts - -	„ July 11	„ April 30	
„ July 9	„	Kent - -	„ Dec. 24	„ May 8	
„ July 11	„	Somerset -	1862 May 15	„ Oct. 7	
„ July 12	„	Gloucester -	1861 Nov. 4	„ March 13	
„ July 16	„	Wilts - -	„ Nov. 28	„ March 27	
„ July 16	„	Warwick -	„ Nov. 4	„ May 8	
„ July 18	„	Salop - -	„ Sept. 18	„ March 5	
„ July 17	„	Leicester -	„ Nov. 28	„ May 8	
„ July 19	„	Stafford - -	„ Nov. 4	„ April 3	
„ July 22	„	Leicester -	1862 Jan. 30	„ July 3	
„ July 31	„	Stafford -	1861 Nov. 4	„ March 13	
„ Aug. 1	„	Stafford -	1862 Jan. 23	„ June 5	
„ Aug. 2	„	Essex - -	„ Feb. 6	„ June 19	
„ Aug. 2	„	Sussex -	1861 Oct. 23	„ March 20	
„ Aug. 5	„	Salop - -	„ Dec. 18	„ May 22	
„ Aug. 7	„	Wilts and Oxford.	„ Oct. 23	„ March 5	
„ Aug. 9	„	Wilts - -	„ Oct. 12	„ Feb. 20	
„ Aug. 9	„	Gloucester -	„ Oct. 23	„ March 5	
„ Aug. 10	„	Berks.	1862 Dec. 15		
1861 Aug. 10	For exchange	Gloucester -	1861 Dec. 19	1862 Nov. 13	
„ Aug. 13	„	Stafford -	„ Nov. 4	„ April 30	
„ Aug. 15	„	Somerset -	„ Nov. 14		
„ Aug. 16	„	Hunts -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ Aug. 17	„	Dorset -	1862 Nov. 13		
„ Aug. 17	„	Essex -	1861 Dec. 19	1862 April 16	
„ Aug. 19	„	Somerset -	1862 Jan. 23	„ June 5	
„ Aug. 19	„	Somerset -	1861 Dec. 19	„ April 10	
„ Aug. 20	„	Lincoln -	1862 Jan. 2	„ May 15	
„ Aug. 21	„	Hants -	„ Sept. 11	1863 Jan. 29	
„ Aug. 22	„	Middlesex -	1861 Oct. 10	1862 Feb. 6	
„ Aug. 22	„	York -	1862 May 15	„ Oct. 1	
„ Aug. 23	„	Somerset -	1861 Dec. 19	„ April 16	
„ Aug. 26	„	Lincoln -	„ Dec. 19	„ April 30	
„ Aug. 28	„	Wilts - -	„ Nov. 4	„ April 10	
„ Aug. 28	„	Hants -	1863 Jan. 8		
„ Aug. 28	„	Hants -	1862 May 8	1862 Oct. 20	
„ Aug. 31	„	Devon -	„ April 3	„ Oct. 29	
„ Sept. 2	„	Chester -	„ Feb. 27	„ July 10	
„ Sept. 2	„	Chester -	„ Feb. 27	„ July 10	
„ Sept. 3	„	Stafford -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ Sept. 4	„	Hereford.			
„ Sept. 5	„	Hants - -	1862 Jan. 2	1862 May 8	
„ Sept. 7	„	Oxford - -	1861 Nov. 4	„ March 20	
„ Sept. 10	„	Gloucester -	1862 Sept. 1	1863 Jan. 22	
„ Sept. 11	„	Wilts - -	1861 Nov. 14	1862 June 26	
„ Sept. 12	„	Monmouth -	„ Dec. 24	„ May 29	
„ Sept. 13	„	Sussex - -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ Sept. 20	„	Lancaster -	1862 Feb. 13	1862 July 3	
„ Sept. 21	„	Suffolk - -	„ Sept. 1		
„ Sept. 23	„	York - -	1861 Oct. 12	1862 March 20	
„ Sept. 26	„	Devon -	„ Oct. 23	„ March 5	
„ Oct. 1	„	Chester -	„ Dec. 19	„ April 16	
„ Oct. 1	„	Wilts - -	1862 Jan. 23	„ June 5	
„ Oct. 2	„	Somerset -	„ May 22	1863 Jan. 15	
„ Oct. 2	„	Somerset -	„ May 22	„ Jan. 15	
„ Oct. 2	„	Somerset -	„ May 22	„ Jan. 15	
„ Oct. 4	„	Notts.			
„ Oct. 5	„	Oxford - -	1862 Jan. 9	1862 May 8	
„ Oct. 8	„	Somerset -	„ May 22	„ Oct. 7	
„ Oct. 10	„	York -	1862 March 20	„ Sept. 1	
„ Oct. 12	„	Kent - -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ Oct. 17	„	Lincoln -	1862 Jan. 2	1862 April 30	
„ Oct. 26	„	Sussex -	„ May 8	„ Dec. 15	
„ Oct. 26	„	Hereford -	1863 Jan. 29		
„ Oct. 30	„	Sussex -	1862 Feb. 27	1862 July 17	
„ Nov. 1	„	Derby -	„ Feb. 6	„ July 10	

Other Applications—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1861 Nov. 2	For exchange	Salop	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ Nov. 4	„	Hants	1862 March 5	1862 July 24	
„ Nov. 5	„	Merioneth.			
„ Nov. 7	„	Norfolk	1862 Dec. 15		
„ Nov. 8	„	Stafford	„ June 26	1862 Dec. 6	
„ Nov. 9	„	Cornwall and Devon.	„ June 19	„ Nov. 13	
„ Nov. 12	„	Somerset	„ July 31	„ Dec. 23	
„ Nov. 13	„	Lincoln	„ April 3	„ Oct. 1	
„ Nov. 14	„	Salop.			
„ Nov. 16	„	Notts	1862 Jan. 23	1862 June 26	
„ Nov. 19	„	York	„ Jan. 23	„ June 26	
„ Nov. 19	„	Hereford	„ Nov. 27		
„ Nov. 20	„	Stafford	„ Jan. 9		
„ Nov. 22	„	Somerset	„ March 5	1862 July 31	
„ Nov. 23	„	Northampton	„ Feb. 27	„ July 10	
„ Nov. 23	„	Lancaster	„ Dec. 4		
„ Nov. 25	„	Lincoln	„ Feb. 27	1862 July 17	
„ Nov. 27	„	Sussex	„ Jan. 23	„ June 5	
„ Nov. 29	„	Suffolk	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ Dec. 5	„	Derby	1862 Feb. 20	1862 July 24	
„ Dec. 5	„	Gloucester	„ Jan. 23	„ June 5	
„ Dec. 6	„	Salop	„ Feb. 6	„ July 10	
„ Dec. 6	„	Gloucester.			
„ Dec. 7	„	Gloucester	1862 May 15	1862 Oct. 1	
„ Dec. 9	„	Devon and Cornwall.	„ March 13	„ Aug. 20	
„ Dec. 9	„	Wilts	„ May 8	„ Nov. 27	
„ Dec. 10	„	Gloucester	„ Jan. 30	1863 Jan. 29	
„ Dec. 11	„	Oxford	„ Feb. 27	1862 July 17	
„ Dec. 13	„	Salop	„ March 5	„ July 31	
„ Dec. 16	„	Northumberland	„ Sept. 1	1863 Jan. 29	
„ Dec. 16	„	Wilts	„ Feb. 27	1862 July 24	
„ Dec. 17	„	Salop	„ Jan. 23	„ June 19	
„ Dec. 17	„	Stafford.			
„ Dec. 30	„	Cambridge.			
„ Dec. 30	„	Northampton	1862 Feb. 13	1862 July 3	
„ Dec. 30	„	Essex	„ Nov. 27		
„ Dec. 30	„	Middlesex	„ March 13	1862 July 23	
„ Dec. 30	„	Brecon.			
1862 Jan. 6	„	Dorset.			
„ Jan. 7	„	Chester	1862 April 3	1862 Aug. 20	
„ Jan. 7	„	Monmouth	„ Jan. 30	„ June 26	
„ Jan. 8	„	Stafford	„ March 27	„ Aug. 20	
„ Jan. 9	„	Anglesey.			
„ Jan. 11	„	Bucks	- - -	- - -	One of the parties dead.
1862 Jan. 15	For exchange	Salop	1862 March 27	1862 Aug. 20	
„ Jan. 15	„	Chester.			
„ Jan. 16	„	Pembroke	1862 June 5	1862 Oct. 29	
„ Jan. 17	„	Warwick	„ Feb. 27	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ Jan. 17	„	York	„ March 13	1862 July 24	
„ Jan. 17	„	Kent	„ April 16	„ Oct. 1	
„ Jan. 18	„	Surrey.			
„ Jan. 18	„	Surrey.			
„ Jan. 18	„	Flint	1862 Jan. 30	1862 June 19	
„ Jan. 20	„	Westmorland and York.	„ Feb. 20	1862 July 3	
„ Jan. 23	„	Kent.	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ Jan. 28	„	York	1862 Nov. 27		
„ Jan. 29	„	Cambridge	„ July 10	1862 Dec. 15	
„ Jan. 30	„	Somerset	„ May 8	„ Oct. 29	
„ Jan. 30	„	Lancaster	„ April 3	„ Sept. 1	
„ Jan. 31	„	Beds	„ April 30	„ Sept. 22	
„ Jan. 31	„	Stafford and Chester.	„ July 24	„ Dec. 15	
„ Feb. 1	„	Kent	„ May 22	„ Oct. 20	
„ Feb. 3	„	Worcester	„ March 5	„ July 31	
„ Feb. 3	„	Gloucester	„ May 8	„ Nov. 6	
„ Feb. 4	„	Worcester	„ Feb. 27	„ July 24	
„ Feb. 4	„	Cambridge.			
„ Feb. 5	„	York	1862 Dec. 4		
„ Feb. 7	„	Salop.			
„ Feb. 8	„	Leicester.			
„ Feb. 11	„	Suffolk	1862 June 19	1862 Oct. 29	
„ Feb. 11	„	Somerset	„ June 5	„ Oct. 20	
„ Feb. 11	„	Lincoln	„ Sept. 18		
„ Feb. 14	„	Gloucester	„ June 12	1862 Nov. 13	
„ Feb. 15	„	York.			
„ Feb. 17	„	Berks.			
„ Feb. 18	„	Leicester	1862 May 22	1862 Oct. 1	
„ Feb. 18	„	Leicester.			
„ Feb. 21	„	Leicester	1862 May 8	1862 Sept. 22	
„ Feb. 22	„	Somerset and Dorset.			
„ Feb. 24	„	York	1862 Sept. 1		
„ Feb. 25	„	Beds	„ June 19	1862 Nov. 20	
„ Feb. 26	„	Hereford	„ April 16	„ Sept. 22	
„ Feb. 27	„	Hants	„ May 15	„ Oct. 20	
„ Feb. 27	„	Wilts	„ June 26	„ Nov. 20	
„ March 1	„	Kent	„ March 5	„ Sept. 1	
„ March 3	„	Hertford			
„ March 4	„	Monmouth	1862 May 22	1862 Oct. 1	
„ March 5	„	York	„ June 12	„ Oct. 29	

Other Applications—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1862 March 5	For exchange	Worcester	1862 May 22	1862 Oct. 7	
„ March 6	„	Denbigh	„ Oct. 29		
„ March 6	„	York.			
„ March 7	„	Flint.			
„ March 7	„	Flint.			
„ March 8	„	Lincoln	1862 June 12	1862 Nov. 6	
„ March 8	„	Devon	„ April 30	„ Sept. 22	
„ March 10	„	Hertford.			
„ March 11	„	Somerset	1862 July 3	1862 Nov. 20	
„ March 12	„	Gloucester	„ April 3	„ Aug. 20	
„ March 13	„	Radnor	„ July 10	„ Dec. 6	
„ March 17	„	Flint.			
„ March 17	„	Gloucester	1862 Nov. 27		
„ March 19	„	Berks	„ April 3	1862 Sept. 1	
„ March 19	„	Berks	„ April 3	„ Sept. 1	
„ March 20	„	Rutland	„ June 12	„ Nov. 13	
„ March 20	„	York	„ July 31	1863 Jan. 1	
„ March 20	„	York	„ July 31		
„ March 21	„	Monmouth			
„ March 21	„	Hants	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ March 24	„	York	1862 June 19	1862 Nov. 27	
„ March 25	„	Salop and Stafford.	„ Dec. 23		
„ March 28	„	Somerset			
„ March 28	„	Devon			
„ March 29	„	Suffolk.			
„ March 29	„	Suffolk.			
„ March 29	„	Chester	1862 Aug. 20	1863 Jan. 8	
„ March 29	„	Northumberland	„ Oct. 20		
„ March 29	„	Lancaster.			
„ March 29	„	Kent	1862 May 22	1862 Dec. 23	
„ April 2	„	Salop	„ Aug. 20	1863 Jan. 15	
„ April 3	„	Hertford	„ May 22	1862 Sept. 22	
„ April 4	„	Wilts	„ July 24	„ Dec. 6	
„ April 4	„	Beds and Herts	„ July 31	1863 Jan. 1	
„ April 9	„	Essex	„ June 12	1862 Nov. 13	
„ April 11	„	Carnarvon and Denbigh.	„ Sept. 18		
„ April 16	„	Northumberland			
„ April 23	„	Stafford.			
„ April 23	„	Gloucester	1862 Aug. 7	1862 Nov. 27	
„ April 23	„	Cumberland	„ Dec. 4		
„ April 23	„	York	„ July 3	1862 Nov. 13	
„ April 23	„	Somerset	„ July 24	1863 Jan. 8	
„ May 2	„	Derby	„ Oct. 1		
„ May 2	„	Sussex	„ Nov. 27		
„ May 2	„	Sussex	„ Dec. 4		
1862 May 2	For exchange	Sussex	1862 Nov. 27		
„ May 2	„	Lincoln	„ July 31	1862 Nov. 27	
„ May 7	„	Carnarvon	„ July 10	„ Dec. 23	
„ May 8	„	Anglesey.			
„ May 8	„	Northumberland	1862 Dec. 15		
„ May 9	„	Monmouth.	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ May 9	„	Derby	1862 Sept. 22		
„ May 9	„	Chester	„ Sept. 1		
„ Mey 15	„	Berks	„ Aug. 13	1862 Dec. 23	
„ May 17	„	Essex.			
„ May 26	„	Wilts	1862 Sept. 1	1863 Jan. 22	
„ May 28	„	Suffolk	- - -	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ May 28	„	Denbigh	1862 Sept. 1		
„ May 29	„	Lincoln	„ July 3	1862 Dec. 23	
„ May 29	„	Herts	„ Dec. 4		
„ May 29	„	Hereford	„ Aug. 13	1863 Jan. 1	
„ May 30	„	Carnarvon	„ Dec. 18		
„ May 30	„	Devon.			
„ June 2	„	Cumberland	1862 Sept. 18		
„ June 7	„	Surrey	„ Sept. 4	1863 Jan. 15	
„ June 11	„	Essex	1863 Jan. 1		
„ June 11	„	Derby	1862 Sept. 1		
„ June 11	„	Lincoln	„ Aug. 27	1863 Jan. 1	
„ June 11	„	Salop	„ Aug. 13	„ Jan. 1	
„ June 11	„	Warwick.			
„ June 16	„	Essex	1862 Aug. 20	1863 Jan. 1	
„ June 19	„	Suffolk	„ Oct. 8		
„ June 19	„	Hereford	„ July 31	1862 Dec. 23	
„ June 20	„	Suffolk.			
„ June 20	„	Suffolk	1862 Sept. 18		
„ June 21	„	Kent	„ Dec. 18		
„ June 21	„	Dorset	„ Sept. 11	1863 Jan. 29	
„ June 23	„	York	„ Nov. 27		
„ June 24	„	Northumberland	„ Oct. 20		
„ June 27	„	Middlesex	„ Sept. 18	1863 Jan. 22	
„ June 27	„	Kent.	„ July 31	1862 Dec. 23	
„ July 1	„	York	„ Sept. 1	1863 Jan. 29	
„ July 1	„	Herts	„ Sept. 18		
„ July 2	„	York	1863 Jan. 15		
„ July 4	„	Brecon.			
„ July 5	„	Somerset and Wilts.	1862 Sept. 1	1863 Jan. 22	
„ July 5	„	Bucks.			
„ July 7	„	Leicester	1862 Sept. 11	1863 Jan. 22	
„ July 8	„	Norfolk.			
„ July 9	„	Sussex	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ July 10	„	Lincoln.			

Other Applications—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1862 July 10	For exchange	Lincoln.			
„ July 10	„	Lincoln.			
„ July 10	„	Lincoln.			
„ July 10	„	Lincoln -	1863 Jan. 1		
„ July 10	„	Lincoln -	1862 Nov. 13		
„ July 11	„	Bucks - -	„ Sept. 1		
„ July 11	„	Middlesex -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ July 12	„	Suffolk -	1862 Oct. 7		
„ July 14	„	Essex - -	„ Sept. 22		
„ July 15	„	Hants -	1863 Jan. 8		
„ July 16	„	Worcester -	„ Jan. 1		
„ July 17	„	York - -	1862 Oct. 29		
„ July 19	„	Cumberland.			
„ July 22	„	York.			
„ July 23	„	Derby.			
„ July 23	„	Warwick -	1862 Aug. 13	1863 Jan. 1	
„ July 25	„	Pembroke and Carmarthen.	1862 Oct. 1		
„ July 26	„	Somerset -			
„ July 26	„	Lincoln.			
„ July 26	„	Hants -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ July 26	„	Surrey.			
„ July 31	„	Hereford -	1862 Oct. 29		
„ July 31	„	Middlesex -	„ Dec. 4		
„ July 31	„	Bucks - -	„ Sept. 22		
„ Aug. 1	„	Sussex -	„ Oct. 16		
„ Aug. 1	„	Middlesex -	1863 Jan. 15		
„ Aug. 1	„	Hereford -	1862 Nov. 13		
„ Aug. 1	„	Norfolk -	1863 Jan. 15		
„ Aug. 5	„	Stafford -	1862 Sept. 1		
„ Aug. 9	„	Essex -	„ Oct. 29		
„ Aug. 9	„	Suffolk.			
„ Aug. 13	„	Hants -	1862 Dec. 4		
„ Aug. 18	„	Kent.			
„ Aug. 22	„	Westmorland -	1862 Dec. 4		
„ Aug. 23	„	Derby - -	„ Dec. 15		
„ Aug. 23	„	Somerset -	„ Oct. 29		
„ Aug. 23	„	Kent - -	1863 Jan. 15		
„ Aug. 23	„	Gloucester -			
„ Aug. 27	„	Hunts - -			
„ Aug. 30	„	Essex - -	1863 Jan. 15		
„ Sept. 3	„	Chester -	1862 Dec. 15		
„ Sept. 5	„	Wilts -	„ Dec. 15		
„ Sept. 5	„	Hereford -	„ Nov. 27		
„ Sept. 6	„	Dorset.			
„ Sept. 6	„	York.			
„ Sept. 8	„	Chester.			
1862 Sept. 9	For exchange	Hants - -	1862 Dec. 15		
„ Sept. 13	„	Hereford -	„ Nov. 20		
„ Sept. 16	„	Norfolk -	„ Dec. 4		
„ Sept. 19	„	York - -	1863 Jan. 1		
„ Sept. 20	„	Essex.	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ Sept. 22	„	Norfolk.			
„ Sept. 27	„	Northumberland	1863 Jan. 29		
„ Oct. 10	„	Lincoln.			
„ Oct. 10	„	Worcester -	1862 Dec. 18		
„ Oct. 13	„	Westmorland-	1863 Jan. 1		
„ Oct. 14	„	Salop - -	1862 Dec. 4		
„ Oct. 14	„	Salop - -	„ Dec. 15		
„ Oct. 14	„	Westmorland.			
„ Oct. 15	„	Somerset.			
„ Oct. 16	„	Bucks.			
„ Oct. 16	„	Somerset			
„ Oct. 16	„	Hereford -	1863 Jan. 15		
„ Oct. 23	„	Middlesex.			
„ Oct. 24	„	Hants.			
„ Oct. 25	„	Hants.			
„ Oct. 27	„	Durham.			
„ Oct. 28	„	Lincoln -	1862 Dec. 4		
„ Oct. 29	„	Denbigh.			
„ Oct. 31	„	Salop - -	1862 Dec. 18		
„ Nov. 1	„	Devon -	1863 Jan. 1		
„ Nov. 4	„	Herts.			
„ Nov. 6	„	Cornwall.			
„ Nov. 7	„	Stafford.			
„ Nov. 7	„	Lincoln -	1862 Dec. 18		
„ Nov. 8	„	Surrey.			
„ Nov. 11	„	Somerset.			
„ Nov. 11	„	Stafford -	1863 Jan. 1		
„ Nov. 14	„	Wilts.			
„ Nov. 14	„	Notts.			
„ Nov. 14	„	Herts.			
„ Nov. 15	„	Gloucester.			
„ Nov. 17	„	Carnarvon -	1863 Jan. 15		
„ Nov. 19	„	Northumberland	„ Jan. 29		
„ Nov. 19	„	Surrey.			
„ Nov. 22	„	Monmouth.			
„ Nov. 22	„	Monmouth.			
„ Nov. 22	„	Cardigan.			
„ Nov. 24	„	Suffolk.			
„ Nov. 24	„	Somerset.			
„ Nov. 25	„	Oxford.			
„ Nov. 26	„	Chester.			
„ Nov. 26	„	Gloucester.			

Other Applications—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1862 Nov. 27	For exchange	Northumberland			
„ Nov. 27	„	Cambridge.			
„ Dec. 2	„	Lincoln.			
„ Dec. 3	„	Hants.			
„ Dec. 8	„	Surrey.			
„ Dec. 10	„	Northumberland			
„ Dec. 16	„	Lancaster.			
„ Dec. 16	„	Lincoln.			
„ Dec. 18	„	Bucks.			
„ Dec. 19	„	York.			
„ Dec. 22	„	Stafford.			
„ Dec. 30	„	York.			
„ Dec. 30	„	York.			
„ Dec. 31	„	York.			
1863 Jan. 1	„	Devon.			
„ Jan. 2	„	Gloucester and Surrey.			
„ Jan. 3	„	Westmorland.			
„ Jan. 8	„	Stafford.			
„ Jan. 8	„	Norfolk.			
„ Jan. 10	„	Surrey.			
„ Jan. 10	„	Surrey.			
„ Jan. 12	„	Lincoln.			
„ Jan. 14	„	Suffolk.			
„ Jan. 15	„	Bucks.			
„ Jan. 16	„	Sussex.			
„ Jan. 16	„	Bucks.			
„ Jan. 19	„	Essex.			
„ Jan. 21	„	York.			
„ Jan. 21	„	York.			
„ Jan. 21	„	Chester.			
„ Jan. 21	„	Norfolk.			
„ Jan. 21	„	Berks.			
„ Jan. 21	„	Dorset.			
„ Jan. 22	„	Northumberland			
„ Jan. 22	„	Northumberland			
„ Jan, 22	„	Northumberland			
1857 Feb. 11	For partition.	Devon - -	1862 Sept. 1		
1859 July 2	„	Derby - -	1863 Jan. 29		
„ July 21	„	Devon.			
1860 April 20	„	Lancaster.			
„ Dec. 28	„	Somerset -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
1861 March 27	„	Northumberland	1861 Dec. 24	1862 May 29	
„ May 18	„	Oxford -	1862 Nov. 13		
„ June 7	„	Devon.			
„ June 11	„	Middlesex -	1862 July 31	1863 Jan. 15	
1861 June 14	For partition	Notts - -	1861 Sept. 30	1862 April 3	
„ June 14	„	York - -	- - -	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ June 25	„	Somerset.			
„ July 12	„	Chester -	1861 Oct. 12	1862 Feb. 20	
„ July 18	„	Devon -	1862 June 5	„ Nov. 13	
„ Aug 30	„	Kent - -	„ July 10	„ Nov. 20	
„ Oct. 4	„	Glamorgan -	„ Sept. 1		
„ Nov. 8	„	Stafford and Lancaster.	„ March 13	1862 Aug. 14	
„ Nov. 16	„	Derby - -	„ Oct. 1		
„ Dec. 4	„	Northumberland	„ Jan. 30	1862 July 3	
1862 Jan. 30	„	Durham -	„ Oct. 16		
„ Feb. 14	„	Brecon, Carmarthen and Radnor.			
„ March 28	„	Devon.			
„ May 5	„	Sussex.			
„ May 10	„	York - -	1862 Oct. 15		
„ May 12	„	Surrey and Sussex.			
„ July 22	„	Stafford -	1862 Dec. 4		
„ Aug. 19	„	Devon.			
„ Nov. 17	„	Somerset -	1863 Jan. 15		
„ Dec. 13	„	Somerset.			
1863 Jan. 10	„	Lancaster.			
1858 Aug. 14	For division of intermixed lands.	Devon -	1862 Jan. 27	1862 Aug. 20	
1859 Feb. 25	„	Sussex -	1860 Feb. 16	„ Feb. 20	
„ Dec. 7	„	Surrey.			
1860 Sept. 6	„	Norfolk -	1862 Jan. 23	1862 June 19	
1861 July 4	„	Suffolk - -	„ Feb. 6	„ July 17	
„ July 27	„	Gloucester -	„ Nov. 20		
1862 April 24	„	Hereford.			
„ Dec. 6	„	Kent.			
„ Dec. 15	„	Sussex.			
1860 June 16	Iver - -	Bucks -	1860 July 19	- - -	Application under Local Inclosure Act.
1862 May 21	Llandudno, &c.	Carnarvon and Denbigh.	1862 June 3	1862 Sept. 1	„
1857 Oct. 13	To define lost boundaries.	Hertford.			
„ Oct. 13	„	Hertford.			
1861 Feb. 27	„	Lincoln -	1861 May 30	1862 Feb. 13	
1862 Feb. 19	„	Suffolk - -	1862 March 13	„ July 10	
„ Feb. 19	„	Suffolk -	„ March 13	„ July 10	
„ Feb. 19	„	Suffolk -	„ March 13	„ July 10	

Other Applications—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.	Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1862 Aug. 11	To define lost boundaries.	Bedford -	1862 Oct. 1			1861 Dec. 10	Chatteris and Doddington.	Cambridge -	1862 Jan. 15	- - -	For application of money received under Lands Clauses Consolidation or Railway Acts.
„ Nov. 21	„	Wilts - -	„ Nov. 27								
1861 Sept. 14	Tottenham -	Middlesex -	1861 Nov. 12	1862 Feb. 13	For application of money received under Lands Clauses Consolidation or Railway Acts.	1862 April 17	Edmondsea, Mead, and Little Hoppit.	Essex -	„ April 30	1862 Aug. 14	„ „ „

Inclosure Commission,
3, St. James's Square,
31st January 1863.

(Signed) G. DARBY,
G. RIDLEY,
G. W. COOKE,
} INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS.

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS, 1863.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir,

SINCE the presentation of our last Report, the necessary consents have been received to the following proposed inclosures:—

Where no allotments have been required for exercise and recreation, or for the labouring poor, the grounds on which we have abstained from requiring such appropriation are stated.

None of the lands to be inclosed is within 15 miles of the City of London, or within the distances referred to in the 14th section of the 8 & 9 Vic., c. 118.

1. North Nibley, county Gloucester.

The common or waste lands of that part of the manor of Wotton Foreign, which are situate in the parish of North Nibley, containing about 118 acres.

The inclosure will bring into cultivation, and lead to the improvement of a tract of land, the productiveness and value of which will be materially increased.

2. Cockfield Fell, county Durham.

Cockfield Fell, in the parish of Cockfield, containing about 620 acres.

As the land is, under the agreement contained in the Provisional Order, to be converted into a regulated pasture, no public allotments have been required, nor are they necessary.

3. Albury, county Hertford.

Ann's Common, Chisley Common, Clapgate Common, Great Moor Field, Great Bushey Ley, Little Moor Field, Mill Field, Molly Chips Common, Parsonage Field, Patmore Field, Sayfield Common, and Upwick Green, containing about 302 acres.

The lands are too far distant from the dwellings of the inhabitants to be available for exercise and recreation, and a piece of land still uninclosed is accessible and available for that purpose.

The cottages have already gardens attached to them.

The inclosure will enable the common fields to be distributed into more convenient parcels; part will also be converted to arable purposes, and its value and productiveness increased.

4. Cotherstone Moor, county York.

Cotherstone Moor, in the township of Cotherstone, in the parish of Romaldkirk, containing about 5,200 acres.

The inclosure will put an end to the hounding and worrying of sheep; and prevent the continuation of trespasses and quarrels, and add to the value of the pasturage.

5. Baxterley Commons, county Warwick.

Baxterley Commons, in the parish of Baxterley, containing about 60 acres.

The population is almost entirely engaged in agricultural and outdoor employments, and an allotment for exercise and recreation is not required.

The inclosure will facilitate the use of the land to various useful purposes, for which the owners cannot now make it available.

6. Ywchcoed, county Radnor.

The waste land of the manor of Ywchcoed, in the parishes of Nantmel and Saint Harmon, containing about 2,761 acres.

The lands are situated in a very high and exposed district, and no part of them is adapted for purposes of exercise and recreation. The employment of the inhabitants is entirely pastoral and agricultural; and from its distance from their dwellings, and its situation, is unfit for conversion into allotment gardens.

The inclosure will lead to the improvement of the lands by draining, planting, and fencing, and will put an end to constant quarrels and disputes.

7. Minsterworth, county Gloucester.

Hector, Oppithorne, Eam Hill, and Climperland Common Fields, in the parish of Minsterworth, containing about 114 acres.

This is a stinted pasture.

8. Westhope Hill, county Hereford.

Westhope Hill, in the parish of Canon Pion, containing about 86 acres.

No part of the land near the village is adapted for purposes of exercise and recreation ground. The occupations of the inhabitants are entirely in the open air.

The inclosure will put an end to the system of squatting, which is rapidly swallowing up the common, and when divided will be much improved in value and productiveness by cultivation.

9. Rhysllyn, county Radnor.

The waste lands of the manor of Rhysllyn, in the parish of Nantmel, containing about 2,261 acres.

No part of the lands are within such a distance as make them available for an allotment for exercise and recreation. The employment of the inhabitants is principally agricultural.

The inclosure will put an end to quarrelling and disputes, and the hounding and worrying of cattle and sheep; and will enable the owners to increase its productiveness and value by subsequent cultivation.

10. Llangwm, county Denbigh.

Llangwm hills, sheepwalks or commons, in the parishes of Llangwm and Cerrig-y-druidion, in the county of Denbigh, containing about 3,805 acres.

No part of these high lands is available for purposes of allotment gardens, or an allotment for exercise and recreation. The employments of the inhabitants are entirely pastoral and agricultural.

The inclosure will put an end to the system of squatting, and the lands will then be divided equally according to the interest of parties entitled to rights thereon.

11. Bettws-gwerfil-goch, county Denbigh.

Bettws Hills, sheepwalks or commons, in the parish of Bettws-gwerfil-goch, containing about 1,148 acres.

No part of the lands is fitted for purpose of public allotments, for exercise and recreation, and garden for labouring poor, and the population is scanty and dispersed over a wide district.

The lands are capable of much improvement by draining and otherwise, which the inclosure will enable the owners to carry out.

12. Mosser, county Cumberland.

Mosser commons, in the township of Mosser, in the parish of Brigham, containing about 500 acres.

The lands are subject to limited rights of pasturing, and are not waste of any manor.

13. North Moor and South Moor, county Somerset.

North Moor and South Moor, in the parishes of Cannington and Otterhampton, containing about 50 acres.

This is a stinted pasture.

14. Llanfihangel-glyn-Myfir, counties Denbigh and Merioneth.

Llanfihangel Hills, commons, or mountains in the parish of Llanfihangel-glyn-Myfir, containing about 1,188 acres.

The lands are too remote from any dwellings, and are also, from their high and exposed position, unfit for the purposes of allotments for gardens, and exercise and recreation.

The inclosure will settle disputes, and enable the lands to be improved by the respective owners of rights thereon.

15. Akeld and Humbleton Common, county Northumberland.

Akeld and Humbleton common, in the parishes of Kirknewton and Doddington, containing about 74 acres.

The land is unfit, both from its configuration, and also from its distance from the inhabited parts of the country, for an allotment for exercise and recreation.

The soil is quite unsuitable for garden grounds.

The inclosure will put an end to overstocking, and will enable proper boundaries to be drawn between the land of the respective owners.

16. Bisley, county Gloucester.

Nash End Common or Bisley Common, Oakridge Common, including Bournes Green, Nottingham Scrubs, Custom Scrubs, Dunkite Hill, and all outlying pieces of common and waste in the parish of Bisley, containing about 891 acres.

The inclosure will bring into cultivation, and more than double the value and productiveness of a large extent of good land, and afford a large supply of labour for the poor.

Llandewi-

Llandewi-brefi mountain or sheepwalk, in the townships of Gorwydd, Prisk and Carnau, Garth and Ystrad, Dothie Pyscottwr, Dothie Camddwr and Gogyan, in the parish of Llandewi-brefi, containing about 17,278 acres. 17. Llandewi-brefi, county Cardigan.

The cottages are already furnished with gardens; moreover, the lands now to be inclosed are not adapted for garden allotments.

The inclosure will lead to the settlement of disputes; will abate encroachments which are yearly made, and enable the owners to improve the tract by planting, which is necessary for shelter.

Holt Great Common, Holt Little Common, and Holt or Ham Green, in the tything or hamlet of Holt, in the parish of Bradford, containing about nine acres. 18. Holt, county Wilts.

Garden ground is already provided for the cottages.

The productiveness and value of the land will be largely increased by improvements after the inclosure.

Stanstead Marsh, in the parish of Stanstead Abbots, containing about 18 acres. 19. Stanstead Marsh, county Hertford.

An open tract of land near the village renders it unnecessary in this case to set out an allotment for exercise and recreation from the lands to be inclosed, and from the nature of the soil the lands are not suitable for garden allotments.

The inclosure will put an end to overstocking the common, and will enable improvements to be made whereby the productiveness will be increased.

The Rye Meads, in the parish of Stanstead Abbots, containing about 153 acres. 20. The Rye Meads, county Hertford.

This land is subject to limited rights of pasture.

The inclosure will enable the lands to be improved by drainage and used to the best advantage, and will lead to a distribution of the meads into convenient parcels.

Castle Mead or Causeway Mead, in the parish of Stanstead Abbots, containing about 17 acres. 21. Castle Mead or Causeway Mead, county Hertford.

The land is subject to limited rights of pasture.

The inclosure will lead to the distribution of the meads into convenient parcels, and enable the owners to increase their value and productiveness.

PROPOSED INCLOSURES.

Inclosure.	County.	Extent.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Consents to Provisional Order received.
		Acres.			A. R. P.	A. R. P.	1863.
North Nibley	Gloucester	118	1862, Dec. 23	1-16th	4 0 0	2 0 0	Feb. 7.
Cockfield Fell	Durham	620	„ Dec. 15	1-16th of stints, exclusive of minerals, &c.	- -	- -	Mar. 5.
Albury	Hertford	302	1863, Jan. 22	1-15th of Upwick Green	- -	- -	Mar. 9.
Cotherstone Moor	York	5,200	1862, Dec. 23	1-16th of stints, exclusive, &c.	5 0 0	8 0 0	Mar. 11.
Baxterley Commons	Warwick	60	1863, Feb. 26	1-10th, exclusive, &c.	- -	2 0 0	Mar. 19.
Ywchcoed	Radnor	2,761	„ Jan. 1	1-15th	- -	- -	Mar. 19.
Minsterworth	Gloucester	114	„ Feb. 12		- -	- -	Mar. 21.
Westhope Hill	Hereford	86	1862, Dec. 23	1-13th	- -	4 0 0	April 14.
Rhysllyn	Radnor	2,261	1863, Jan. 1	1-15th	- -	3 0 0	April 29.
Llangwm	Denbigh	3,805	„ Jan. 1	1-14th, exclusive, &c.	- -	- -	May 9.
Bettws-gwerfil-goch	Denbigh	1,148	„ Jan. 1	1-14th, exclusive, &c.	- -	- -	May 12.
Mosser	Cumberland	500	„ Apr. 30		- -	- -	May 19.
North Moor and SouthMoor	Somerset	50	„ Apr. 30		- -	- -	May 29.
Llanfihangel-glyn-Myfir	Denbigh and Merioneth.	1,188	„ Jan. 1	1-14th, exclusive, &c.	- -	- -	June 3.
Akeld and Humbleton	Northumberland	74	„ Apr. 30		- -	- -	June 3.
Bisley	Gloucester	891	1861, May 16	1-16th	5 0 0	20 0 0	June 12.
Llandewi-brefi	Cardigan	17,278	„ Nov. 14	1-20th, exclusive, &c.	5 0 0	- -	June 12.
Holt	Wilts	9	1863, June 4	1-15th	0 3 35	- -	June 13.
Stanstead Marsh	Hertford	18	„ June 4	1-16th	- -	- -	June 13.
The Rye Meads	Hertford	153	„ June 4		- -	- -	June 13.
Castle Mead or Causeway Mead.	Hertford	17	„ June 9		- -	- -	June 13.

Inclosure Commission, 3, St. James's-square, 13 June 1863.

(signed) *G. Darby*, *G. Ridley*, *G. W. Cooke*, Inclosure Commissioners.

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

SPECIAL REPORT

OF THE

INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS,

1863.

(*Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *June* 1863.

347.

Under 1 *oz.*

LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND.

TWENTY-FIFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND,

PURSUANT TO THE ACT 6 & 7 VICT., CAP. 91,

FOR 1862.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1863.

[*Price* 2½*d.*]

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TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND.

In conformity with their prior Reports, the Loan Fund Board submit the following Summary of the Operations of the Loan Funds in Ireland during the past Year:—

Counties.	Number of Societies.	Amount Circulated during the Year 1862.	Number of Loans in 1862.	Gross Profit.	Interest on Capital, Expenses of Management, Bad Debts, and Loss on Notes.	Net Loss.	Net Profit.
		£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	1	20,459	3,505	434 15 6	326 9 2	–	126 14 1
Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cavan,	1	18,675	3,297	397 0 8	319 17 4	–	77 3 4
Clare,	1	3,121	984	92 3 2	109 17 10	17 14 7	–
Cork,	11	32,833	10,769	1,025 12 9	719 18 9	0 18 11	326 12 10
Donegal,	7	60,706	13,292	1,695 3 4	1,575 13 5	146 3 3	288 5 0
Down,	1	23,175	2,822	461 17 3	397 11 9	–	82 8 5
Dublin,	3	11,503	2,018	466 19 6	508 2 5	43 9 7	24 15 7
Fermanagh,	6	49,121	8,888	1,543 7 0	1,048 12 2	–	505 19 7
Galway,	2	10,472	2,344	233 3 1	212 16 8	–	27 15 6
Kerry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kildare,	2	11,572	2,745	467 19 6	440 4 4	–	28 0 4
Kilkenny,	4	6,965	2,708	192 11 7	169 13 11	–	22 11 11
King's,	2	12,819	3,838	474 11 10	307 10 3	–	166 4 8
Leitrim,	1	4,457	1,374	94 15 10	102 13 2	7 3 5	–
Limerick,	5	26,374	5,647	653 10 3	494 12 4	–	160 19 8
Londonderry,	4	18,448	3,558	534 0 4	489 6 8	4 13 3	56 16 8
Longford,	3	14,226	3,014	502 1 4	419 15 9	–	74 6 5
Louth,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mayo,	2	6,395	1,747	165 10 7	161 14 3	0 1 10	5 2 3
Meath,	1	7,509	1,577	170 14 7	160 18 6	–	9 6 1
Monaghan,	2	12,183	3,281	301 9 1	615 18 11	328 12 11	14 3 1
Queen's,	7	47,538	13,342	1,456 13 10	1,544 19 10	135 10 7	118 7 11
Roscommon,	1	18,293	3,915	544 2 8	552 17 0	8 14 4	–
Sligo,	4	29,613	7,260	771 2 7	676 4 5	7 10 10	101 13 1
Tipperary,	7	64,685	19,072	1,986 4 7	1,534 12 5	140 7 9	493 3 0
Tyrone,	15	139,329	25,963	4,414 16 8	4,042 18 3	–	446 9 8
Waterford,	2	17,169	3,752	395 6 6	358 16 0	–	36 10 6
Westmeath,	3	16,941	4,423	586 6 0	432 10 3	–	154 10 5
Wexford,	3	23,145	5,508	848 3 11	638 4 9	–	196 5 11
Wicklow,	4	11,674	2,084	411 15 10	296 5 11	–	116 5 1
Total,	105	719,400	163,327	21,321 19 9	18,658 16 5	841 1 3	3,660 11 0

The following Table shows the comparative operations of Loan Funds from the period of the Board's First Report:—

Years.	—	No. of Societies Transmitting Annual Accounts.	Amount Circulated.	Total Circulation.	Number of Loans issued, or of Pledges received.	Total Number of Loans and Pledges.	Net Profit applicable to Charity and Reserve Fund.	Total Profit.
			£	£			£	£
1838	In the Returns of these years the Loan Funds and Monts de Piété were not separately classified,	50	–	180,526	–	148,528	–	2,547
1839		125	–	816,473	–	352,469	–	11,047
1840		215	–	1,164,046	–	463,750	–	15,477
1841	Loan Funds, 268 Monts de Piété, 8	276	1,438,598 61,935	1,500,533	411,303 351,408	762,711	14,853 –	14,853
1842	Loan Funds, 300 Monts de Piété, 7	307	1,691,871 46,196	1,738,067	488,702 293,985	782,687	18,967 –	18,967
1843	Loan Funds, 298 Monts de Piété, 7	305	1,650,963 30,878	1,681,841	490,870 178,528	669,398	14,149 –	14,149
1844	Loan Funds, 259 Monts de Piété, 4	263	1,702,918 5,801	1,708,719	488,207 42,632	530,839	8,949 98	9,047
1845	Loan Funds, 255 Monts de Piété, 5	260	1,857,457 12,880	1,870,337	507,339 85,319	592,658	9,695 67	9,762
1846	Loan Funds, 250 Monts de Piété, 5	255	1,770,397 8,194	1,778,591	470,291 48,792	519,083	8,332 72	8,404
1847	Loan Funds, 228 Monts de Piété, 4	232	863,647 3,468	867,115	231,101 21,550	252,651	– –	–
1848	Loan Funds, 177 Monts de Piété, 1	178	717,865 1,269	719,134	190,407 10,948	201,355	– –	–
1849	Loan Funds, 160 Monts de Piété, 1	161	649,934 1,393	651,327	175,673 9,452	185,125	761 28	789
1850	Loan Funds, 132 Monts de Piété, 1	133	662,794 1,238	664,032	189,235 8,099	197,334	1,880 19	1,899
1851	Loan Funds, 123 Monts de Piété, 1	124	712,073 1,512	713,585	191,050 9,861	200,911	2,992 –	2,992
1852	Loan Funds, 113 Monts de Piété, 1	114	739,056 1,450	740,506	191,870 9,461	201,331	5,962 14	5,976
1853	Loan Funds, 112 Monts de Piété, 1	113	842,803 1,208	844,011	210,622 7,734	218,356	6,878 5	6,883
1854	Loan Funds,*	115	–	870,024	–	208,917	–	7,253
1855	Loan Funds,	113	–	883,321	–	208,655	–	8,037
1856	Loan Funds,	115	–	917,686	–	202,420	–	6,527
1857	Loan Funds,	111	–	929,653	–	204,394	–	7,816
1858	Loan Funds,	111	–	930,170	–	200,200	–	7,459
1859	Loan Funds,	112	–	936,217	–	201,807	–	6,769
1860	Loan Funds,	110	–	917,737	–	198,355	–	6,363
1861	Loan Funds,	105	–	826,774	–	182,067	–	5,682
1862	Loan Funds,	105	–	719,400	–	163,327	–	3,660

The number of Loan Funds in existence in 1862, on Board's Register, was 105; same number as the preceding year.

The circulation of Loan Funds throughout the country connected with the Board in 1862, amounted to £719,400; it fell short of that of the preceding year by £107,374, a striking result, to be attributed to the continued unfavourable circumstances of the country in the past year.

The capital of Loan Funds actually working in 1862, amounted to £185,980; it fell short of that of 1861 by the sum of £28,637.

* From 1853 Monts de Piété ceased to exist connected with Loan Funds.

The number of loans made in 1862 was 163,327; it fell short of that of 1861 by 18,740.

The number of Notes sold by the Board in 1862, at 1*d.* each, was 170,300; and fell short of the number sold in 1861 by 12,200. The produce of the sale of Notes in 1862 was £709 11*s.* 8*d.*; showing a decrease, compared with that of 1861, of £50 16*s.* 8*d.*

The number of Debentures sold in 1862, by the Board, at 1*s.* each, was 191; the produce of the sale of which was £9 11*s.* There was a decrease in the number sold in 1862, as compared with that of 1861, of 47, and in the produce of the sale of £2 7*s.*

The Gross Profits derived by Local Societies from Discounts, Fines, Sale of Application Papers and Cards, in 1862, amounted to £21,321 19*s.* 9*d.*; they fell short of the amount derived from the same sources in 1861 by £3,626 5*s.* 1*d.*

The amount of Fines (one of the above-named items) in 1862 was £5,164 4*s.* 3*d.*; there was an decrease of fines in that year, as compared with the same item in 1861, of £445 4*s.* 9*d.*

The amount of Surplus Profits applied to charitable or useful purposes in the several localities of Loan Funds, in 1862, was £3,695 7*s.* 10*d.*; showing an increase of such grants, in that year, as compared with that of 1861, of £904 4*s.*

The Board's Income in 1862, derived from ordinary sources of Revenue:—

Sale of Notes, Debentures, and Cards, ...	£719	5	10
Interest on Funds invested in Government Stock, . .	133	19	11
Total amount, ...	£853	5	9

The Ordinary Income of 1862 fell short of that of the preceding year by the sum of £52 19*s.* 7*d.*

The total of Board's Receipts from all sources in 1862, viz.:—

Ordinary Income from Sale of Notes, Debentures, and Cards, and from Dividends on Stock, ...	£853	5	9
Interest on Loans to Aghada Loan Fund, ...	1	2	10
In payment of fifth instalment of Aghada Loan, . . .	10	0	0
	£864	8	7

The Board's Expenditure in 1862 was £909 18*s.* 2*d.*; it exceeded that of 1861 by the sum of £6 4*s.*

The Board's Expenditure in 1862 exceeded the income from all sources, of that year, by the sum of £45 9*s.* 7*d.*, a result to be ascribed to the decrease of sale of Notes, &c.

In preceding Reports, the Board have expressed their opinion that some improvement in the present machinery of the local management of Loan Funds, and in the existing legislative control over the Institution, was required, with a view to the more adequate protection of the savings of the industrious poor, and the promotion of the main objects of the Institution, and are still of opinion the necessity for such improvement still exists.

(Signed)

JOHN ENNIS.
CLANCARTY.
JAMES POWER, BART.
W. H. F. COGAN.
GEORGE H. LINDSAY.
H. U. TIGHE.
BELMORE.
J. G. PORTER.

(Countersigned)

RICHARD ROBERT MADDEN, *Secretary.*

April 2, 1863.

APPENDIX

SYNOPTICAL TABLE, exhibiting the Operations of the

COUNTIES.	Number of Societies Reporting in 1862.	Amount of Capital to be Accounted for on 31st December, 1862.	Actual Amount of Capital Working on 31st December, 1862.	Total Amount Circulated in 1862.	Number of Loans issued in 1862.	Sum in Borrowers' hands, on 31st December, 1862, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands, on 31st December, 1862.	Amount of Discount received in 1862.	Amount of Fines received in 1862.
		£	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, .	1	5,149	5,101	20,459	3,505	5,118 1 0	22 17 11	340 19 8	64 11 8
Armagh, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlow, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, . .	1	4,746	4,720	18,675	3,297	4,740 0 0	3 7 6	311 5 0	58 6 2
Clare, . .	1	881	880	3,121	984	835 6 0	45 3 10	73 19 10	9 19 4
Cork, . .	11	7,993	7,669	32,833	10,769	6,555 3 0	1,190 13 5	616 8 9	325 17 9
Donegal, .	7	17,606	15,819	60,760	13,292	14,135 3 0	1,160 15 3	1,200 1 0	427 5 4
Down, . .	1	5,365	5,286	23,175	2,822	4,676 6 0	687 16 9	386 5 0	51 15 5
Dublin, . .	3	4,495	3,196	11,503	2,018	2,890 7 5	1,604 19 10	327 9 7	118 19 7
Fermanagh, .	6	14,395	12,949	49,121	8,888	13,215 16 0	1,169 9 10	1,062 14 11	421 7 5
Galway, .	2	2,693	2,664	10,472	2,344	1,850 13 0	841 4 3	188 17 4	24 1 7
Kerry, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .	2	2,997	2,899	11,572	2,745	2,671 4 0	324 17 11	306 19 10	136 15 9
Kilkenny, .	4	1,738	1,703	6,965	2,708	1,714 4 0	23 4 0	116 1 8	56 4 11
King's, . .	2	3,602	3,597	12,819	3,838	3,432 18 0	166 6 8	282 3 6	166 18 6
Leitrim, .	1	1,133	1,056	4,457	1,374	1,099 4 0	32 16 2	74 5 8	9 1 2
Limerick, .	5	6,213	6,053	26,374	5,647	5,567 8 0	639 7 1	477 3 6	100 15 8
Londonderry,	4	5,480	5,272	18,448	3,558	5,187 6 0	263 18 10	355 11 6	156 6 4
Longford, .	3	5,234	5,081	14,226	3,014	4,422 1 0	867 19 5	410 18 3	63 15 8
Louth, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, . .	2	1,957	1,913	6,395	1,747	1,635 13 0	318 11 1	106 11 8	44 17 7
Meath, . .	1	1,529	1,522	7,509	1,577	1,502 19 0	24 19 7	125 3 0	32 2 6
Monaghan, .	2	2,442	2,424	12,183	3,281	2,439 3 0	0 3 4	203 1 0	71 1 3
Queen's, .	7	12,636	11,806	47,538	13,342	11,258 5 0	743 15 9	884 7 11	508 7 4
Roscommon, .	1	5,664	5,521	18,293	3,915	4,767 2 0	888 13 5	417 6 6	88 2 10
Sligo, . .	4	7,069	6,946	29,613	7,260	6,275 8 0	791 17 5	571 12 11	143 14 8
Tipperary, .	7	16,085	15,927	64,685	19,072	14,919 9 0	1,148 16 6	1,293 16 1	485 0 4
Tyrone, .	15	41,517	38,953	139,329	25,963	37,365 14 0	4,116 9 9	3,178 8 5	1,006 15 0
Waterford, .	2	3,753	3,710	17,169	3,752	3,610 10 0	131 3 3	286 3 0	71 9 8
Westmeath, .	3	4,226	3,794	16,941	4,423	3,965 0 0	256 0 2	410 5 4	128 2 1
Wexford, .	3	7,392	6,431	23,145	5,508	6,952 10 0	426 16 1	492 6 8	309 18 2
Wicklow, .	4	3,100	3,088	11,674	2,684	2,871 3 0	225 7 9	309 11 5	82 10 7
Totals, .	105	197,090	185,980	719,400	163,327	175,673 16 5	18,117 12 9	14,809 8 11	5,164 4 3

(A) No. 1.

Loan Fund System during the Year 1862.

Gross Profit, being the Total Amount received for Discount, Fines, and Cards or Application Papers, in 1862.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1862.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes, during 1862.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1862, after Payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1862, after Payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1862.	Amount actually expended for Charitable or useful Local Purposes in 1862.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
434 15 6	319 0 0	3	265 0 10	61 8 4	—	—	126 14 1	—	125 0 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
397 0 8	110 10 0	4	134 1 5	185 15 11	20	—	77 3 4	—	10 0 0
92 3 2	53 0 0	2	72 12 1	37 5 9	7	17 14 7	—	—	—
1,025 12 9	399 9 0	21	522 19 2	196 19 7	92	0 18 11	326 12 10	—	6 0 0
1,695 3 4	695 1 6	25	953 4 10	604 8 7	226	146 3 3	288 5 0	18 0 0	381 10 0
461 17 3	137 3 7	3	173 11 3	224 0 6	51	—	82 8 5	—	108 0 0
466 19 6	184 10 0	6	244 10 5	263 12 0	34	43 9 7	24 15 7	—	—
1,543 7 0	482 10 0	16	643 6 1	385 17 1	79	—	505 19 7	19 9 0	454 0 0
233 3 1	109 13 4	3	135 0 8	77 16 0	8	—	27 15 6	—	20 0 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
467 19 6	167 14 0	9	281 18 9	117 1 7	27	—	28 0 4	41 4 0	108 9 0
192 11 7	85 14 0	8	120 8 1	48 8 10	11	—	22 11 11	0 17 0	8 17 0
474 11 10	164 0 0	7	234 12 4	72 17 11	25	—	166 4 8	—	235 17 10
94 15 10	50 0 0	2	65 3 2	37 10 0	14	7 3 5	—	—	—
653 10 3	320 4 0	13	414 17 5	74 19 11	40	—	160 19 8	4 15 0	—
534 0 4	215 0 0	7	280 19 7	203 7 1	57	4 13 3	56 16 8	5 0 0	118 0 0
502 1 4	194 10 0	7	235 7 6	183 18 3	65	—	74 6 5	—	130 0 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
165 10 7	72 0 0	2	78 6 2	83 8 1	5	0 1 10	5 2 3	—	—
170 14 7	80 0 0	3	88 8 6	72 10 0	12	—	9 6 1	—	—
301 9 1	130 0 0	5	168 9 3	127 17 8	32	328 12 11	14 3 1	319 12 0	—
1,456 13 10	562 12 0	17	848 3 7	472 10 3	92	135 10 7	118 7 11	224 6 0	186 4 2
544 2 8	273 0 0	6	342 16 0	193 16 0	70	8 14 4	—	16 5 0	—
771 2 7	295 0 0	13	381 16 6	294 7 11	61	7 10 10	101 13 1	—	121 12 8
1,986 4 7	785 15 0	21	998 17 4	448 19 1	154	140 7 9	493 3 0	86 16 0	460 0 0
4,414 16 8	1,629 10 0	49	2,201 5 10	1,755 5 5	286	—	446 9 8	86 7 0	814 12 0
395 6 6	156 0 0	4	201 10 4	153 15 8	27	—	36 10 6	3 10 0	30 0 0
586 6 0	223 0 0	8	268 11 1	163 5 2	52	—	154 10 5	0 14 0	75 0 0
848 3 11	320 0 0	9	418 0 8	210 8 1	67	—	196 5 11	9 16 0	221 15 11
411 15 10	148 0 0	11	190 5 1	106 0 10	61	—	116 5 1	—	80 9 3
21,321 19 9	8,362 16 5	284	10,964 13 11	6,857 11 6	1,675	841 1 3	3,660 11 0	836 11 0	3,695 7 10

APPENDIX

STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS of LOAN FUNDS for the Year ending

The Funds, the Names of which are printed in *Italics*, have ceased to operate during the year 1862, or have been

COUNTY AND NAME OF LOAN FUND.	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st Dec. 1862.	Of which is held free of Interest, being Original subscription or Unappropriated Profits.	Actual Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec. 1862.	Total Amount Circulated in 1862.	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1862.	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the Issue of each Loan to the Society, exclusive of Interest on the Capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1862, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1862.	Amount of Discount received in 1862.	Amount of Fines received in 1862.
ANTRIM.	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	5,149	4,699	5,101	20,459	20,459	3,505	5 16 0	1 6	5,110 1 0	22 17 11	340 19 8	64 11 8
CAVAN.												
Ballyjamesduff,	4,746	1,086	4,720	18,675	18,675	3,297	5 13 0	0 9	4,740 0 0	3 7 6	311 5 0	58 6 2
CLARE.												
Miltown Malbay,	881	121	880	3,121	1,507	984	3 3 0	1 5	835 6 0	45 3 10	73 19 10	9 19 4
CORK.												
Aghada,	324	277	322	1,306	–	966	1 6 0	0 5	275 8 0	47 6 4	21 15 4	16 17 2
Ballyclough,	771	227	708	2,924	1,676	1,135	2 10 0	0 11	683 13 0	85 0 5	62 14 0	22 18 5
Bandon,	300	300	265	988	–	165	2 6 0	1 0	208 19 0	56 16 9	16 9 4	3 7 3
Cork Charitable (New)	1,532	1,532	1,434	5,924	–	1,713	3 9 0	1 5	1,136 5 0	393 14 1	98 14 8	109 16 7
Doneraile (New),	581	81	579	3,307	717	1,260	2 12 0	0 10	559 5 0	20 12 1	65 11 5	17 7 4
Fermoy,	1,529	169	1,460	7,450	1,256	1,927	3 12 0	0 10	1,484 6 0	44 11 11	142 9 8	9 3 3
Kanturk,	1,251	276	1,225	4,977	1,816	1,828	2 14 0	1 1	1,215 4 0	32 3 4	109 8 8	61 16 1
Kinsale,	959	289	947	3,314	–	884	3 14 0	1 6	650 6 0	308 10 4	55 4 8	57 1 8
Knockmourne (New),	246	53	244	1,014	–	437	2 8 0	0 3	216 7 0	28 7 1	17 9 4	5 9 4
Newmarket,	500	500	485	1,595	–	454	3 10 0	1 6	325 0 0	173 11 1	26 11 8	22 0 8
Queenstown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7,993	3,704	7,669	32,833	5,465	10,769	–	–	6,555 3 0	1,190 13 5	616 8 9	325 17 9
DONEGAL.												
Ballintra,	1,960	820	1,943	7,162	7,162	1,675	4 5 0	1 1	1,918 3 0	40 3 10	119 7 4	39 16 10
Buncrana,	2,368	88	1,768	6,338	3,873	1,505	4 5 0	1 11	23 19 0	48 4 3	137 18 2	57 8 5
Carndonagh,	3,044	336	2,415	8,652	5,144	1,833	4 14 0	2 1	2,523 18 0	520 4 6	165 12 8	52 5 0
Culdaff,	3,220	478	3,020	10,221	9,401	1,980	5 3 0	1 6	3,216 11 0	–	241 17 2	66 18 9
Letterkenny,	1,973	1,433	1,909	9,405	–	1,971	4 15 0	1 0	1,918 18 0	52 18 0	156 15 0	75 8 8
Moville,	2,745	1,218	2,483	9,461	–	2,599	3 12 0	1 2	2,656 19 0	82 0 11	220 15 0	69 10 11
Raphoe,	2,296	982	2,281	9,467	–	1,729	5 9 0	1 3	1,876 15 0	417 3 9	157 15 8	65 16 9
	17,606	5,355	15,819	60,706	25,580	13,292	–	–	14,135 3 0	1,160 15 3	1,200 1 0	427 5 4
DOWN.												
Hollywood,	5,365	985	5,286	23,175	–	2,822	8 4 0	1 2	4,676 6 0	687 16 9	386 5 0	51 15 5
DUBLIN.												
Dublin, S. Eastn.	2,641	75	1,435	7,282	6,122	1,116	6 1 0	3 2	1,569 12 0	1071 6 1	210 12 11	90 11 2
Johnstone Charitable,	422	147	421	1,030	1,030	157	6 11 0	1 8	281 4 5	140 15 6	17 3 4	1 6 1
Lucan,	1,432	83	1,340	3,191	3,191	745	4 5 0	1 5	1,039 11 0	392 18 3	99 13 4	27 2 4
	4,495	305	3,196	11,503	10,343	2,018	–	–	2,890 7 5	1,604 19 10	327 9 7	118 19 7
FERMANAGH.												
Crichton,	7,121	4,436	7,108	27,917	26,378	4,799	5 16 0	0 10	6,772 14 0	344 7 1	582 15 7	232 1 2
Enniskillen,	1,547	180	1,488	4,799	3,123	877	5 9 0	2 6	1,377 11 0	166 3 5	125 10 6	43 7 4
Kesh,	2,205	755	1,205	5,347	–	1,124	4 16 0	1 0	2,113 6 0	92 12 2	89 2 4	45 17 6
Lack,	1,746	851	1,422	4,552	3,500	689	6 10 0	3 0	1,482 14 0	262 5 11	126 18 2	38 6 1
Lisbellaw,	801	131	760	2,056	2,056	372	5 10 0	2 5	570 2 0	230 3 9	64 5 0	19 18 3
Tempo,	975	580	966	4,450	–	1,027	4 6 0	1 7	899 9 0	73 17 6	74 3 4	41 17 1
	14,395	6,933	12,949	49,121	35,057	8,888	–	–	13,215 16 0	1,169 9 10	1,062 14 11	421 7 5
GALWAY.												
Ballinasloe,	1,983	442	1,970	9,489	–	2,041	4 13 0	1 2	1,621 17 0	359 11 9	158 3 0	20 4 8
Loughrea (New),	710	710	694	983	983	303	3 4 0	1 1	228 16 0	481 12 6	30 14 4	3 16 11
	2,693	1,152	2,664	10,472	983	2,344	–	–	1,850 13 0	841 4 3	188 17 4	24 1 7
KILDARE.												
Athy,	1,984	684	1,895	7,578	4,499	1,945	3 18 0	2 0	1,758 4 0	225 11 4	191 18 2	107 15 10
Fontstown,	1,013	132	1,004	3,994	3,227	800	4 19 0	2 2	913 0 0	99 6 7	115 1 8	28 19 11
	2,997	816	2,899	11,572	7,726	2,745	–	–	2,671 4 0	324 17 11	306 19 10	136 15 9

(A) No. 2.

31st December, 1862, as rendered to the Loan Fund Board.

wound up; those printed in Capitals have been closed by order of the Board on account of Irregularities in the Management.

Gross Profit, being the Total Amount received for Discount, Fines, and Cards, or Application Papers, in 1862.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1862.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes in 1862.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1862 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1862 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1862.	Amount actually Expended for Charitable Purposes in 1862.	Honorary Officers: Treasurers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
434 15 6	319 0 0	3	265 0 10	61 8 4	–	–	126 14 1	–	125 0 0	William J. Gwynn, Esq.
397 0 8	110 10 0	4	134 1 5	185 15 11	20	–	77 3 4	–	10 0 0	R. J. Cuming, Esq., J.P.
92 3 2	53 0 0	2	72 12 1	37 5 9	7	17 14 7	–	–	–	Fras. Moroney, Esq., J.P.
46 15 6	10 13 0	2	18 15 3	1 2 10	1	–	26 17 5	–	–	Rev. F. Shortt.
90 7 0	35 18 0	3	53 7 7	29 7 5	22	–	8 15 3	–	6 0 0	R. Longfield, Esq., D.L.
23 8 3	20 0 0	1	22 9 1	–	–	–	0 19 2	–	–	Mr. Thomas Bennett.
									–	
226 2 10	96 0 0	2	127 8 8	–	–	–	112 0 8	–		Dr. Wycherly.
93 8 9	48 18 0	3	57 1 6	37 6 3	8	0 18 11	–	–	–	Mr. William Murphy.
159 15 11	62 12 0	3	83 12 0	66 13 11	27	–	9 10 0	–	–	Miss C. Briscoe.
189 14 11	40 8 0	2	52 15 3	52 12 5	19	–	84 7 3	–	–	VeryRev.P.D.O'Regan,P.P.
116 19 11	50 0 0	3	67 7 0	–	–	–	55 3 1	–	–	Achilles Daunt, Esq.
26 11 4	5 0 0	1	6 9 7	9 16 9	15	–	10 5 0	–	–	Rev. R. D. Campion.
52 8 4	30 0 0	1	33 13 3	–	–	–	18 15 0	–	–	George Smith, Esq.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mr. David Paterson.
1,025 12 9	399 9 0	21	522 19 2	196 19 7	92	0 18 11	326 12 10	–	6 0 0	
173 3 4	65 0 0	2	91 18 11	60 13 0	23	–	4 8 7	18 0 0	3 0 0	William Thompson, Esq.
207 15 5	115 7 6	5	144 18 9	112 2 8	39	44 9 2	–	–	–	Rev. David Mitchell.
229 6 9	116 15 0	5	199 13 0	143 5 2	32	119 14 1	–	–	16 0 0	John Doherty, Esq.
308 15 11	116 0 0	4	149 15 9	136 18 5	35	–	26 18 10	–	10 5 0	Rev. John Canning.
244 2 11	78 0 0	2	103 12 7	24 15 9	10	–	113 0 3	–	52 5 0	Mr. William Elliott.
301 2 6	110 19 0	4	155 12 0	72 12 10	26	–	72 17 8	–	200 0 0	Wm. Haslett, Esq., J.P.
230 16 6	93 0 0	3	107 13 10	54 0 9	61	–	70 19 8	–	100 0 0	Wm. Fenwick, Esq., J.P.
1,695 3 4	695 1 6	25	953 4 10	604 8 7	226	164 3 3	288 5 0	18 0 0	381 10 0	
461 17 3	137 3 7	3	173 11 3	224 0 6	51	–	82 8 5	–	108 0 0	James Jackson, Esq.
313 17 2	135 15 0	2	177 10 8	196 15 1	24	43 9 7	–	–	–	M. Hewson, Esq., R.N.
19 15 7	10 0 0	1	13 5 11	–	–	–	9 9 3	–	–	J. C. Lowry, Esq.
133 6 9	38 15 0	3	53 13 10	66 16 11	10	–	15 6 4	–	–	Mr. Edward Coley.
466 19 6	184 10 0	6	244 10 5	263 12 0	34	43 9 7	24 15 7	–	–	
854 19 7	175 0 0	5	234 9 10	135 15 10	20	–	490 13 2	–	434 0 0	Mr. Hugh Armstrong.
176 8 3	85 0 0	2	110 0 6	63 15 10	16	–	0 10 10	–	–	M. H. Morphy, Esq.
134 19 10	42 10 0	3	62 14 6	77 12 5	16	–	1 3 4	–	–	Wm. Archdall, Esq., J.P.
170 19 1	80 0 0	2	106 1 0	43 2 0	17	–	7 2 0	14 15 0	–	Edward Athill, Esq., J.P.
85 14 3	35 0 0	2	46 6 7	33 16 0	5	–	6 6 11	–	10 0 0	Rev. J. G. Porter, J.P.
120 6 0	65 0 0	2	83 13 8	31 15 0	5	–	0 3 4	4 14 0	10 0 0	Mr. John Gibson.
1,543 7 0	482 10 0	16	643 6 1	385 17 1	79	–	505 19 7	19 9 0	454 0 0	
196 13 11	97 13 4	2	117 15 8	77 16 0	8	–	4 7 3	–	–	Wm. Lancaster, Esq., J.P.
36 9 2	12 0 0	1	17 5 0	–	–	–	23 8 3	–	20 0 0	Rev. J. Macklin, P.P.
233 3 1	109 13 4	3	135 0 8	77 16 0	8	–	27 15 6	–	20 0 0	
315 11 2	116 14 0	5	195 4 6	77 13 0	10	–	1 14 10	41 4 0	94 14 0	H. Hannon, Esq.
152 8 4	51 0 0	4	86 14 3	39 8 7	17	–	26 5 6	–	13 15 0	Rev. R. W. Bagot.
467 19 6	167 14 0	9	281 18 9	117 1 7	27	–	28 0 4	41 4 0	108 9 0	

APPENDIX (A) No. 2.—Statement of Accounts of Loan Funds for the Year

COUNTY AND NAME OF LOAN FUND.	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st Dec. 1862.	Of which is held free of Interest, being Original subscription or Unappropriated Profits.	Actual Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec. 1862.	Total Amount Circulated in 1862.	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1862.	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the Issue of each Loan to the Society, exclusive of Interest on the Capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1862, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1862.	Amount of Discount received in 1862.	Amount of Fines received in 1862.
KILKENNY.	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Callan, No. 1,	663	263	660	2,910	–	1,048	2 15 0	0 11	661 1 0	–	48 10 0	20 14 1
Fiddown,	144	144	142	695	–	341	2 0 0	1 0	143 0 0	1 3 10	11 11 8	9 13 8
Stoneyford,	424	29	406	1,795	–	733	2 9 0	0 10	420 19 0	3 12 0	29 18 4	6 14 4
Thomastown,	507	293	495	1,565	–	586	2 13 0	1 0	489 4 0	18 8 2	26 1 8	19 2 10
	1,738	729	1,703	6,965	–	2,708	–	–	1,714 4 0	23 4 0	116 1 8	56 4 11
KING'S CO.												
Clara,	2,158	936	2,156	8,493	3,011	2,280	3 14 0	1 2	2,116 0 0	41 11 9	210 1 6	71 5 10
Tullamore,	1,444	1,069	1,441	4,326	–	1,558	2 16 0	1 0	1,316 18 0	124 14 11	72 2 0	95 12 8
	3,602	2,005	3,597	12,819	3,011	3,838	–	–	3,432 18 0	166 6 8	282 3 6	166 18 6
LEITRIM.												
Annaduff,	1,133	488	1,056	4,457	4,457	1,374	3 5 0	0 11	1,099 4 0	32 16 2	74 5 8	9 1 2
LIMERICK.												
Askeaton,	714	224	653	3,040	846	737	4 2 0	1 0	707 6 0	6 10 2	50 13 4	18 17 4
Ballingarry,	704	109	679	3,005	–	711	4 4 0	1 5	606 3 0	96 4 1	50 1 8	24 10 6
Galbally,	1,274	936	1,245	5,291	2,579	1,221	4 7 0	0 11	980 17 0	289 14 9	125 15 10	6 4 8
Limerick Industrial,	1,604	1,334	1,593	7,553	–	1,439	5 5 0	1 9	1,577 14 0	25 13 6	125 17 8	29 3 1
Limerick Pery and Jubilee,	1,917	1,917	1,883	7,485	–	1,539	4 17 0	1 10	1,695 8 0	221 4 7	124 15 0	22 0 1
	6,213	4,520	6,053	26,374	3,425	5,647	–	–	5,567 8 0	639 7 1	477 3 6	100 15 8
LONDONDERRY.												
Draperstown,	1,304	163	1,302	4,120	3,300	801	4 12 0	2 1	1,302 10 0	–	116 15 10	25 10 1
Kilrea,	3,316	584	3,253	11,327	11,327	1,940	5 16 0	1 3	3,033 16 0	263 18 10	188 15 8	87 3 6
Londonderry,*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maghera,	860	23	717	3,001	–	727	4 2 0	1 8	851 0 0	–	50 0 4	43 12 9
	5,480	770	5,272	18,448	14,627	3,558	–	–	5,187 6 0	263 18 10	355 11 10	156 6 4
LONGFORD.												
Abbeyshrule,	1,150	420	1,150	1,347	1,277	–	–	–	939 5 0	211 4 5	41 1 5	17 6 8
Edgeworthstown,	1,988	361	1,970	6,956	4,738	1,419	4 18 0	1 0	1,707 2 0	276 10 11	185 0 7	18 11 9
Shrule,	2,146	499	1,961	5,923	5,923	1,595	3 14 0	1 6	1,765 14 0	380 4 1	184 16 3	27 17 3
	5,284	1,280	5,081	14,226	11,938	3,014	–	–	4,422 1 0	867 19 5	410 18 3	63 15 8
MAYO.												
Kiltimagh,	600	–	598	1,404	–	444	3 3 0	–	280 3 0	318 11 1	23 8 0	–
Swineford,	1,357	6	1,315	4,991	–	1,303	3 6 0	1 2	1,355 10 0	–	83 3 8	44 7 7
	1,957	6	1,913	6,395	–	1,747	–	–	1,635 13 0	318 11 1	106 11 8	44 7 7
MEATH.												
Kells,	1,529	79	1,522	7,509	–	1,577	4 15 0	1 1	1,502 19 0	24 19 7	125 3 0	32 2 6
MONAGHAN.												
Cornasoo,	1,098	154	1,082	5,427	–	1,917	2 16 0	0 9	1,096 9 0	0 3 4	90 9 0	28 11 11
Raw,	1,344	179	1,342	6,756	–	1,364	4 19 0	1 5	1,342 14 0	–	112 12 0	42 9 4
	2,442	333	2,424	12,183	–	3,281	–	–	2,439 3 0	0 3 4	203 1 0	71 1 3
QUEEN'S CO.												
Abbeyleix,	1,889	489	1,866	8,141	4,320	2,174	3 18 0	1 7	1,872 2 0	15 7 4	171 13 8	51 9 1
Crettyard,	1,597	287	972	–	–	–	–	–	798 14 0	174 0 0	0 2 4	4 7 10
Durrow,	2,242	682	2,224	9,017	6,717	2,101	4 6 0	1 9	2,134 19 0	106 4 2	206 5 2	73 9 0
Maryborough,	2,030	130	2,018	8,919	–	2,763	3 4 0	0 11	1,805 3 0	224 12 5	148 13 0	160 19 11
Mountrath,	2,234	534	2,149	10,122	–	2,507	4 0 0	1 1	2,164 12 0	64 6 2	168 14 0	50 8 0
Portarlington,	1,374	39	1,353	6,042	–	2,424	2 9 0	0 9	1,301 0 0	72 14 5	100 14 0	73 13 3
Timahoe,	1,270	240	1,224	5,297	–	1,373	3 17 0	1 5	1,181 15 0	86 11 3	88 5 9	94 0 3
	12,636	2,401	11,806	47,538	11,037	13,342	–	–	11,258 5 0	743 15 9	884 7 11	508 7 4

* Report of this Society not received at closing of Tables.

ending 31st December, 1862, as rendered to the LOAN FUND BOARD—*continued.*

Gross Profit, being the Total Amount received for Discount, Fines, and Cards, or Application Papers, in 1862.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1862.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes in 1862.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1862 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1862 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1862.	Amount actually Expended for Charitable Purposes in 1862.	HONORARY OFFICERS: TREASURERS.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
73 11 5	40 0 0	2	48 14 0	18 6 9	3	–	5 8 10	0 17 0	–	M. R. Weld, Esq.
22 13 9	15 0 0	1	16 13 4	–	–	–	6 0 5	–	–	Rev. W. Gregory.
45 15 11	9 14 0	3	25 6 4	19 10 5	6	–	0 18 4	–	0 17 0	Mrs. S. Flood.
50 10 6	21 0 0	2	29 14 5	10 11 8	2	–	10 4 4	–	8 0 0	Ven. Archdn. Thacker.
192 11 7	85 14 0	8	120 8 1	48 8 10	11	–	22 11 11	0 17 0	8 17 0	
300 7 4	88 0 0	3	125 5 3	57 2 9	24	–	117 2 5	–	60 17 10	Henry R. Perry, Esq.
174 4 6	76 0 0	4	109 7 1	15 15 2	1	–	49 2 3	–	175 0 0	Alex. M'Mullen, Esq.
474 11 10	164 0 0	7	234 12 4	72 17 11	25	–	166 4 8	–	235 17 10	
94 15 10	50 0 0	2	65 3 2	37 10 0	14	7 3 5	–	–	–	Mr. James Reynolds.
75 13 6	30 0 0	2	33 8 1	24 19 8	15	–	12 10 9	4 15 0	–	Rev. Geo. Maxwell.
84 4 1	40 0 0	2	50 1 6	29 15 10	6	–	6 8 6	–	–	Rev. G. G. Gubbins.
137 2 3	48 0 0	3	59 16 7	10 3 9	14	–	67 1 11	–	–	R. D. Bolton Massy, Esq., D.L.
193 15 9	112 4 0	3	129 15 0	10 0 8	5	–	54 0 1	–	–	Rev. M. Fitzgerald.
162 14 8	90 0 0	3	141 16 3	–	–	–	20 18 5	–	–	Edward Fitt, Esq.
653 10 3	320 4 0	13	414 17 5	74 19 11	40	–	160 19 8	4 15 0	–	
149 14 5	80 0 0	2	92 19 1	46 5 0	13	–	5 10 4	5 0 0	–	Mr. James Kerr.
284 11 8	95 0 0	3	126 14 5	114 0 8	37	–	51 6 4	–	118 0 0	R. H. Dolling, Esq., J.P.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
99 14 3	40 0 0	2	61 6 1	43 1 5	7	4 13 3	–	–	–	Mr. James Kerr.
534 0 4	215 0 0	7	280 19 7	203 7 1	57	4 13 3	56 16 8	5 0 0	118 0 0	
60 15 3	28 0 0	1	31 10 0	19 11 3	6	–	9 14 7	–	–	Dr. Huggins.
215 6 9	72 10 0	3	88 5 0	80 9 8	37	–	38 12 4	–	30 0 0	Rev. J. H. J. Powell.
225 19 4	94 0 0	3	116 2 6	83 17 4	22	–	25 19 6	–	100 0 0	Mr. Thomas Maxwell.
502 1 4	194 10 0	7	235 17 6	183 18 3	65	–	74 6 5	–	130 0 0	
27 2 2	–	–	–	28 8 1	2	0 1 10	–	–	–	E. H. Jordan, Esq.
138 8 5	72 0 0	2	78 6 2	55 0 0	3	–	5 2 3	–	–	Major H. B. Brabazon.
165 10 7	72 0 0	2	78 6 2	83 8 1	5	0 1 10	5 2 3	–	–	
170 14 7	80 0 0	3	88 8 6	72 10 0	12	–	9 16 1	–	–	Robt. Woodward, Esq.
135 0 5	60 0 0	2	72 11 4	48 6 0	9	–	14 3 1	–	–	Samuel Jameson, Esq.
166 8 8	70 0 0	3	95 17 11	79 11 8	23	328 12 11	–	319 12 0	–	Mr. J. T. M'Vittie.
301 9 1	130 0 0	5	168 9 3	127 17 8	32	328 12 11	14 3 1	319 12 0	–	
244 6 2	140 0 0	3	194 16 11	74 5 8	10	–	28 11 5	–	5 4 2	E. L. Swan, Esq.
4 10 6	–	–	–	–	–	5 17 10	–	–	–	
291 12 11	140 0 0	3	191 0 8	88 14 0	19	16 5 9	–	29 14 0	121 0 0	Robert Rhodes, Esq.
283 13 3	39 0 0	3	135 6 1	97 12 1	19	98 14 0	–	159 18 0	50 0 0	Thomas Turpin, Esq.
241 17 8	110 0 0	2	133 19 9	96 7 6	17	14 13 0	–	24 7 0	10 0 0	William Roe, Esq.
196 18 7	78 12 0	4	93 11 5	62 7 7	12	–	39 7 11	–	–	Very Rev. J. Wolseley.
193 14 9	60 0 0	2	99 8 9	53 3 5	15	–	50 8 7	10 7 0	–	William Edge, Esq.
1,456 13 10	562 12 0	17	848 3 7	472 10 3	92	135 10 7	118 7 11	224 6 0	186 4 2	

APPENDIX (A) No. 2.—Statement of Accounts of Loan Funds for the Year

COUNTY AND NAME OF LOAN FUND.	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st Dec. 1862.	Of which is held free of Interest, being Original Subscription or Unappropriated Profits.	Actual Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec. 1862.	Total Amount Circulated in 1862.	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1862.	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the Issue of each Loan to the Society, exclusive of Interest on the Capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1862, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1862.	Amount of Discount received in 1862.	Amount of Fines received in 1862.
ROSCOMMON.	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Athlone,	5,664	1,767	5,521	18,293	13,493	3,915	4 13 0	1 9	4,767 2 0	888 13 5	417 6 6	88 2 10
SLIGO.												
Bellaghy,	2,431	383	2,387	11,698	–	3,012	3 17 0	0 6	2,304 16 0	126 14 0	194 14 4	78 0 0
Drumcliff,	1,143	370	1,118	3,876	2,470	816	4 15 0	1 9	990 4 0	152 10 2	100 12 5	18 5 11
Sligo,	1,627	117	1,576	6,473	2,899	1,431	4 10 0	1 9	1,501 18 0	123 4 7	150 3 2	33 8 10
Tubbercurry,	1,868	478	1,865	7,566	–	2,001	3 15 0	0 7	1,478 10 0	389 8 8	126 2 0	13 19 11
	7,069	1,348	6,946	29,613	5,369	7,260	–	–	6,275 8 0	791 17 5	571 12 11	143 14 8
TIPPERARY.												
Borrisokane,	810	–	809	1,798	769	601	2 19 0	0 11	799 8 0	10 1 11	39 11 7	4 5 1
Cahir,	1,800	229	1,799	8,249	–	2,204	3 15 0	0 7	1,603 14 0	190 11 10	137 9 8	6 15 3
Cashel,	2,959	1,619	2,956	12,193	4,978	4,491	3 14 0	0 10	2,796 17 0	159 9 4	244 14 0	42 11 10
Fethard,	1,060	371	1,042	4,398	–	1,762	2 9 0	0 9	969 11 0	90 9 8	73 6 0	55 15 0
Nenagh,	3,824	1,362	3,717	13,349	9,460	3,839	3 9 0	1 5	3,318 0 0	501 18 6	301 6 4	111 13 0
Roscrea,	3,508	1,281	3,494	14,742	10,295	3,707	3 10 0	1 3	3,505 19 0	–	331 9 10	129 19 10
Tipperary,	2,124	435	2,110	9,956	–	2,468	4 0 0	1 10	1,926 0 0	196 5 3	165 18 8	134 0 4
	16,085	5,297	15,927	64,685	25,502	19,072	–	–	14,919 9 0	1148 16 6	1293 16 1	485 0 4
TYRONE.												
Arboe,	2,846	734	2,725	8,386	6,441	1,383	5 6 0	1 6	1,981 0 0	861 5 6	193 8 10	78 8 3
Ballygawley,	2,338	95	1,534	4,749	4,071	1,070	4 9 0	0 4	2,322 16 0	13 7 8	141 5 7	44 8 8
Beragh,	2,429	1,079	2,155	6,812	6,812	1,141	6 0 0	2 5	2,174 8 0	253 11 1	170 6 0	65 4 10
Castlederg,	2,230	130	2,032	6,884	6,586	1,262	5 9 0	1 8	2,176 8 0	53 1 9	169 12 4	57 7 1
Coalisland,	2,664	559	2,661	10,638	6,812	2,276	4 13 0	1 7	2,519 8 0	142 2 3	218 2 6	91 12 0
Coagh,	2,522	822	2,303	10,685	7,309	2,060	5 3 0	1 0	2,403 3 0	114 5 9	224 18 6	68 16 9
Cookstown,	3,022	1,052	3,006	11,282	6,357	2,582	4 9 0	0 11	2,323 5 0	691 18 7	241 0 2	33 11 5
Dromore,	2,988	670	2,904	10,785	7,961	1,582	6 16 0	2 0	2,891 5 0	95 6 2	261 1 6	78 11 3
Drumquin,	3,432	1,848	3,329	11,112	11,106	1,788	6 4 0	1 10	2,614 6 0	817 18 8	191 2 0	62 0 0
Kilskeery,	935	485	926	3,125	3,125	565	5 10 0	3 1	791 4 0	143 4 0	97 13 1	27 0 11
Newtownstewart,	4,843	1,451	4,784	16,123	15,845	2,578	6 5 0	1 6	4,722 2 0	119 11 4	268 14 4	123 10 0
Omagh,	2,132	432	2,058	6,113	6,113	1,277	4 15 0	2 1	1,788 4 0	342 16 1	191 0 7	41 7 7
Pomeroy,	2,617	567	2,472	7,832	7,832	1,401	5 11 0	1 10	2,297 8 0	317 12 8	244 15 0	57 15 0
Stewartstown,	3,854	777	3,714	15,263	10,767	3,013	4 18 0	1 11	3,738 1 0	111 18 6	344 2 2	77 2 7
Strabane,	2,665	115	2,350	9,540	7,475	1,985	4 16 0	1 10	2,622 16 0	38 9 9	221 5 10	99 18 8
	41,517	10,816	38,953	139,329	114,612	25,963	–	–	37,365 14 0	4,116 9 9	3,178 8 5	1,006 15 0
WATERFORD.												
Tallow,	799	–	759	3,725	–	1,488	2 10 0	0 8	790 0 0	–	62 1 8	26 12 3
Waterford,	2,954	654	2,951	13,444	–	2,264	5 18 0	1 3	2,820 10 0	131 3 3	224 1 4	44 17 5
	3,753	654	3,710	17,169	–	3,752	–	–	3,610 10 0	131 3 3	286 3 0	71 9 8
WESTMEATH.												
Mayne,	131	26	130	581	–	304	1 18 0	0 5	130 19 0	–	9 13 4	6 2 5
Moate,	1,061	217	1,060	4,873	1,361	1,321	3 13 0	1 5	1,025 6 0	35 4 1	98 4 7	23 12 6
St.Mary's,Athlone	3,034	909	2,604	11,487	7,606	2,798	4 2 0	1 2	2,808 15 0	220 16 1	302 7 5	98 7 2
	4,226	1,152	3,794	16,941	8,967	4,423	–	–	3,965 0 0	256 0 2	410 5 4	128 3 1
WEXFORD.												
Enniscorthy,	1,101	252	1,097	4,018	–	1,212	3 6 0	1 8	780 6 0	319 8 4	66 19 4	62 0 4
New Ross Benevolent,	3,721	1,108	3,290	11,676	8,383	2,919	4 0 0	0 10	3,719 10 0	–	264 9 2	137 8 2
New Ross National,	2,570	1,489	2,044	7,451	4,401	1,377	5 8 0	2 8	2,452 14 0	107 7 9	160 18 2	110 9 8
	7,392	2,849	6,431	23,145	12,784	5,508	–	–	6,952 10 0	426 16 1	492 6 8	309 18 2
WICKLOW.												
Baltinglass,	621	72	621	2,506	1,567	675	3 14 0	1 3	621 0 0	–	64 12 0	12 11 7
Imaal,	1,157	287	1,150	3,889	2,539	754	5 3 0	1 9	981 8 0	175 0 0	101 10 0	36 4 4
Kiltegan,	602	362	601	2,365	1,751	604	3 18 0	1 4	600 18 0	0 12 10	64 19 0	21 4 8
Moyne,	720	209	716	2,914	2,054	651	4 9 0	1 2	667 17 0	49 14 11	78 10 5	12 8 0
	3,100	930	3,088	11,674	7,911	2,684	–	–	2,871 3 0	225 7 9	309 11 5	82 8 7

ending 31st December, 1862, as rendered to the LOAN FUND BOARD—*continued*.

Gross Profit, being the Total Amount received for Discount, Fines, and Cards, or Application Papers, in 1862.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1862.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes in 1862.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1862 (if any after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1862 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1862.	Amount actually Expended for Charitable Purposes in 1862.	HONORARY OFFICERS: TREASURERS.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
544 2 8	273 0 0	6	342 16 0	193 16 0	70	8 14 4	–	16 5 0	–	John M'Donnell, Esq.
293 1 6	78 0 0	4	101 12 8	106 5 2	32	–	84 7 8	–	51 12 8	Bernard Colleran, Esq.
125 14 4	56 0 0	3	72 5 8	38 12 9	14	–	14 15 11	–	20 0 0	Thomas Yeates, Esq.
195 10 6	98 0 0	4	126 16 5	76 5 0	10	7 10 10	–	–	–	George Leech, Esq.
156 16 3	63 0 0	2	81 1 9	75 5 0	5	–	2 9 6	–	50 0 0	John Gray, Esq.
771 2 7	295 0 0	13	381 16 6	296 7 11	61	7 10 10	101 13 1	–	121 12 8	
48 19 3	10 9 6	1	28 11 5	20 6 8	5	–	–	–	–	Dr. M'Garvey.
162 0 1	46 0 0	2	64 12 10	42 0 0	58	–	53 8 9	0 18 0	–	Robert Proctor, Esq.
332 7 7	145 0 0	3	185 14 0	12 12 4	7	–	130 17 3	3 4 0	–	Mr. Matthew O'Ryan.
143 15 2	60 7 0	4	71 0 2	32 17 8	7	–	39 17 7	–	10 0 0	John M'Carthy, Esq.
452 5 2	218 8 0	5	281 11 9	144 3 8	29	140 7 9	–	71 4 0	–	W. Wolfe, Esq.
507 8 1	183 0 0	3	228 10 11	103 17 6	14	–	163 7 8	11 10 0	400 0 0	Mr. John Large.
339 9 3	122 10 6	3	138 16 3	93 1 3	34	–	105 11 9	–	50 0 0	T. P. Morissy, Esq.
1,986 4 7	785 15 0	21	998 17 4	448 19 1	154	140 7 9	493 3 0	86 16 0	460 0 0	
283 7 7	115 0 0	3	146 11 3	113 12 10	30	–	23 3 8	–	–	Mr. Charles Quinn.
194 12 7	–	1	18 3 2	116 11 8	10	–	68 8 5	–	–	Mervyn Stewart, Esq., J.P.
245 1 0	102 10 0	5	141 17 5	90 13 0	22	–	6 10 7	6 0 0	–	Dr. Robinson.
237 13 9	80 0 0	2	104 10 5	110 4 8	19	–	23 9 6	–	–	Joseph Scott, Esq., J.P.
328 18 5	132 0 0	3	176 10 4	110 9 1	28	–	41 16 2	–	10 0 0	Rev. W. Young.
310 18 7	100 0 0	3	137 2 4	119 1 6	10	–	56 18 3	5 5 0	100 0 0	Mr. William Ekin.
303 2 5	95 0 0	3	119 0 10	101 8 10	9	–	82 12 9	–	93 10 0	S. E. Weir, Esq.
352 15 3	130 0 0	3	163 3 11	143 10 5	19	–	19 8 11	27 2 0	20 0 0	Mr. Robert Warnock.
268 4 4	130 0 0	2	159 17 2	105 1 8	20	–	7 4 4	–	–	Edward Sproule, Esq.
129 8 2	70 0 0	3	87 14 11	24 18 8	5	–	16 14 7	–	66 2 0	Rev. J. G. Porter, J.P.
415 9 10	153 0 0	5	195 14 3	175 3 4	34	–	26 15 3	17 17 0	150 0 0	John Rogers, Esq., J.P.
243 1 0	92 0 0	2	137 7 7	90 11 1	14	–	15 2 4	–	–	Mr. Wm. T. M'Creery.
314 3 6	110 0 0	3	133 11 3	123 6 0	15	–	57 6 3	–	100 0 0	Robert Henry, Esq.
449 18 6	195 0 0	6	290 5 5	182 15 7	31	–	0 6 5	30 3 0	275 0 0	Wm. Megaw, Esq.
338 1 9	125 0 0	5	189 15 7	147 17 1	20	–	0 12 3	–	–	Samuel Dunn, Esq.
4,414 16 8	1,629 10 0	49	2,201 5 10	1,755 5 5	286	–	446 9 8	86 7 0	814 12 0	
101 1 11	36 0 0	1	49 12 0	42 19 0	5	–	8 10 11	–	–	Mr. Joseph Sewell.
294 4 7	120 0 0	3	151 18 4	110 16 8	22	–	27 19 7	3 10 0	30 0 0	V. R. Delandre, Esq.
395 6 6	156 0 0	4	201 10 4	153 15 8	27	–	36 10 6	3 10 0	30 0 0	
17 1 1	6 0 0	2	7 3 10	4 18 0	–	–	5 0 0	0 14 0	5 0 0	Miss E. Pakenham.
145 4 0	77 0 0	3	98 6 4	42 2 6	20	–	4 15 2	–	–	W. C. Clibborn, Esq.
424 0 11	140 0 0	3	163 0 11	116 4 8	32	–	144 15 3	–	70 0 0	Mr. Francis Hughes.
586 6 0	223 0 0	8	268 11 1	163 5 2	52	–	154 10 5	0 14 0	75 0 0	
143 7 1	94 0 0	4	104 2 0	28 2 6	12	–	12 3 6	–	20 0 0	Edward J. Lett, Esq.
417 0 0	100 0 0	2	128 11 7	125 14 2	42	–	138 12 0	9 16 0	153 17 10	Rev. P. Crane.
287 16 10	126 0 0	3	185 7 1	56 11 5	13	–	45 10 5	–	47 18 1	John Ussher, Esq., J.P.
848 3 11	320 0 0	9	418 0 8	210 8 1	67	–	196 5 11	9 16 0	221 15 11	
82 16 5	37 0 0	2	42 5 10	25 17 6	7	–	14 7 10	–	–	Peter Douglas, Esq.
141 6 5	50 0 0	4	68 1 2	42 18 3	25	–	31 7 5	–	32 5 0	Michael Fenton, Esq., J.P.
91 6 1	36 0 0	3	41 17 5	12 6 8	11	–	37 2 0	–	31 4 3	Rev. J. Dowse.
96 6 11	25 0 0	2	38 0 8	24 18 5	18	–	33 7 10	–	17 0 0	Rev. T. O. Fetherstone H.
411 15 10	148 0 0	11	190 5 1	106 0 10	61	–	116 5 1	–	80 9 3	

APPENDIX (A) No. 3.

STATEMENT of LOAN FUNDS DISSOLVED by order of the Loan Fund Board of Ireland, since the Year 1847.

County.	Name of Loan Fund.	Date of Gazetting.	Name of Receiver.	Liabilities when Gazetted.	Dividends paid to Depositors.	Now due to Depositors.	Amount in Bank on Dec. 31, 1862.	OBSERVATIONS.
				£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Carlow, .	Rathvilly, . .	8th January, 1847, .	—	928 0 0	14*s.* 6½*d.* per pound, .	290 0 0	—	Finally closed.
Cavan, .	Kingscourt, .	8th December, 1850,	—	784 0 0	4*s.* 6*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, & 4*s.* 6*d.*; total, 18*s.* 6*d.* per pound.	58 16 0	—	Do.
Do., .	Cootehill, . .	4th December, 1848,	W. Roundtree, .	451 0 0	10*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* per pound,	110 10 0	—	Do.
Cork, .	Mitchelstown, .	3rd April, 1855, .	J. P. Forrest, .	805 0 0	18*s.* and 2*d.* per pound, .	114 14 0	—	Do.
Do., .	Cork Charitable, .	18th October, 1856, .	Peter Dillon, .	2,215 13 0	Capital free. Nothing due to depositors.	—	—	Do. The whole capital of society was free, arising from a donation chiefly of Henry Sheares, Esq., in 1774. The total loss sustained by the frauds committed on this charity and the amount of charges incidental to winding up, legal proceedings, &c., was £1,341 4*s.* 6*d.*, leaving available for the formation of a new society £874 8*s.* 6*d.*, and in addition to that sum, £305 15*s.* 5*d.* derived from surplus assets of Cork No. 1 Society, closed. Total capital, £1,180 3*s.* 11*d.*
Fermanagh,	Lowtherstown, .	3rd August, 1849, .	A. Aikin, .	260 0 0	Paid in full, . .	—	—	Do.
Galway, .	Loughrea, .	5th January, 1850, .	Richard O'Neill,	—	Do., . .	—	—	Do. Assets of old fund derived from original charitable bequest £529 5*s.* 8*d.* transferred to newly established society, which, with interest, when transferred in June, 1852, amounted to £587 4*s.* 11*d.*
Do., .	Mountshannon, .	5th May, 1849, .	William Mills, .	1,621 0 4	3*s.* 8*d.* per pound, .	1,324 0 0	—	Do. £300 recovered from P. Reade, Esq., J.P., paid to the depositors. Since payment of dividend £6 12*s.* 10*d.* has been received, which amount has been applied to Board's charges, and relodged.
Kilkenny, .	Kilkenny, . .	24th August, 1849, .	J. Hackett, .	216 1 8	Paid in full, . .	—	—	Do.
King's, .	Edenderry, .	14th August, 1848, .	John Gill, .	155 0 0	Paid in full to all save Treasurer.	46 0 0	—	Do. Only loss sustained by Treasurer, £46.
Do., .	Birr, . .	6th October, 1849, .	J. Meara, .	742 0 0	6*s.* 8*d.* and 9*d.* per pound,	463 5 11	—	Do.
Leitrim, .	Cloone, . .	9th July, 1861, .	John Soden, .	2,603 0 0	Paid in full, . .	—	209 18 3	The total amount lodged to Board's credit, including £21 14*s.* 5*d.*, interest allowed by Bank to 31st December, 1862, was £4,352 6*s.* 3*d.* The actual amount available, after paying all depositors in full, £2,603, and charges of collection, &c., £239 8*s.*, was £1,509 18*s.* 3*d.* Out of above available assets Board ordered to be applied to the relief of urgent distress in the district, the same to be administered through the Resident Magistrate, C. De Gernon, Esq., the sum of £1,300, which was accordingly lodged in hands of Government for disposal by Mr. De Gernon, leaving a balance in Bank to Board's credit on the 31st December, 1862, of £209 18*s.* 3*d.*, of which amount £200 up to 31st December, 1862, was applicable to charitable or useful purposes in Loan Fund district.
Longford, .	Killashee, .	20th April, 1849, .	Samuel Wilson,	473 0 0	10*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per pound,	155 2 10	—	Do.

Monaghan,	Drumskelt,	25th March, 1848,	William Kerr,	750 0 0	6s. 8d. per pound,	493 8 11	—	Do.	
Sligo,	Ballysumahan,	15th January, 1849,	W. Longhead,	627 0 0	Nil,	627 0 0	—	Do.	A total loss of deposits.
Do.,	Coolaney,	21st April, 1849,	James Simpson,	497 0 0	1s. 5d. per pound,	462 13 9	—	Do.	
Do.,	Lissadill,	28th May, 1852,	Geo. Somerville,	795 0 0	Paid in full,	—	—	Do.	
Tipperary,	Ballingarry,	4th September, 1848,	J. Quinlan,	995 0 0	4s. per pound,	797 17 7	—	Do.	
Do.,	Carrick-on-Suir,	8th August, 1848,	Thomas Long,	262 0 0	20s. to depositors; 10s. to managers.	105 0 0	0 12 0	Do.	Loss in this case sustained by Managers.
Do.,	Moyglass,	4th September, 1848,	Richard Purcell,	835 0 0	2s. 6d., 3s., and 1s. 6d. per pound.	670 12 6	—	Do.	
Do.,	Moyne,	20th January, 1850,	J. Russell,	384 0 0	Nil,	384 0 0	—	Do.	The allowed claims in this case were £384; of this amount a portion has been recovered by depositors from Treasurer, and proceedings are still pending. The amount of disallowed claims was £351.
Do.,	ThurlesAgricultural	27th February, 1852,	—	952 19 0	5s., 1s. 1d., and 7s. 3d. per pound.	345 3 0	—	Do.	
Waterford,	Waterford, King-st.,	13th November, 1850,	Benj. Collins,	773 0 0	8s. 8d. per pound,	438 0 0	162 15 7	Do.	Assets in Bank 1st January, 1862, amount less some charges received on account of Dr. Pyne's bond of £200.
Westmeath,	Castletowndelvin,	16th January, 1852,	Patrick Fagan,	1,029 6 7	8s. and 10d. per pound,	574 16 4	—	Do.	
Do.,	Mullingar,	27th October, 1851,	Edward Coffey,	1,266 5 6	8s. 6d. per pound,	728 3 2	—	Do.	
Do.,	Killucan,	15th April, 1853,	Richard Shaw,	316 4 4	By the reduction of certain claims, and arrangements made with depositors, £219 was divided amongst them.	97 0 0	—	Do.	
Wexford,	Clohamon,	22nd January, 1847,	J. Morrissey,	1,768 0 0	10s. and 5s. per pound,	445 0 0	—	Do.	
Do.,	Boro,	2nd January, 1852,	—	1,116 0 0	15s. per pound,	279 0 0	—	Do.	
Do.,	Gorey,	15th May, 1852,	James Floyde,	480 12 0	15s. per pound,	120 3 0	—	Do.	
Do.,	Wexford General,	27th February, 1852,	Benjamin Allen,	3,225 0 0	7s. 9d. and 6½d. per pound,	1,888 0 0	—	Do.	
Do.,	NewRossCharitable	27th May, 1848,	—	335 0 0	Nil,	—	370 9 1	Do.	Free capital, lodged to Board's credit in the Bank of Ireland, applicable to charitable or useful purposes in the locality, on the 1st of January, 1863, was £370 9s. 1d.; total receipts from date of gazetting £421 9s. 10d.; payments made by Board on account of Society £51 0s. 9d., leaving an available balance in Bank of Ireland to Board's credit of £370 9s. 1d.

APPENDIX (A) No. 4.

RETURN of INSPECTIONS by BOARD'S OFFICER, during the year 1862.

Name of Loan Fund.	Date of Inspection in 1862.	Date of last preceding Inspection.	Name of Loan Fund.	Date of Inspection in 1862.	Date of last preceding Inspection.
Athy,	27th Jan.,	17th Sept., 1860.	Limerick Pery & Jubilee,	18th June,	25th Sept., 1860.
Fontstown,	29th Jan.,	20th Sept., 1860.	Miltown Malbay,	21st June,	4th Oct., 1860.
Crettyard (Special),	12th Feb.,	22nd Sept., 1860.	Raw (Special),	8th July,	22nd April, 1862.
Crettyard (Special),	26th Feb.,	12th Feb., 1862.	Arboe (Special),	11th July,	25th May, 1861.
Crettyard (Special),	6th Mar.,	26th Feb., 1862.	Abbeyshrule (Special),	18th July,	19th Dec., 1861.
Enniscorthy,	10th Mar.,	7th Jan., 1861.	Crettyard (Special),	25th July,	30th April, 1862.
New Ross National,	12th Mar.,	9th Jan., 1861.	Crettyard (Special),	12th Aug.,	25th July, 1862.
New Ross National (Special),	14th Mar.,	12th Mar., 1862.	Tipperary,	14th Aug.,	11th Dec., 1860.
New Ross Benevolent,	15th Mar.,	12th Jan., 1861.	Cashel,	16th Aug.,	3rd Dec., 1860.
Thomastown,	17th Mar.,	19th Dec., 1860.	Fiddown,	18th Aug.,	18th Jan., 1861.
Portarlington (Special),	19th Mar.,	27th Dec., 1861.	Galbally,	19th Aug.,	14th Dec., 1860.
Kells,	7th April,	2nd Mar., 1860.	Fethard,	20th Aug.,	6th Dec., 1860.
Ballyjamesduff,	10th April,	29th Feb., 1860.	Waterford,	23rd Aug.,	24th Dec., 1860.
Raw,	11th & 17th April,	28th June, 1860.	Stoneyford,	25th Aug.,	22nd Dec., 1860.
Cornasoo,	12th April,	25th June, 1860.	Callan,	27th Aug.,	17th Dec., 1860.
Crichton,	14th April,	3rd April, 1860.	Dromore,	9th Sept.,	6th Aug., 1861.
Ballintra,	16th April,	16th April, 1860.	Beragh,	11th Sept.,	12th Aug., 1861.
Raw (Special),	22nd April,	17th April, 1862.	Beragh (Special),	16th Sept.,	11th Sept., 1862.
New Ross National (Special),	29th April,	14th Mar., 1862.	New Cork Charitable,	27th Sept.,	29th Jan., 1861.
Crettyard (Special),	30th April,	6th Mar., 1862.	Queenstown,	29th Sept.,	4th Feb., 1861.
Mayne,	7th May,	27th Feb., 1860.	Aghada,	30th Sept.,	6th Feb., 1861.
St. Mary's, Athlone,	8th May,	3rd May, 1861.	Bandon,	2nd Oct.,	2nd Feb., 1861.
Athlone,	10th May,	30th April, 1861.	Kinsale,	4th Oct.,	31st Jan., 1861.
Ballinasloe,	12th May,	5th June, 1860.	Tallow,	6th Oct.,	8th Feb., 1861.
Loughrea,	15th May,	8th June, 1860.	Knockmourne,	7th Oct.,	13th Feb., 1861.
Kiltimagh,	16th May,	29th Aug., 1860.	Fermoy,	10th Oct.,	11th Feb., 1861.
Swineford,	19th May,	24th Aug., 1860.	Doneraile,	29th Oct.,	25th Feb., 1861.
Bellaghy,	21st May,	27th Aug., 1860.	Kanturk,	31st Oct.,	27th Feb., 1861.
Tubbercurry,	23rd May,	22nd Aug., 1860.	Newmarket,	1st Nov.,	1st Mar., 1861.
Sligo,	24th May,	21st Aug., 1860.	Ballyclough,	3rd Nov.,	2nd Mar., 1861.
Drumcliff,	26th May,	18th Aug., 1860.	Ballingarry,	5th Nov.,	1st Oct., 1860.
Mountrath,	9th June,	19th July, 1860.	Askeaton,	7th Nov.,	27th Sept., 1860.
Roscrea,	11th June,	8th Dec., 1860.	Baltinglass,	24th Nov.,	5th Mar., 1861.
Nenagh,	13th June,	19th Jan., 1861.	Kiltegan,	26th Nov.,	7th Mar., 1861.
Borriskane,	14th June,	First Inspection.	Imaal,	28th Nov.,	9th Mar., 1861.
Limerick Industrial,	16th June,	27th Sept., 1860.	Moyne,	29th Nov.,	13th Mar., 1861.
			Abbeyshrule (Special),	5th Dec.,	18th July, 1862.
			Cloone (Special),	29th Dec.,	15th Nov., 1861.
			Cloone (Special),	31st Dec.,	29th Dec., 1862.

APPENDIX (B) No. 1.

REPORT of the COMMITTEE of the NOTE and DEBENTURE ISSUE for 1862, and AUDIT of the BOARD'S EXPENDITURE during the same year.

The Committee to audit the above met on the 20th day of March, 1863, for that purpose.

Your Committee find there were,	86,500
Notes in Stock on 1st January, 1862.	
That on the 4th of April, 1862, were ordered,	200,000
Making to be accounted for,	286,500
Of these were issued during 1862,	170,300
Leaving in Stock on 1st January, 1863,	116,200

Your Committee having examined the Stock at date of audit, and taken into account the Notes issued since the 1st of January last, find the above number were actually in Stock at that date.

It will be seen by the annexed account that £709 11*s.* 8*d.*, for the 170,300 notes issued at 1*d.* each, has been duly lodged to your credit in the Bank of Ireland.

Your Committee find that the number of the last debenture issued in the year 1862, was	13,971
Deducting the number issued to the 31st December, 1861,	13,780
It will appear that	191
Debentures were issued during 1862.	

It will be seen by the annexed account that £9 11*s.* for the 191 debentures, issued at 1*s.* each, has been duly lodged to the credit of the Board in the Bank of Ireland.

Your Committee find there were	636
Deposit cards in Stock on 1st January, 1862.	
Of these were issued, during the year 1862,	76
Leaving in Stock on the 1st January, 1863,	560

APPENDIX (B) No. 1—*continued.*

Your Committee having examined the Stock at date of audit, and taken into account the cards issued since the 1st of January last, find the above number were actually in Stock at that date.

It will be seen by the annexed account that 3*s.* 2*d.*, for the 76 cards issued at ½*d.* each, has been duly lodged to the credit of the Board.

Your Committee find the April and October dividends on your Funded Stock have been duly lodged to your credit, amounting to £133 19*s.* 11*d.*

Your Committee find there was a sum of £1 2*s.* 10*d.* lodged by the Aghada Loan Fund Society, being for interest on balance of original loan advanced by the Board to the said Society, to 31st December, 1862.

Your Committee find there was a fifth instalment paid of £10, by the Aghada Loan Fund, of the original debt of £97 due by that Society, and duly lodged to your credit.

These several sums, added to the balance in Bank, reported at last audit, give a total of £1,344 18*s.* 5*d.*

Your Committee find that drafts to the amount of . . . . . were signed by the Board, in conformity with your minutes, of which particulars are annexed.		£905	6 6
From the total, then, of . .		£1,344	18 5
Is to be deducted drafts for . .		905	6 6
Which should leave a balance of . in Bank.		439	11 11

Your Committee find the Bank gives you credit for this balance.

ACCOUNT, NOTE, and DEBENTURE AUDIT, and EXPENDITURE for the Year 1862.

1862:		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jan. 1,	To Balance in Bank [net], ...	—	480 9 10
	Lodgments for Notes, per Secretary, . . .	689 3 4	
	Do. do. direct, ...	20 8 4	
			709 11 8
	Lodgments for Debentures, per Secretary, . .	9 1 0	
	Do. do. direct, . . .	0 10 0	
			9 11 0
	Lodgments for Deposit Cards, per Secretary, . .	0 3 2	
	Do. do. direct, . . .	—	
			0 3 2
April 7,	Dividend on Stock on £4,640 8*s.* 8*d.*, £69 12 2		
	Less Income Tax, . . 2 12 2		
		67 0 0	
Oct. 11,	Dividend on Stock on £4,640 8*s.* 8*d.*, £69 12 2		
	Less Income Tax, . . 2 12 3		
		66 19 11	
			133 19 11
	Lodgment for Year's Interest on Balance of original Loan advanced to the Aghada Loan Fund, . .	1 2 10	
	Fifth Instalment paid by Aghada Loan Fund of the original debt of £97 due by that Society, . .	10 0 0	
			11 2 10
			1,344 18 5
	From which deduct Year's Drafts, . . .		905 6 6
	Balance in Bank, 31st December, 1862, . .		439 11 11

(Signed)

WM. JONES WESTBY.
JAMES POWER, BART.
JOHN LENTAIGNE.

REPORT of the COMMITTEE on the PETTY EXPENSE ACCOUNT for 1862.

The Committee appointed to audit the Petty Expense Account for 1862, met on the 2nd day of April, 1863.

Your Committee report that they find a balance of £20 1*s.* 5*d.* was in the hands of Secretary for current expenses at date of last audit.

Your Committee charged the Secretary with this balance, and the sum of all the drafts drawn in 1862, making together a sum of £925 7*s.* 11*d.*, as explained at foot.

Vouchers for all the payments made, as per the annexed account, were submitted, and having been examined one by one, your Committee have to report the same correct.

Your Committee find a balance in the Secretary's hands of £15 9*s.* 9*d.* on the 31st of December, 1862, which is to be charged to him as the basis of next audit.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in Secretary's hands, 1st January, 1862, ...	20	1	5
Amount of Drafts drawn in 1862, . .	905	6	6
	925	7	11
Deduct Expenditure as per annexed account, ...	909	18	2
Balance in Secretary's hands, 1st January, 1863, ...	15	9	9

ACCOUNT adverted to in the Annexed Reports, showing PARTICULARS of EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of Board's Officers,	762	0	0
Printing of Promissory Notes and Debentures,	91	12	9
Petty Expenses,	4	11	8
Law Charges, Ordinary,	21	7	2
Do., Extraordinary,	7	19	6
Extra Inspection Expenses,	3	4	6
Inspector's Postage Account, and other extra charges,	3	14	4
Income Tax paid for Board's Officers to 20th March, 1862,	15	15	0
Coals for Offices,	2	17	9
	£909	18	2

(Signed)

W. H. F. COGAN.
JAMES POWER.

APPENDIX (B) No. 2.

Showing ORDINARY INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the BOARD for 1861 and 1862.

1861.

ORDINARY SOURCES OF INCOME.	£	s.	d.
Receipts for Notes and Debentures, &c.,	772	11	4
Dividends on Stock,	133	14	0
	£906	5	4
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries,	762	0	0
Printing,	91	12	9
Petty Expenses,	4	1	0
Inspector's Postage Account,	3	4	6
Extra Inspection Expenses,	3	14	6
Coals for Offices,	3	4	9
Law Charges,	9	13	0
	£877	10	6
Excess of Ordinary Income over Ordinary Expenditure for the year 1861,	£28	14	10

1862.

ORDINARY SOURCES OF INCOME.	£	s.	d.
Receipts for Notes and Debentures, &c.,	719	5	10
Dividends on Stock,	133	19	11
	£853	5	9
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries,	762	0	0
Printing,	91	12	9
Petty Expenses,	4	11	8
Inspector's Postage Account,	3	14	4
Extra Inspection Expenses,		—	
Coals for Offices,	2	17	9
Law Charges,	21	7	2
	£886	3	8
Excess of Ordinary Expenditure over Ordinary Income, for the year 1862,	£32	17	11

APPENDIX (C).

A LIST of the MEMBERS of the LOAN FUND BOARD, with the dates of their respective Appointments, and the Number of Attendances of each Member at the Sittings of the Board, for the Year ending 31st December, 1862.

N.B.—The Board held 12 Sittings during the Year 1862.

MEMBERS' NAMES.	Dates of Appointment.	No. of Attendances
The Right Honourable the Earl of Fingall,	2nd Jan., 1837.	—
Fitzstephen French, Esq., M.P.,	,,	1
Viscount De Vesci,	,,	1
Sir James Power, Bart., D.L.,	,,	4
Edward Joshua Cooper, Esq.,	,,	—
Thomas Hutton, Esq., D.L.,	,,	—
James O'Farrell, Esq.,	,,	—
John D'Alton, Esq.,	,,	—
William Hodges, Esq.,	25th Oct., 1837.	—
Rev. Thomas Hincks, D.D.,	10th Feb., 1841.	—
John Lentaigne, Esq.,	,,	11
The Right Honourable the Earl of Clancarty,	14th Jan., 1842.	—
The Right Honourable the Earl of Erne,	,,	—
The Right Honourable the Lord Downes,	,,	—
The Viscount Boyle,	,,	—
James William Lennox Naper, Esq., V.L.,	,,	—
The Right Honourable William Fownes Tighe,	,,	—
Colonel Robert Owen, J.P.,	20th Jan., 1842.	—
John Barlow, Esq., J.P.,	9th Jan., 1843.	—
John Ennis, Esq., D.L., M.P.,	,,	—
John N. V. Vernon, Esq.,	9th Jan., 1843.	—
The Very Rev. Chas. Vignolles, D.D., Dean of Ossory,	,,	—
John Brennan, Esq.,	24th Jan., 1845.	—
George H. Lindsay, Esq., D.L.,	13th Jan., 1846.	7
Thomas Crosthwaite, Esq.,	,,	—
Walter Sweetman, Esq.,	20th Jan., 1846.	—
The Very Rev. H. U. Tighe, D.D., Dean of Derry,	18th Feb., 1846.	—
The Rev. J. G. Porter, J.P.,	30th Jan., 1851.	1
The Right Honourable Lord Talbot de Malahide,	28th Mar., 1854.	—
Jas. Hans Hamilton, Esq., M.P.,	,,	—
Lieut.-Col. George Gore Ouseley Higgins,	12th Sept., 1856.	—
The Right Honourable the Earl of Belmore,	14th April, 1858.	1
William Jones Westby, Esq., D.L.	15th June, 1859.	4
W. H. F. Cogan, Esq., M.P.,	12th April, 1860.	3
Wm. Pollard Urquhart, Esq., M.P.	6th Feb., 1861.	2
Counsel—Wm. O'Connor Morris, Esq., 6, Suffolk-street,	13th May, 1859.	
Secretary—Rich. Robt. Madden, Esq., Dublin Castle,	19th Mar., 1850.	

DUBLIN: Printed by ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.